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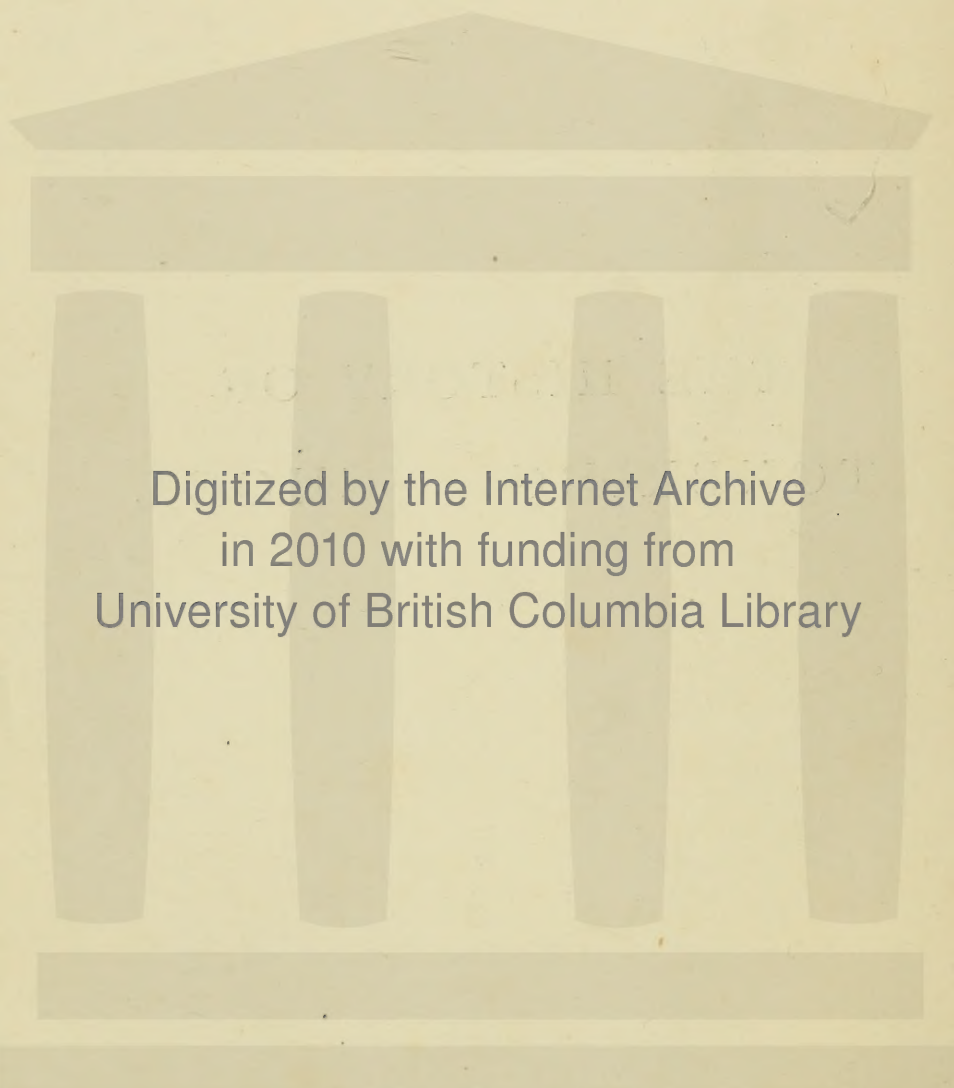
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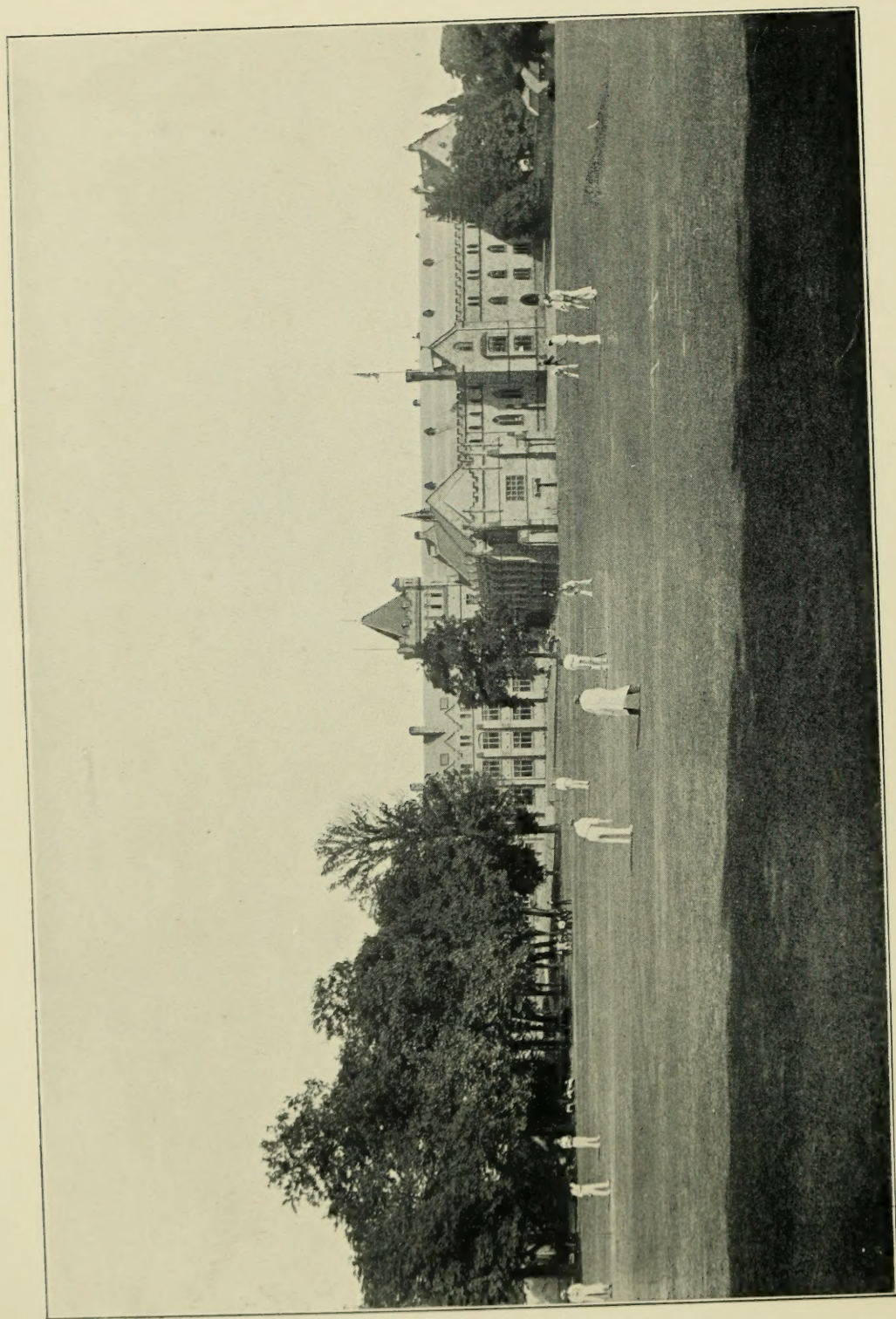
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THE HISTORY OF
TONBRIDGE SCHOOL



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THE PRESENT SCHOOL—HEAD ELEVEN AND BACK VIEW

THE HISTORY OF
TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

FROM ITS FOUNDATION IN 1553
TO THE PRESENT DATE

BY

SEPTIMUS RIVINGTON

SECOND EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED

RIVINGTONS
34 *KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN*
LONDON

1898

P R E F A C E

THE earliest history of the School was *A Concise Account of Tunbridge School in Kent*, etc., published in 1827, anonymously in London. It was in pamphlet form, and written by the Head Master, Dr. Thomas Knox. The perusal of this when I was at school suggested to me the idea of writing a complete history of the School. This was published in 1869 and soon afterwards went out of print. A second edition is now published in response to numerous requests that the book should be re-issued and brought up to date. The early and middle parts of the book have been carefully revised, and considerable additions made to the later part, since 1843 ; indeed, there are few pages of the original edition that have not undergone alteration. The first chapter, on the origin of the School, has been revised, and the lives of the Founder, of Sir Thomas Smythe, and Sir Thomas White have been enlarged. The chapter on the Visitors has been rewritten, also that on the Foundation of the School and its Revenues. The evidence given in the Schools Commissions of 1819 and 1867 has been omitted, but the Reports themselves

have been retained. The Scheme of 1880 has been inserted in full, as it forms an important landmark in the history of the School. The period previous to and after this new Scheme has been treated fully under the Head Masterships of Dr. Welldon and of the Rev. T. B. Rowe. The treatment of the developments of the last few years in detail is with a view to giving a living interest in the book to present boys and recent Old Tonbridgians. Those of us who are of an earlier date will be interested to see how our old School and Foundation is extending in various directions in accordance with the times.

Such subjects as the Science Buildings, *The Tonbridgian*, the Old Tonbridgian Society, etc., have been treated in their entirety under the date when they were erected or founded. The Index will give the pages. The lists that were in the first edition, of the Exhibitioners, Head Boys, Honours, etc., have not now been given, as they are in Hughes-Hughes's excellent *Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893. A list of Distinctions gained from 1890 (a convenient date—the commencement of Dr. Wood's Head Mastership) to 1898 is inserted.

It is hoped that the addition of the Plans of the School estates in London and at Tonbridge, which I owe to the courtesy of the Governors and of Mr. Campbell Jones, their Architect, will be of interest, as also the tabular statement of the dates of the different buildings, etc.

I gladly take this opportunity of thanking all those who

have so willingly given their help towards making the School history as complete as possible. In addition to those whose names appear with their contributions, my grateful acknowledgments are due to Mr. A. F. Leach (author of *English Schools at the Reformation, 1546-48*), for assistance in matters connected with the origin of the School; to Dr. Wood, to whose encouragement this re-issue is chiefly due, and whose acceptance of the Head Mastership of Harrow School has just been announced;¹ to the Rev. T. B. Rowe, for aid in revision of the proof-sheets, etc., prior to 1890; to Mr. C. H. Draper, Clerk to the Governors; and to the following for their contributions:—Messrs. R. L. Aston (Football), W. J. C. Bryant (Judd Commercial School), F. Collins (Volunteer Corps), Alfred Earl (Laboratories, Workshops, Gymnasium, and other matters), E. H. Goggs (Athletic Sports, Museum, Swimming, and many details), H. Hilary (List of Distinctions, etc.), J. A. Pott (Racket Court), H. B. Slade (Old Tonbridgian Society), H. J. F. Watson (Boating), the Rev. A. Lucas (School Mission), and the Rev. W. Rashleigh (Cricket).

The number of illustrations has been increased from eleven to over forty, and in many cases the photographs for these have been specially taken for the book. Mr. T. A. Flemons furnished most of the photographs for those that are full page. Mr. S. Manuel, while at the School, kindly supplied the photographs from which the later illustrations

¹ Too late for noting the date in the list on p. 112.

that appear in the pages of print are taken; and D. Embleton, now at the School, that of the Football. Mr. K. Furley, O.T., supplied that of the Engineer Corps 'bridging.' The portraits of Dr. Welldon and the Rev. T. B. Rowe are from the oil-paintings in the Head Master's house, by T. Blake-Wirgman and by P. Jacomb-Hood (O.T.) respectively; that of Dr. Wood is from a photograph taken specially for the purpose.

S. RIVINGTON.

34 KING STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

November 1898.

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THE HISTORY OF TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

THE ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL

THE origin of the Grammar Schools in England is closely connected with, and in fact forms part of, the history of the country during the middle ages to the sixteenth century. The existence from an early date of schools of any considerable size is traceable from the time when they were attached to and formed part of the system of Cathedrals, and were under the direct supervision of the clergy. During the thirteenth and two following centuries the provision of Grammar Schools spread from the great towns, as the cathedral cities then were, to the smaller towns and even to country villages, which had been the homes of successful churchmen or prosperous merchants, and from the clergy to the laity. But the object of the learning in these schools was to prepare people to be theologians or lawyers rather than scholars. The study of Latin as a branch of *belles-lettres*, or as an exercise in grammar and scholarship, was less pronounced than in the twelfth century. It was chiefly the effect of the disturbances in the east of Europe that afterwards gave to literature generally, and classical learning in particular, so strong an impulse that they never again languished, beginning with the restoration of Greek to the place that it had lost in the grammar schools after the eighth century. The taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 compelled many of the

Greeks to fly for protection to Italy and Germany, and from these southern countries they gradually spread west and north, diffusing their knowledge wherever they went. The result of this, together with the invention of printing, was to give a sudden and strong impulse to the desire for education in Latin and Greek, generally called the Revival of Learning. The conversion of the monasteries, also, into educational institutions, begun by William of Wykeham in the foundation of Winchester and New Colleges, continued by Waynflete in the endowment of Eton and Magdalen Colleges, was carried out on an even larger scale under Wolsey, in Ipswich College and what is now Christ Church, Oxford. The monastic orders had gradually fallen into disrepute, partly owing to the begging orders or Mendicants (particularly the Dominicans and Franciscans) succeeding in the esteem of the world to the place which the monks formerly held. These orders, which during the thirteenth century had given a new impetus to the universities, and were in the front ranks of learning, and were burnt wholesale for heresy, had sunk into mere reactionary theologians, and were enemies of the new learning. They knew that Erasmus and the other restorers of education looked upon them with contempt, and so they naturally thought that the progress of learning was a sign of their eventual downfall. Long before the desire for Anne Boleyn drove Henry VIII. to throw off the Papal supremacy, visitors were appointed to survey the lesser monasteries, with a view to their dissolution. They were required to carry with them the concurrence of the gentry in the neighbourhood, and to examine the state of the revenues and goods of the monasteries. They were to try how many of the religious would take situations and return to a secular course of life; and these reports were to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Lord Chancellor.

The Monks' or Canons' Priory which existed at Tonbridge¹ before the foundation of the School was subjected to this visitation, and the feelings of the neighbourhood on the matter are expressed in the answer to the following letter (quoted from the *Archæologia Cantiana*, 1858, vol. i. p. 31) from the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1525 to some of the principal inhabitants, proposing either to continue the Priory, or, for the benefit of the surrounding residents, to erect in its stead a Grammar school for forty boys:—

‘From Archbishop Warham to William Whetnal and others, appointing a day for them to certify to him the feelings of the inhabitants for founding a Grammar School at Tunbridge.

“I commende me to you; and where at my late beeing at Tunbridge I required you and other thinhabitants of the same towne and of other places ny adjoynnyng, to be here before me this day, to shewe you and their myndes in writing whethir ye and they should think it more expedient to have a free Scole of grammar founded at Tunbridge, for xl scolers, mennys children of those parties, and they afterward to be promoted to Oxford, having exhibition for their fynding at scole there, orelles to have the contynuanee of the prioury there, as it hath be used in tymes past: so it is, a good multitude of the said towne, according to the said appointment, hath be here with me this present day, shewing as wel by mouthe as by writing, that they think it more expedient to have the continuation of the said monastery, with the priour and his convent, thanne to have a grammar scole; and they have presented a booke of diverse persons names, their neyours, in a grete number, which, as they saith, be of like mynde in that behalve. And considering that ye were to be here this day with me in like wise, to make annswer of your opinion and mynde as this mater, with the names of as many as be of like mynde as ye be of, I gretely marvaile that ye comme not hider to

¹ Spelt Thonebregge in the earliest charters, about 1135. The last remains of the old Priory buildings were destroyed in 1838 to make way for the present Railway Goods Station at Tonbridge.”

shewe your annswer therein accordingly. Therefore I requir you to be here with me on Monday next, by ix of the klok before noone, to make and ley in your annswere in this behalve, as ye shal thinke good, with the namys of as many other persons as be of your opinion and mynde in the same mater, to thentent that I may certify my Lord Cardinal¹ thereof accordingly: and your myndes knowen, I shalbe glad that suche order and wey may be taken in this mater as ye shal thinke may best stand with the pleasire of God and the common weale of thinhabitants of that cuntrey now beeing and which hereafter shalbe: and in case ye can not thus certify me by Monday next, then I requir you to certify me of your mynde, and of others of like myndes, at Maidestonne, on Sancto Thomas Day next commyng. If ye had made your annswer herein, I mought have certified my said Lord Cardinal thereof forthwith, howbeit by your delay I am compelled to differre the said certificate. At Oxford, the last day of Juny (1525).

WILLIAM CANTUAR."

Addressed: to my right welbeloved William Whetnal, William Waller and Henry Fane, and to every of theym.

Indorsed: Thinhabitants of Tunbridge had rather theyre Pryory stode still than to have a scole for xl children, to be sent thence to Oxford.'

'From the same to Cardinal Wolsey. The state of feeling among the inhabitants of Tunbridge, at the suppression of the Priory there, and the proposal to found a free school. "Please it your grace to understand, that upon sight of your late letter, I wrote immediately to certeyne substantial persons of Tunbrige and thinhabitants to be advertised by theym, what murmur or brute were made then concerning the prioury there, and if any such were, the same to be diligently suppressed. Whereupon this morenyng I have receved annswere that there is none other rumour or communication there, but only that thinhabitants of that towne, and others ny adjoynyng to the same, had levyr to have the said place not suppressed than

¹ Wolsey.

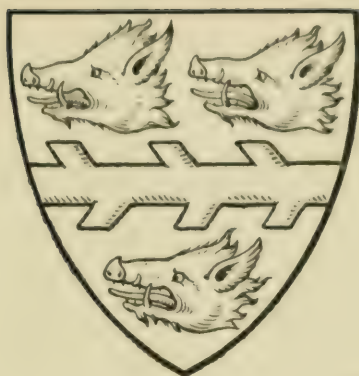
the contrary, if it might so stand with the kinges Highnes pleasir and your graces ; whereunto they referreth their desires and myndes in that behalve. Howbeit reaporthe is made, that one Henry Fane and one or ij other persons, lately beeing in variance and suyte with the late Priour, wold be glad to have the said priory suppressed, for fere lest if the Priour should be restored, the said plea should contynue. And therefore, as it is sayd, if any rumor be in this mater, it ryseth by the said Henry Fane and his adherents. As toching the parochial priest of Cranebroke, the trouthe is, that this mater was published by hym, to have thadvise of th inhabitants of Cranebroke, by the desire of theym of Tunbrige, bicause this mater concerneth aswel the commoditie of bothe places as the hole cuntrey, and exhibition of their children at scole : and for this consideration they of Tunbrige requirid the myndes and counseile of theym. Wherein they of Cranbroke be of like mynde and desire as they of Tunbrige, submitting theym selves therein holely to the kinges graces pleasir and yours. I assure your graces that if any suche rumour had be I beeing nigh to such place should have heerd of it from friends. July 3rd. To the Lord Cardinal of York and Legate de latere.”’

The erection of a School was, therefore, deferred, and nothing more was heard of it till the time of Sir Andrew Judd.

The date of the foundation of the School, the middle of the sixteenth century, was coincident with that of many others of the same kind, such as Harrow, Rugby, Merchant Taylors', Repton (also the seat of a monastery), and Highgate. Private individuals, well-known citizens or merchants, founded and endowed these schools ; and it was the middle classes, whether town or country, the younger sons of the nobility and farmers, the lesser landholders, the prosperous tradesmen, who created a demand for education, and furnished the occupants of grammar schools. It is known for

certain that there were existing before the reign of Edward VI. close on two hundred grammar schools (probably three hundred would be a moderate estimate of the whole number), among them Winchester and Eton. Most of them were swept away under Henry VIII. and his son, Edward VI., or plundered and damaged. 'All were schools of exactly the same type, and performing precisely the same sort of functions, as the public schools and grammar schools of to-day. There were scholarships at schools and exhibitions thence to the universities, and the whole paraphernalia of secondary education. Grammar schools were to be found in connection with no less than seven different kinds of institutions at that time, viz. with cathedral churches, with monasteries, with collegiate churches or colleges, with hospitals, with guilds, with chantries, with independent bodies of trustees, or as independent corporations.'¹ At Tonbridge before the advent of Sir Andrew Judd there is no evidence that there was anything of the kind. If there was any school in the Priory of St. Mary Magdalen, it was, as usual, only for the novices, never more than half a dozen at a time. The Priory Schools were confined to intending novices, and the 'Rule' forbade the admission of outsiders. Of any public grammar school there is no trace. If so, Judd's foundation would seem to be a new creation, and not merely a new scheme for, or new endowment of, an already existing institution.

¹ *English Schools at the Reformation*, 1546-48. By A. F. Leach. London, 1896.



SIR ANDREW JUDD, KNT.

THE FOUNDER OF THE SCHOOL

SIR ANDREW JUDD, Knight, the Founder of Tonbridge School, was born at Tonbridge, but the date of his birth is not known. He was the youngest son of John Judd, Esq., of Tonbridge, who married Margaret Chiche,¹ of an old Kentish family, widow of . . . Cloville of Essex, and grand-niece of Archbishop Chichele,² and he was thus the nephew twice removed of the Founder (in 1437) of All Souls' College, Oxford. An estate between Tonbridge and Tonbridge Wells belonged to his family, which was returned by the Commissioners in 1434 among the leading gentry of the county of Kent. From this property, situated on Quarry Hill, and called 'Barden,'³ the family removed to Ashford, near which also they had a seat, memorials of

¹ See pedigree, p. 19.

² 'In the fifteenth century there had been no worthier primate of all England and no wiser benefactor to sound learning than the good Archbishop Chichele.' —*S. John Baptist College*. By W. H. Hutton, B.D. London, 1898.

³ Sir Anthony Aucher of Otterden, Knt., sold the manor of Ephetford, Wall, and Esture to Sir Andrew Judd, who, with the estate of Barden House Farm, left them to his heiress.

many of them being still in existence in the parish church of that place. The arms of the Judd family are described in the Harleian MSS. 1049, 1349, as 'Gules, a fesse ragulé, between three boars' heads coupéd close, argent.'

Sir Andrew, when young, went to London, and was apprenticed to the Company of Skinners, a body of considerable eminence as at that time the chief and, probably, the only traders in skins and furs. It was by means of this trade that Sir Andrew amassed a large fortune. The researches of Columbus and Sebastian Cabot had about the same time given an unusual impetus to distant voyages, the chief object of which was the extension of mercantile traffic; while many expeditions to foreign lands, famous alike for the spirit in which they were conceived and for the zeal with which they were carried out, were undertaken by the citizens of London, with the approbation and sometimes with the active support of the monarchs then on the English throne. 'The seafaring life in those days was peculiarly full of hazard and enterprise. Even a commercial expedition resembled a warlike cruise, and the maritime merchant had often to fight his way from port to port. Piracy was almost legalised.'¹

Sir Andrew is styled in old documents a 'skinner and merchant of Muscovy,' the latter being a title which implied that he was a man of importance in the city of London. Sir Andrew Judd was one of the first members of the Company of Merchant Adventurers to Muscovy, incorporated in 1556 by Queen Mary. The Queen had obtained from the Czar of Russia an exclusive patent for the whole trade to Muscovy, thus securing to the merchants of London the substantial benefits arising from a monopoly. The trade of which he was one of the representatives was then large

¹ Irwin's *Life of Columbus*.

and lucrative, owing in some degree to the habit prevailing at court and among the leading nobility and wealthier classes of wearing furs of the rarest and most valuable kinds. The numerous memoirs in Hakluyt's collection of voyages tell us much of the trade with Muscovy, while a glance at the numerous portraits of Englishmen and of Englishwomen during the first half of the sixteenth century shows the universal custom of wearing costly furs.

Sir Andrew Judd himself took part in an expedition of the Merchants' Company, which transported their goods to the North of Russia in their own ships, and then, making use of boats shaped from the hollowed trunks of trees, towed them up the river Dwina to Wologda. From Wologda this merchandise was carried across country by a seven days' journey to Yeraslau, and thence transported down the Volga to Astrakhan on the shores of the Caspian Sea. In this way, so early as the reign of Edward VI., English goods found their way into Persia and the remoter regions of the East.

Sir Andrew Judd had also visited the African coast and part of Guinea, and had brought home, at Edward VI.'s request, some gold dust for the use of the royal mint: in fact, as the tablet to his memory says, 'To Russia and Muscova, to Spayne and gynny (Guinea) traveld he by land and sea.' 'The old channels of English sea-borne trade had led mainly to Holland and Spain: even the Mediterranean was as yet but seldom penetrated, and with these openings our commerce had long been satisfied. With the awakening of Tudor times came a new spirit of enterprise. Merchants began to feel discontented "with the short voyages commonly then made to the known coasts of Europe." The elder William Hawkins had ventured to break the old traditions with his famous voyages to the Guinea coast and

Brazil, and others followed from time to time in his steps, at least as far as Guinea; but it was not till the reign of Edward VI. that the new force began seriously to show itself. . . .

‘It was in 1553 that Willoughby sailed, and the same year there started for the Guinea coast the first English expedition that tried to dispute the Portuguese claim to treat the African seas as their own. When the discoveries of the Spaniards in the West threatened to bring them in conflict with the Portuguese in the East, the Pope had assigned to each its sphere of influence on each side of a line drawn vaguely between the forty-first and forty-fourth meridian west of Greenwich. Under this award Portugal claimed the coast of Brazil, the East Indies, and all of Africa that lay to the south of the Canaries, and Spain the rest of America and everything else to the westward of the line of partition. It was a claim that commerce, and above all Protestant commerce, was little likely to recognise; and in spite of all the Portuguese could do by violence or artifice, English vessels continued to penetrate their sphere and trade upon the Guinea coasts. The Portuguese affected to confound them with the French corsairs who infested those waters, and to treat them as pirates. For this there was no shadow of ground beyond the Pope’s award. The men who sent them out were the merchant princes of London, with Sir William Garrard at their head, a man who in 1556 was Lord Mayor, and who continued to be one of Cecil’s most trusted advisers and agents in the financial operations of the Government. But, bold and persistent as he and his fellows were in their determination to expand the area of English commerce, as yet they had not ventured into the Spanish sphere. Spain was too powerful, trade to the Netherlands and the Peninsular ports too valuable to be risked, the old tradition of commercial friendship with the House of

Burgundy perhaps too strong. Sooner or later, of course, it was bound to come.¹

Hakluyt describes an elephant's head he saw kept by Sir Andrew in his house as a memorial of his foreign travels: 'This head divers have seen in the house of the worthy merchant, Sir Andrew Judd, where also I saw it and beheld it, not only with my bodily eyes, but more with the eyes of my mind and spirit, considering by the worke, the cunning and the wisdom of the worke-maister: without which consideration, the sight of such strange and wonderfull things may seeme rather curiosities than profitable contemplations.' Strype's Stow's *Survey of London* says: 'Somewhat west of this house (Sir Thomas Gresham's) is one other fair house, wherein Sir William Hollys (or Holles²) kept his Maioralty, and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Helen. Sir Andrew Jud also kept his Maioralty there, and was buried at St. Helen's. He builded almshouses³ for six poor Almspeople near to the said Parish Church, and gave lands to the Skinners, out of which they are to give 4s. every week to the six poor almspeople, 8d. the piece, and 25s. 4d. the year in coals⁴ amongst them for ever.'

In 1544 Sir Andrew Judd filled the office of Sheriff of London, and in 1550-51 was Lord Mayor, during which

¹ *Drake and the Tudor Navy*. By Julian S. Corbett. London, 1898.

² Ancestor of the noble family of Holles, Dukes of Newcastle.

³ It is said as executor of the will (proved 1544) of Elizabeth, wife of Sir W. Holles. But by his will Sir A. Judd undoubtedly considered himself the founder, and probably was so. On this point see *The Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate*, p. 251. By Rev. J. E. Cox, D.D. London, 1876.

⁴ In 1512 a chaldron of the best coal was sold for 5s., and an inferior kind for 4s. 2d. In 1551 a load of coals was 12s. These figures should be multiplied by about twenty to arrive at the present value. 'Coals' here probably means *charcoal*, not *seacoal*. In 1512 it is known seacoal was little used, the main stratum not being then arrived at, nor would it burn without wood. In the seventeenth century its use was confined to blacksmiths and poorer persons, who could not afford to procure wood.

time we have ample testimony from Proctor's *History of Sir Thomas Wyatt's Rebellion* (a copy of which is in the Skinners' School Library) that Sir Andrew distinguished himself greatly by his loyalty. 'Wyat,' says he, 'and a few with him went further as farre as the drawebridge (of Southwark); on the further side whereof he sawe the Lorde Admirall, the Lorde Maiour, Sir Andrew Judde, and one or two other, in consultation, for ordering of the bridge, where unto he gave diligent care a good tyme.' These personal exertions in opposing Wyatt's rebellion (1554) helped him to gain the favour of Philip of Spain and of Queen Mary; and during his mayoralty, which he kept in a house near St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, he displayed great magnificence and hospitality. Sir Andrew was Lord Deputy and Mayor of the Staple¹ of Calais, then in the hands of the English, about 1555; and on September 4, in that year, he received Philip of Spain, who was on his way with a royal retinue, including the Earls of Arundel, Pembroke, and Huntingdon, to visit the Emperor Charles v. at Brussels. On this occasion Sir Andrew presented his Majesty with a purse containing a thousand marks in gold, a magnificent gift from a private gentleman of that time. Philip was said to have been so gratified with this reception, that he distributed a thousand crowns to the soldiers at Calais.

¹ The merchants of the Staple were the first and most ancient commercial society in England, and were so named from having the monopoly of exporting the staple wares of the kingdom. These staple wares were only the rough materials for manufacture; wool and skins, lead and tin, sheepskins and leather being the chief—butter, cheese, and cloth were sometimes added. The grower of wool contented himself at first with the sale of it at his own door, or at the next town. Hence arose a sort of middle-man, who bought it of him, and begot the traffic between them and the foreign clothmakers, who, from their being established for the sale of their wools in some certain city, commodious for the intercourse, were first named 'Staplers.' These certain cities were known as Staples, from the German *Stapeln*—'to keep up'; and this staple trade was put under an organisation—a mayor, constable, and courts of the Staple. After Henry VI.'s reign Calais was left the only English Staple town.

Sir Andrew Judd was of good birth and also well connected on his mother's side; yet it was chiefly by his own personal exertion that he made his fortune and reputation. The same year (1551) that Sir Andrew was Lord Mayor of London he was also Master of the Skinners' Company—indeed, he was Master of that Company altogether four times, in 1538, 1544, 1551, and 1555. His character stood very high as a sound financial agent in positions of trust, in proof of which his name is constantly to be found in the Council Books of Edward VI.'s time; and it is to his credit that 'the good Sir Thomas Whyte,' the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, 'propter eximium amorem in Andream Judde,' gave to the School a fellowship at that college.¹

Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum is the following curious document relating to a well-known historical fact: 'A true copy of the counterfeit will, supposed to be the last will and testament of King Edward VI., forged and published under the great seal of England by the confederacy of the Dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland, on behalf of the Lady Jane, eldest daughter of the said Duke of Suffolk, and testified with the hands of 101 chief of the nobility and principal men of this kingdom.' Among the signatures is that of Sir Andrew Judd, next in order to that of Sir Thomas Gresham, the Founder of the Royal Exchange, London.² The autographs, of course, are not here, as the MS. in the Museum is only a copy of the original.

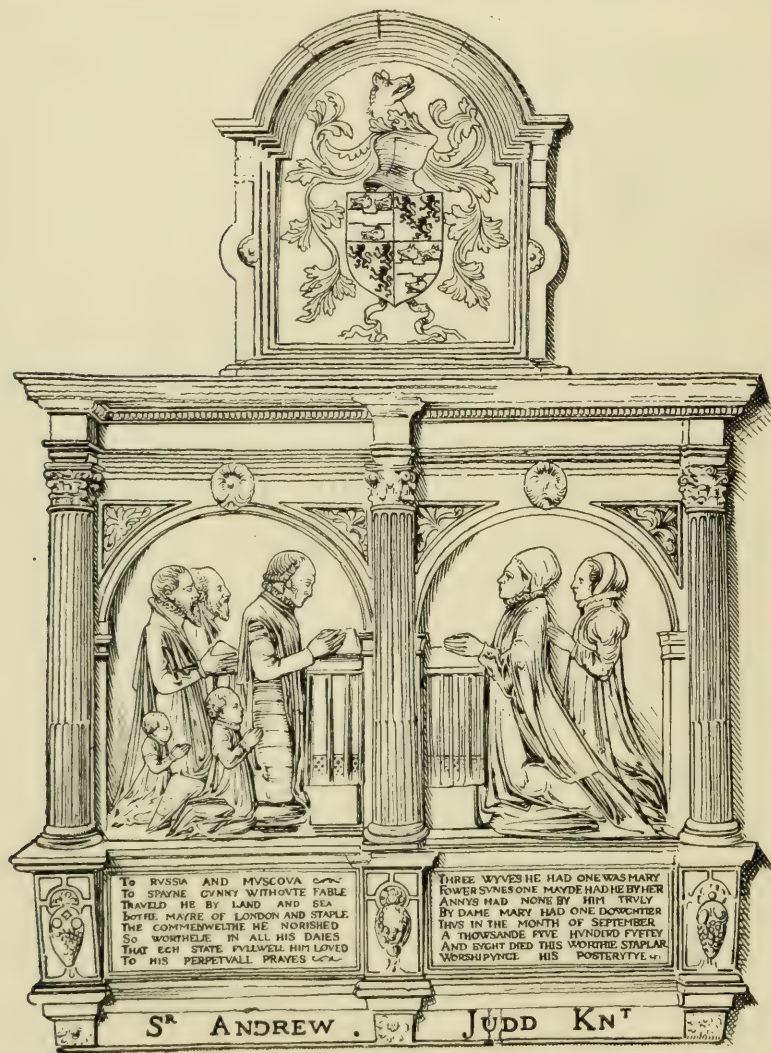
On 16th January 1553-54, Sir Andrew is mentioned as attending the funeral of 'Master Wylliam Marchand of the

¹ See p. 34.

² Sir Thomas Gresham was a banker and merchant of London, who had as his crest over his door a grasshopper, by way of sign. The house and the crest are now those of the banking house of Messrs. Martin, 68 Lombard Street.

Stapule of Callys' (Calais), and in 1556 the funeral of 'Sir John Gressem' (Gresham).

Sir Andrew Judd, after making his Will,¹ September 2,



died on September 4, 1558, and was buried on the 14th in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, where on the south side of the altar on the east wall is a monument to him of marble dated 1558, with three columns, an entablature, and two arches underneath, with kneeling effigies, gilt and painted,

¹ See p. 71 and Appendix II. p. x.

of himself, his first wife, four sons, and one daughter, and the following inscription:—

‘ TO RVSSIA AND MVSCOVA
TO SPAYNE GVNNY ¹ WITHOVTE FABLE
TRAVELD HE BY LAND AND SEA
BOTHE MAYRE OF LONDON AND STAPLE ²
THE COMMENWELTHE HE NORISHED
SO WORTHELIE IN ALL HIS DAIES
THAT ECH STATE FVLLWELL HIM LOVED
TO HIS PERPETVALL PRAYES
THREE WYVES HE HAD ONE WAS MARY
FOWER SVNES ONE MAYDE HAD HE BY HER
ANNYS HAD NONE BY HIM TRVLY
BY DAME MARY HAD ONE DOWGHTER
THVS IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
A THOWSANDE FYVE HVNDERD FYFTEY
AND EYGH T DIED THIS WORTHIE STAPLAR
WORSHIPYNGE HIS POSTERYTVE.’

Machyn in his *Diary*, p. 174, mentions his funeral as having been conducted with the great pomp and ceremony usual in those times: ‘The xivth day of September was buried Sir Andrew Jud, skinner, merchant of Muscovy, and late Mayor of London, with a pennon of armes and a x dozen of penselles, skocyons and a herse of wax of v prynse pals garnished with angelles, and poormen in new gownes, and Master Clarenshus (Clarencieux) King of armes, and Master Somersett harold and the morrow masse and a sermon.’³ The Lord Mayor and Aldermen attended on the occasion.

¹ Guinea.

² See footnote to p. 12.

³ *A hearse of wax*, or of lights, as it was also called, was a kind of catafalque or canopy over the bier; drooping from the upper part were the *penselles* (pennon celses or little pennons), with the *skocyons* (escutcheons) affixed at intervals. The roof supported numerous candles, others being grouped in standards or candelabra called principals (*prynsepals*). In this case there would be a principal at each corner and one in the centre. The figures of angels would be either in relief, or in the form of statuettes.

Sir Andrew Judd married three times:—

1. Mary,¹ daughter of Sir Thomas Mirfine (or Mirfyn) of Ely, Cambridgeshire, Lord Mayor of London in 1518, and Master of the Skinners' Company, 1515. By her he had four sons (two dying at an early age) and one daughter, Alice; from her not only was the family of the late Viscount Strangford descended, but also, in the female line, the present Dukes of Rutland and Leeds, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Manners, and the Earl of Winchelsea. It is probable that the Judd family is extinct in the male line.² This only

¹ Her sister married Sir Richard Cromwell, and was thus an ancestor of Oliver Cromwell.

² There are also descendants of Sir Andrew Judd in the female line, through his daughter Alice, now living, in the persons of Mrs. Herbert Robertson, wife of Mr. Herbert Robertson, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, and their four surviving children. Mrs. Herbert Robertson was Miss Helen Alexandrina Melian Durdin. The Durdin family trace their descent from the St. Leger and Hayward families. Catherine Smyth, the daughter of Alice (Judd) Smyth, married, for her first husband, Sir Rowland Hayward. The Durdin family also trace their descent back through the St. Leger and Scott families to Sir Thomas Kempe, who married the sister of John Judd's mother (Sir Andrew's great-aunt). What became of Sir Andrew Judd's three surviving children, two sons by his first wife and one daughter by his third wife, is not known. See pedigree, p. 19.

In various places in Hasted's *History of Kent* there are the following notices of the Judd family:—

Amelia and Margaret, daughters of Sir Nicholas Poynz, sold a moiety of the manor of St. Werburgh's Hoo to — Judde, from whom it passed to Richard, Lord Gray of Cobnor, *temp.* Hen. iv. (i. 559).

John Cowley or Covele conveyed the Manor of Howbery, A.D. 1527, to John Judde, whose widow Elizabeth was in possession A^o. 35 Q. Eliz. (i. 219A).

A moiety of Bardon Manor passed to one of Sir Andrew's brothers, who in 1590 alienated it to — Johnson (i. 556).

David Judd was a 'busy Committee man and sequestrator of royalist estates'; he built Judd's House after Inigo Jones's designs in 1652; but on his being ousted it was called Judd's Folly. It is half a mile westward of Ospringe (ii. 452, 797).

Captain Porter, who died April 1, 1711, left the manor of Randall, near Cobham, to Sarah Turner, whose daughter carried it to Thomas Judde (i. 511).

A great-great-great-grand-daughter of a John Darell (son-in-law of William Chicheley), who died 1478, married a Henry Judd.

daughter, Alice Judd,¹ married Thomas Smythe, 'Customer' (*i.e.* farmer of the public revenues) in the reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, a haberdasher in the City of London, and father of Sir Thomas Smythe. Customer Thomas Smythe owned a magnificent property at Westenhanger, Kent. By Alice (Judd) Smythe's Will, dated July 10, 1592, and proved May 12, 1598, her father's (Sir Andrew Judd's) alms-houses (see footnote 3 to page 11) received an additional endowment of so much money as would buy land to the value of £15 per annum, at the least, of estate of inheritance in fee-simple to be conveyed to the Skinners' Company for the purpose of increasing the pensions of the 'Five poor Alms-houses in Great St. Helen's founded by Sir Andrew Judde, my father.'

2. Agnes or Annys, about whom nothing is known. Sir Andrew Judd desired in his Will to be buried near her. She died in November 1550, the year of Sir Andrew's Mayoralty, and her funeral is thus described by Machyn: 'The xix day of November was bured my lade Jude, ma[yress] of London, and wyff of Sir Androw Jude, mayr of London, and bered in the parryche of saynt Ellen in Bysshope-gatt stret, for he gayff mony, gownes, and to the powre men and women ij C. gownes of mantyll . . . and the Clarkes [clergy] of London had the beryng of my lade, and then came . . . with ij harords [heralds] a-for with iiij baners a-bowt her borne, and after my [lord] mayre and ys bredurne [brethren], and all the stret and the chyrche wher hangyd with blake [black] and with schochyons [escutcheons] of ther armes, and a gret dolle [alms] and a grette [dinner].'

¹ The Arundel Society published a portrait of Alice Judd (No. 213), and also one of Customer Thomas Smythe (No. 221); both are photographs from pictures, the property of the late Viscount Strangford. There is a monument of Customer Smythe in the Church at Ashford, bearing a Latin inscription, together with an effigy.

3. Mary, daughter of Thomas Mathews, Esq., of Colchester, Essex, by whom he had one daughter. She afterwards married James Altham, Esq., of Mark Hall, Latton, Essex, Sheriff of Essex 1570, of London 1577; he died 1585. During her widowhood she endowed an institution for the industrious poor at Colchester, still existing under the style of the Lady Judd's Charity. Sir Andrew left one-third of his property to his widow for her life, to revert afterwards to his two sons. The rest of his property he left to his two sons.

As to Sir Andrew's religion, probably when the country and the court were Roman Catholic he, like many others, outwardly conformed, and when they became Protestant he followed the stream. Sir Andrew Judd's great friend, Sir Thomas White,¹ Founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and Sir Andrew himself, both doubtless troubled little about minute questions of doctrine, or cared one way or the other about the Pope, but followed the National Church in the fluctuations of the Reformation. On the one hand, Sir Andrew Judd signed the counterfeit will of Edward VI.,² which showed he did not want the Romanist Mary; on the other, for the first Head Master, he chose Rev. John Proctor, a strong Roman Catholic. Proctor, who wrote an account of Wyatt's rebellion, in which he mentions Sir Andrew as helping to quell the insurrection, was a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. Sir Andrew himself was a nephew twice removed of the Founder of All Souls College of which he appointed the Warden and Fellows as advisers to the Governors in certain cases (see page 53); and it is probable that his connection with the College influenced his election of Proctor.

¹ See p. 34.

² See p. 13.

PEDIGREE OF THE FOUNDER

... CLOVILLE=^{2ndly,} MARGARET CHICHE, = JOHN JUDD of Tonbridge,
of Essex. grandniece of of whom nothing is known.
Archbishop Chichele.

MARY, = SIR ANDREW JUDD, KNT.,	2ndly, = ANNS				
youngest son.	3rdly, = MARY,		JOHN.	THOMAS.	HENRY.
Sir Thomas Mirfyn.	dau. of Thomas Mathews.				
	a daughter.				

Four sons, names
unknown. Two
died young.

ALICE=THOMAS SMYTHE, Customer,
of Ostenhanger, afterwards
called Westenhanger, Kent.

SIR JOHN SMYTH of Ostenhanger, eldest son and heir, father of Lord Strangford and ancestor of Sir Sydney Smith.	SIR THOMAS SMYTHE, Knt., = JUDITH, dau. of R. Culverwell. 2ndly, of Bidborough. = JOAN, dau. of W. Hobbs, 3rdly, = SARAH, dau. and heiress of W. Blount, after- wards wife of Robt. Sidney, Earl of Leice- ster, 1626.	CATHERINE = SIR ROWLAND HAYWARD.	<p>Their line traced through St. Leger and Durdin families to HELEN A. M. ROBERTSON.</p> <p>Her Children. (See p 16.)</p>
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SIR THOMAS SMYTHE, KNT.

THOMAS, the second surviving son of (Customer) Thomas Smythe, Esq., of Westenhanger, by dame Alice his wife, the daughter of Sir Andrew Judd, was born probably in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, or Allhallows, Lombard Street, if not at Westenhanger, about 1558. Being one of thirteen children, he was early initiated into business by his father, and appears to have taken up his freedom and livery in the Haberdashers' Company by patrimony, as well as his freedom in the Skinners' Company, in 1580.¹

He was married three times: 1. to the daughter and heir of Richard Culverwell, but she died without offspring; 2. to Joan, daughter of William Hobbs; 3. to Sarah, daughter and heir of William Blount, Esq., who afterwards married Robert Sidney, first Earl of Leicester.

Smythe entered upon the office of Sheriff for London and Middlesex on the 6th of November 1599. In 1600 he was seriously compromised, if not actually implicated, in the attempt which the Earl of Essex made to win the support of the citizens of London, against the Crown. The Earl anticipated that the City would stand for him, and that Mr. Sheriff Smythe, who commanded the Trained Bands, would provide as many men as he could to join him. On the 8th February 1601, the Earl of Essex and his followers went on to Mr. Sheriff Smythe's house in Gracious²

¹ Much of this account is taken from Mr. J. F. Wadmore's 'Life of Sir Thomas Smythe,' published in the *Archæologia Cantiana*.

² Gracechurch.

Street. Mr. Smythe begged him not to enter, but he did so, and with many of his followers went upstairs. While there Mr. Sheriff Smythe stepped out at the back gate to see the Lord Mayor. The Earl of Essex withdrew, intending probably to leave the City peaceably, but on reaching Ludgate he found the gates shut, and the Bishop of London with a force to back him; several shots were fired, and Sir Christopher Blount was wounded. The reconnaissance had proved a failure; so the Earl and his party embarked at Queenhythe, and got back to Essex House. After a vain attempt to fortify himself and a few of his more daring followers, he was prevailed upon to yield himself a prisoner to the Lord Admiral, and was confined in the Tower. His trial took place at Westminster on February 19th, and his execution on February 25th, 1601.

Mr. Sheriff Smythe was more leniently dealt with; he was examined before Lords Egerton, Buckhurst, and Nottingham. He affirmed that he had not previously spoken to the Earl for about nine years, nor had he had any letter from him, save one which Udal brought to his wife Sarah (daughter of William Blount) at church, which was a copy of one to the Queen, written in the Earl's own hand. He did not remember what passed between the Earl and John Smythe, after the Earl had left his house. John Smythe (his elder brother) was also examined at some length. He said that his brother Thomas did not come home till 11 P.M., when he was in bed. The Sheriff was very tired. The Earl of Essex and his followers came to the house in Gracious Street, and, refusing to go to the Lord Mayor, the Earl thrust himself into the house. Thomas had told him that he laid hold of the horse's bridle, when Essex remarked, 'You shall go with me, and send for your Company,' to which Smythe replied that the gates were shut, and well manned, and the City in safety. 'Would

he yield himself to the Lord Mayor?' Essex replied, 'If you fear God, love the Queen, and care for religion, look to yourself.' Mr. Sheriff Smythe admitted that being with her Majesty she charged him with knowing of the Earl's going to the City by five o'clock on Sunday morning, through one Temple, but he protested to her that he never spoke to him, and so far, for the time, satisfied the Queen as to receive her thanks for his carriage on the day of the tumult. But later on, the fact that the Earl had made a personal visit to his house in Gracious Street drew down suspicion, so that he was discharged from his office of Sheriff.

Some time after this both Mr. Smythe and Sarah his wife were in durance and in danger of punishment for misprision.

That Sheriff Smythe was seriously compromised there can be no doubt; but on the decease of Queen Elizabeth, which occurred shortly afterwards, he was enabled to regain his popularity with his fellow-citizens, and with her successor, James I., he rapidly rose into favour. He was knighted in 1603. In the following year he and his brother Richard were appointed Receivers for the Duchy of Cornwall. He at this time resigned the receiverships of Dorset and Somerset.

As one of the most successful merchants of his time, he was more or less intimately connected with most of those grand mercantile companies which then competed with Spain and the Netherlands for the trade of the world. The Russia (or Muscovy) Company was one of the many which grew out of that enterprising body, the Merchant Adventurers; it was incorporated in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. The Charter of Incorporation was granted to the Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer, the Earls of Arundel, Bedford, and Pembroke, Lord Howard,

Sebastian Cabot, Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Andrew Judd, Sir Thomas White, and others.

In 1584 this Company of the Merchant Adventurers acquired from the Crown permission to trade with men and ships between the Equino' and the North Pole, and to search for and discover the North-West Passage. London and Dunkerk were to be free ports, or staples, for a term of twenty years; the Crown reserving to itself, as a royalty, one-fifth of all gold, silver, or pearls imported. Of this project Sir Thomas Smythe, in 1612, became the prime undertaker, speaking of it in these terms, 'That noble design for the discovery of the North-West Passage.'

In the British Museum Library is a quarto volume entitled, *Sir Thos. Smithes Voiage and Entertainment in Russia with the Tragicall Ends of Two Emperors and one Empress within one month of his being there—and the Miraculous preservation of the now Reigning Emperor esteemed dead for 18 years.* Printed at London, 1605. 'Master John Mericke was then agent there. Sir Thos. Smythe Knt. a religious and discreet gentleman was thought fit to be chosen and commanded by his Majesty to go upon an Embassage to Russia. Accompanied by Sir Thos. Challenger and Sir William Wray Knts. Sir T. Smythe went to Court on the 10th of June 1604, and was introduced by L^d Salisbury to his Majesty. King James enquired how long they would be and was told xv months. Furnished with his commission and other instructions by L^d Salisbury at Whitehall, Sir Thomas sailed on the 12th of June from Gravesend—accompanied by Sir Valentine Kightly and Sir Francis Cherry. He landed at the Castle at Th'arkAngel 22 of July, & was met by the Agent Master John Mericke. He left in August and went to Colongro. Thence by boat on the river Dvina Soccana to Vologda—thence by post

horses to the City of Yerri Slaue (Jaroslav) on the 6th of Sep.—and lodged with Gregory Euannovich Nicolin late Ambassador to her Majesty in England. He was sent for by the Emperor in October and delivered the King's letter.

‘He attended Court again on the 10th of March and obtained a grant of 600 roubles and a grant of new privileges for the Company. On the 20th of March he went to Moscow, and lodged there until May 6. On the 28th of May he set sail for England.’

The name of Sir Thomas Smythe, Knt., stands first in the record of a Court of Committee of the Honourable East India Company held in February 1606. He was named Governor at a General Court, held on the 1st of July in the following year.

The privileges conferred by the Charter were exceptionally large, and extended not only to India, but to all the ports or harbours of Asia, Africa, and America, beyond the Cape of ‘Bona Esperanza’ to the Straits of Magellan, to make laws for the politique government of themselves, their factors and mariners, with the power to punish in body or purse. For the first twelve months goods might be imported or exported duty free, if not otherwise illegal, including silver and gold, provided only that £6000 of it were first coined at the Mint. Six goodly ships, and the like number of pinnaces, manned and armed, were to set sail annually. Purchases (except by special licence) from Dutch settlements were prohibited.

This restriction, and the rising prosperity of the East India Company, naturally created strong feelings of jealousy between the English and the Dutch, which soon broke out into open acts of violence. The Dutch were accused of tampering with the English Company's servants, of acts of cruelty, and of laying an embargo on their goods, for

complicity in which Sir Thomas Beswick was sent a prisoner to the Marshalsea. Another person named Braggs presented a petition to the Privy Council, bringing serious accusations against Sir Thomas Smythe and the other directors, against whom he preferred a claim for the sum of £6875 for goods and food supplied in a time of dearth to the Company's dependants in India. The influence and character of Sir Thomas Smythe were notwithstanding sufficient for him to obtain the approval of his Sovereign, who wrote, in 1619, to the directors requesting that he might be re-elected Governor for another seven years.

As a Commissioner of the Royal Navy in 1616, Sir Thomas Smythe took up his residence at Deptford, probably at a house known as Skinners' Place, purchased by his father, with a garden, dove-cote, and orchard, and thirty-four acres of land; the house was unfortunately burnt down on the 30th of January 1618-19.

Sir Thomas Smythe resigned his appointment as Governor of the East India Company in 1621, on account of failing health.

Winwood, in his *Memorials*, 1609, says: 'Our East India merchants have lately built a goodly ship of above 1200 tun, to the launching whereof the King and Prince were invited and had a bountiful banquet. The King presented Sir Thomas Smythe, the governour, with a chaine, in manner of a collar, better than £200, with his picture hanging at it, and put it about his neck with his own hand, naming the great ship, *Trades Increase*, and the Prince, a pinnace of 250 tun (built to wait upon her), *Peppercorn*.'

Although many illustrious men had preceded him in the attempt, Sir Thomas Smythe had the satisfaction of successfully starting the Virginia Company. He obtained its Charter of Incorporation under the title of 'The Treasurer

and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London,' dated May 23, 1609, through the influence and patronage of his friends the Earls of Salisbury, Suffolk, Southampton, Pembroke, and Lincoln. He continued Treasurer of this Company for many years.

In 1619 the Virginia Company had sent out no less than 1261 colonists within the year, the number of English alone, at this time, amounting to some 2400 souls.

These results, creditable as they may appear to the success of the Company, did not escape the censure of some, who accused the Treasurer and his upholders of perpetually keeping down the prosperity of the colony by enriching themselves. Sir Edwin Sandys appears to have been the chief accuser. Writing to the Duke of Buckingham, he affirmed that he had done more for the colony in one year, at an expenditure of £8000, than Sir Thomas Smythe had in twelve years at an expenditure of £80,000. The opposition was so far successful that Sir Thomas Smythe resigned the office of Treasurer, although he did not cease to take an interest in the affairs of the Company under the Earl of Southampton, who succeeded him.

The resignation of Sir Thomas Smythe was not, however, sufficient satisfaction. Many accusations were still brought against him. One John Bargrave affirmed that he was the first planter of a colony in Virginia, for which he obtained a patent from the Company, and that his estate had been violently taken away from him, and in doing this Sir Thomas Smythe, Alderman Johnson, and others, acted in contravention of their Charter; they were also accused of encouraging the growth of tobacco and sassafras, and neglecting other crops, so that eight or ten ships returned empty; that the Company laid an embargo on his ships, and sold them for £6600; that the plantation consisted only of

public servants, and was supported by lotteries ; instead of overhauling the accounts of the late Treasurer, he advises the creation of a public stock.

The matter in dispute was referred to the Treasurer and Council of Virginia, who expressed themselves neither authorised nor qualified to reply to the complaint against Sir Thomas Smythe and others, as it was a business of great latitude, extending over many years. Finally, a Commission was issued, and meetings were held at Sir Thomas Smythe's own house every Thursday, when all charters and documents were inspected. The result was that a full and exhaustive inquiry was made. The king cut the knot by judiciously granting the incorporation of the former letters-patent. Both Companies were to be amalgamated into one empire or government depending on himself, and all officers were to be nominated by him.

In private life Sir Thomas Smythe was evidently a charitable man. His ample means were used by him to assist his poorer neighbours ; and that due provision might be made for continuing the benefits, we find him, on the 18th of April 1619, writing thus to his friends the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company : ' Calling to mind that my grandfather, Sir Andrew Judd, Knt., out of your own Society, the Skinners, founded the free School of Tonbridge, and gave a liberal benevolence (as times then were) unto the same, which he recommended by his will to your care, that it might be faithfully disposed according to his good purpose therein ; in imitation of whom, and considering that what was in those tymes competent allowances, is now by reason of the alteration of times not sufficient to afford necesarie maintenance to such as depend thereon, I have thought fit by my best endeavours to encourage the Schoole Master and Usher of this Schoole diligently to apply them-

selves to bringing up the Schollars under their charge in the fear of God and Knowledge of good learning by enlarging the present Stipends, and to give encouragement to the Schollars, carefully to addict them to their studies by certain Exhibitions to be given yearly to the Schollars thereof, towards their maintenance at the Universitie. And to add unto the portion of the poor in the Parishes of Tonbridge, Bidborough, and Speldhurst in a weekly allowance of bread, according to a course which I have already settled in the Parish of Bidborough long since.¹

‘The experience I have of your care to perform the Will of my Grandfather, and my confidence in your integrity inviteth me to add to your care and paynes in depositing a certain sum of money to such charitable purposes and uses, as I have herein lymited and set down. That is to say for this year I bestow upon the Schoole Master of the Free Schoole of Tonbridge the sum of Ten Pounds, upon the Usher five pounds, to be paid them when you do goe to visit the free Schoole at Tonbridge at the beginning of May next.² At which tyme I desire that you would with the assistance of your Visitors³ elect one of the most forward and towardly Schollars⁴ of that School, that may be sent to the Universitie, and such a one whose friends are not able of their own estate to afford competent maintenance to them there, to whom I give for the year the Sum of Ten Pounds towards his Exhibition at the Universitie, and my purpose

¹ A note of this settlement is entered in the Parish Register, dated 1619, signed Thomas Smythe. He owned property in these parishes.

² In accordance with Sir T. Smythe’s wishes, letters were written by the Skinners’ Company, informing the Master, Usher, and Churchwardens of the bequest, requesting them to bring some poor people with them at the Visitation.

³ The Visitors evidently acted as Moderators in awarding these Exhibitions according to the merits of the candidates.

⁴ The first scholar elected was Joseph Medders, May 1620. Exeter Coll., Oxford.

is (God willing) to continue to that Schollar so elected the Sum of Ten Pounds yearly at the Universitie for the Space of Seven years from the time of his Election, if in the meantime he shall not be preferred.

‘Your assured loving Friend,

‘THO. SMYTHE.

‘From my House in Philpot Lane
this 18 day of April 1619.’

In accordance with the instructions of Sir Thomas Smythe, the Master and Wardens at their next visitation to Tonbridge, May 4, 1619, paid the Rev. Michael Jenkins, at that time Master of the Free School, the sum of £10, and to the Usher, Thomas Swadling, £5, and likewise distributed the other benefactions before mentioned. Sir Thomas again wrote to the Master and Wardens of the Skinners’ Company, reminding them of his letter written in 1619, and encloses £62. 9s. 4d. for distribution, to provide in addition six pens for the six best scholars who shall dispute in the Examinations. Four names only are given, viz. Thomas Smith, Queen’s Coll., Cambridge, George Children, John Dixon, and Richard Ball.

In 1625 Sir Thomas Smythe died at Brooke Place *alias* Sutton Place, at Sutton-at-Hone, in Kent; Hasted says, ‘as is conjectured of the Plague, which raged greatly here at that time.’ He left by his wife Sarah, the daughter and heir of William Blount, Esq., one only son John. His widow married again, in the following year, Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester. At Lady Leicester’s decease, her son, Sir John Smythe, became possessed of the Manor of Sutton-at-Hone, together with the bulk of his father’s property not otherwise disposed of by his Will.

The monument of Sir Thomas Smythe in the south aisle of the church at Sutton-at-Hone is a good specimen of the

period when it was erected. The effigy of Sir Thomas in alabaster is well and carefully executed, and exhibits a family likeness to that of his father, 'the Customer,' in Ashford Church. The features are those of a man of ability, firmness, and energy. He wears a short-peaked beard, and his hands are raised in the attitude of prayer. He is clothed in a doublet, vest, trunk hose, etc., and wears his aldermanic gown or furred robe.

Sir Thomas Smythe bequeathed to the Skinners' Company houses in Old Change and in Lime Street, London, to dispose of their revenues according to his will, proved October 1625. By this means he was able to ensure the increase of the salary of the Head Master of Tonbridge School by ten pounds, and the Usher's by five pounds. He also founded six Exhibitions of ten pounds per annum to last seven years, now increased¹ by the enhanced value of the property and by accumulated amounts unapplied in former years through want of applicants, in aid of 'the maintenance of six poor scholars, at the Universities, who shall be most towardly and capable of learning, and who shall have been brought up and taught in the said school by the space of three years.' During their University education, these Exhibitioners were to study divinity, and afterwards to enter the 'sacred ministry.' When ordained as clergymen, they were required before and after their sermons to give thanks to God for His mercy toward them in the contribution of their benefactor for their maintenance, for the reason that it should excite others to do good and charitable works.

A third gift of £6. 13s. 4d. per annum was given by Sir Thomas Smythe to the Skinners' Company towards defraying the expenses of their annual visit to Tonbridge, for which purpose the founder had only left forty shillings. It is

¹ See p. 32.

probable that Sir Thomas felt that this duty should not go unrewarded, so as in course of time to become a burden. In those days this visit to Tonbridge involved a forty miles' ride on the first Tuesday in May, and the same distance back again on the following evening; and it was not unlikely that to some of the Visitors such an exertion would be neither a pleasure nor a holiday, but two hard days' work.

The businesslike way in which Sir Thomas went to work is worthy of all praise. Having made his will, he proceeds to add that as bequests are frequently mistaken, and not carried out according to the real purpose and wish of the donor, therefore on the 1st day of May after making his Will he would deliver yearly to the Company of Skinners during his lifetime the above-mentioned sums, to be expended as directed. Besides this, he was probably aware that a small school could not all at once send up six 'forward' and 'towardly' scholars to the Universities: therefore, for the first year, one scholar only was to be chosen; for the second, two; and so on, till the full number of six was completed.

In the first year of his gift, May 1620, Thomas Gataker, B.D., then vicar of Rotherhithe, and a famous preacher, delivered the annual Visitation Sermon at the parish church of Tonbridge. It was addressed to Sir Thomas Smythe in his presence; and Gataker, in his discourse, forcibly grasped the peculiarly good point in Sir Thomas's benefaction in the following words:¹ 'The School,' said he, 'was first erected and endowed by your pious ancestor. And you have worthily built upon his foundation, and added liberally to his gift; so that, through your munificence, it is very likely to flourish, and not come behind some of those that be of chief note. Your bounty herein, and in other works of the like nature, is the rather to be

¹ Gataker's *Sermons* were published in 1637.

regarded for that you do not (as is the manner of the most, unwilling to part with aught till they must needs leave all) defer wholly your well-doing to your death's bed or your dying day, but bend yourself thereunto, while you may yet, surviving your own donation, yourself see things settled in due course, and receive comfort by view of the fruit that may thereby redound both to church and commonwealth.'

In addition to these charities, Sir Thomas bequeathed the surplus of his property to be distributed among certain different parishes—as bread to the poor of Tonbridge and clothes to almsmen. The amount of revenue from Sir Thomas's property was, about 1789, £140 per annum; in 1820, £152; later, £340; in 1867, £600; and at the present date, £1272 per annum. The Skinners' Company about 1867 applied to the Court of Chancery for permission to increase the amount of the Exhibitions; they were not, however, successful, being refused on the ground that the surplus was already willed to these parishes.

The charity is now administered under a scheme approved by an order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), dated 2nd March 1883, which provides for a division of the income, after defraying management expenses, into two parts, one to be called 'The Exhibitioners' Fund,' and the other 'The Poor Fund.' 'The Exhibitioners' Fund' is applied in providing for payment of Exhibitions, for poor scholars of Tonbridge School, tenable (*a*) at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and (*b*) at Tonbridge School.

There are at present four Exhibitions, each of the value of £24 per annum, one awarded annually, for poor scholars of Tonbridge School, tenable at either Oxford or Cambridge University; and one Exhibition, for a poor scholar of Tonbridge School, of the value of £30 per annum, tenable at the School.

'The Poor Fund' is partly applied in making certain specified payments, chiefly to parishes in Kent, including the parish of Tonbridge, and the residue is paid by the Company to Trustees appointed under the scheme, and by them distributed for charitable purposes.

HENRY FISHER

SIR ANDREW JUDD having bought property to found the School, and having completed the act of foundation, intended during his lifetime to have handed it over formally to the Skinners' Company. Sir Andrew, in purchasing the property, 'of trust' joined¹ with himself Henry Fisher, his confidential servant. Sir Andrew dying before the completion of the conveyance of this property, Henry Fisher completed it according to the founder's well-known intentions. In addition to this, Fisher himself made a gift to the Company of several houses, out of the rents of which they were annually to pay a certain sum (now twenty-seven pounds) for an Exhibition at Brasenose College, Oxford, the residue remaining with the Company. This is in the gift of the Governors of the School.

This gift, like that of Sir Thomas Smythe, was also made during the donor's lifetime; and the purpose of it was, that—

'Whereas Henry Fisher had placed one John Wheland, some time a scholar of the School at Tunbridge, at Brazenose College, Oxford, the Company of Skinners should pay for ever to Wheland and his successors (appointed by Fisher while alive, and after his death by the Company) the yearly sum of £2. 13s. 4d.; to his tutor, 13s. 4d.; and to the College itself, £1. 13s. 4d.; to the end

¹ Probably to prevent the possible frustration of his design in the event of his dying before it could be completed. Henry Fisher was much junior to Sir A. Judd. See p. 72.

they might be good to such scholar as should be there from time to time found and placed, and to the end they might be aiding and assisting to the said Masters, Wardens, and commonalty in choosing and providing a meet and convenient schoolmaster and usher to the said School of Tunbridge when need should be required, and they thereunto require.'

SIR THOMAS WHITE, KNT.

SIR THOMAS WHITE, Knight, a merchant-clothier of London, a benefactor to Merchant Taylors' School and Founder of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1555, '*propter eximium amorem in Andream Judde*,' gave to Tonbridge School a Fellowship at his College. The inhabitants of Tonbridge used to elect the candidate, and the competitors canvassed the townspeople for their votes.¹ The Fellowship was a probationary one for three years, after which time the holder became a '*verus et perpetuus socius*.' It was of different value in different years, averaging about £75, and the Fellowship to which it used to lead was on the same footing as the other Fellowships of St. John's College, rising in value gradually, according to the standing of the holder, from about £100 a year to three or four times that amount. The University Commission, when drawing up their Report on St. John's College in 1858, recommended that the Fellowships should be thrown open, and some of them changed into Scholarships. The reasons given for the proposed change were—(1) that tuition would be more efficient with open Fellowships; (2) that the College would get less good candidates for its open Fellowships if the majority of them were close; and (3) that it is undesir-

¹ The words in the old College statutes are '*proctores vel seniores*,' which only apply to corporate towns, and were meant to apply to Coventry, Bristol, and Reading. Tonbridge is not a corporate town; the words were probably intended to refer to the principal executive authority in the place.

able that a College should be permanently governed by a Society of which the majority must be chosen from so confined a circle as it necessarily must be if the Fellowships remain close. The result was, that an Ordinance, framed by a Committee of the Privy Council especially appointed for the purpose, was imposed on the College. This changed the fifty Fellowships then existing into eighteen Fellowships and thirty three Scholarships. The Universities' Commission of 1877 confirmed this arrangement, and thus the Tonbridge Fellowship has now become a Scholarship of the value of £100 a year, awarded by the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, tenable for two years, then on certificate of good conduct and industry for two years more. This Scholarship will come into existence when the next Senior Fellowship is vacated, and cause the creation of a close Tonbridge Scholarship.

An extract from Sir Thomas White's statutes of St. John's College, Oxford, gives the particulars of the gift:—

'Also, every of these particular Schools, namely of Coventry, Bristol, and Redding, shall have two scholars, which shall be partakers of the same commodities and privileges which the rest have. Let there be one also chosen out of Tunbridge School in the county of Kent. And now to the end there may be some certainty appointed concerning the nominating and electing these seven scholars, which we will have equal to the rest in all the commodities and privileges of the college, as often as any place of these seven shall happen to be void, we will, that within forty days after such avoydance, the president and fellows shall certify and advertize by letters, signed with their own hands, the magistrates of those places out of the which such scholars are to be named and chosen concerning the same; for there are out of these several cities or towns, Coventry, Bristol, Redding, and Tunbridge, two to be elected (except out of Tunbridge, out of which, in respect of great love we did bear Andrew Judd, Knighte, builder of the grammar school

there, we do ordain and will, that one scholar shall be nominated and elected as often as the place assigned for this school shall happen to be void), and they shall have a care to send such out of their schools to the college, whom either they shall themselves know, or in the judgment of others shall be fit to learn logic.'

Here are some interesting details of the social life of a Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, in the sixteenth century:¹—

'In the famous Caxtons in the library of St. John's College, Oxford, is the *Magnus et Parvus Chato*. On its first page is a picture which tutors are accustomed to point out to the parents of their pupils as illustrating the difference between the discipline of the Universities to-day and the stern rules of the first foundation. There the teacher sits comfortably in a high-backed chair and is armed with an extremely formidable birch. The contrast is, perhaps, too painful to-day; but the memories of the past may please by their very incongruity with the present. There is a passage from a sermon of one Leaver at St. Paul's Cross, preached a few years before Sir Thomas White founded his college, which has been too often quoted to escape quotation again. The students, he tells us, would rise between four and five, and study till ten. Then they dine—

"Content with a penny piece of beef between four, having a pottage made of the same beef with salt and oatmeal, and nothing else. After their dinner they are reading or learning till five in the evening, when they have a supper not better than their dinner, immediately after which they go to reasoning in problems or to some other study till nine or ten; and then, being without fire, are fain to walk or run up and down for half an hour to get a heat in their feet, when they go to bed."

'Some gleanings, almost at random, from the statutes of St. John's may serve to make a brighter picture.

'We begin with an observation that the founder hoped to give his

¹ See *The Guardian*, p. 411, March 16, 1898. Also *S. John Baptist College*. By W. H. Hutton, B.D. London, 1898.

college at least a freedom from noise. . . . *Cantica in privatis cubiculis* were forbidden ; but singing, at certain times, was permitted in hall. All immoderate clamours in private rooms were banned ; yet honest conversation, *cum moderato silentio*, sometimes before the fire in hall, or elsewhere, for the purpose of enlarging the mind (*animum largandi causâ*) was followed. . . . Football was utterly forbidden — *pila pedalis prohibita*. The order that Latin was to be spoken, especially by the seniors with the juniors, would no doubt stay some clamours that find more ready outlet in the vulgar tongue. No immoderate laughter was suffered at any time. Yet holidays there were and recreation. On feast-days, after a refection to the Scholars and Fellows, songs were to be sung, and there were other *honesta solatia*, for poems, histories, and miracle plays were recited. ‘The *miracula mundi*,’ or *mirabilia*, might be the subject of the talk by the fire in hall in the time after dinner, which would be to many the happiest hour of the day ; but no card-playing on any account—‘the game of painted cards’ was strictly forbidden. . . .

‘The porter’s duty was to shave, as well as to keep the gate ; long hair should not be worn, and no man might inordinately nourish a beard. Of food and commons we hear little, but there is mention of a great “bibesia,” which is explained to be a drinking in hall after meals, after the accustomed manner of the University. These were the days before common-rooms ; later ages withdrew in some solemnity to their port.

‘In hall during meals there was Bible-reading—the reading, too, of other good books. The chief enactments, indeed, regulate the religious life of the society. Confession was obligatory four times a year, or punishment followed from the President. All were to be present at Mass, and great stress was laid on the distinctness with which the Divine Liturgy should be said. On the great festivals, and on the feasts of the B.V.M. and St. John Baptist, the President must always say Mass. No one might say Mass outside college for money. The servants were to be present in chapel, and there were special rules for the observance of Sunday, and for the holding of theological disputations. . . .

‘Most important after the chapel in the life of the college stood the library. Most of the early Fellows gave books and manuscripts. Of this much might be said, but here it may suffice to note how strict were the rules about the lending of books. A stringent, but most wholesome, order, that any one who loses a library key is to replace the lock and all the keys at his own cost, should be reinforced to-day. . . .

‘It may be said that there is little of special interest in these statutes. They resemble those of the earlier colleges, and show for how distant a posterity the great William of Wykeham had legislated. This is true. Sir Thomas White, founding a college in 1555, thought he could make little improvement on the statutes of earlier and greater founders. But in that very fact there is much significance. Sir Thomas White was a living representative of the continuity of the English Church. To him there seemed no breach with the past. Founding his college under Philip and Mary, he could yet rule it by the same statutes under Elizabeth. If the early Presidents and Fellows asserted the Pope’s jurisdiction when the English Church denied it, they must go. The college annals read often, when the Jesuits and the Bull of 1570 had made a schism inevitable, “*alteratâ religione, vel cessit vel amotus est.*” But the college went on with the same statutes, and the founder watched over it till his death in 1567, and in his last letter provided for the continuance of Divine service in the chapel which had been consecrated for the monks of St. Bernard.’

ROBERT HOLMDON

AN Exhibition of £4, tenable for four years, was left by Robert Holmdon to a scholar of Sevenoaks School, and, in default of one from that place, to a scholar from Tonbridge School, in the appointment of the Leathersellers’ Company.

At the present date, ‘Leaving’ Exhibitions are granted by

the Leathersellers' Company to scholars in the Sevenoaks Grammar School or Tonbridge Grammar School, to be held at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, in connection with the trust of Mr. Robert Holmdon, a Member of the Court of Assistants, who, by his Will dated 20th July 1619, gave certain property to the Leathersellers' Company upon condition that they paid, *inter alia*, £4 yearly for such scholar from Sevenoaks or Tonbridge Schools. This amount is usually augmented to £70 by the Leathersellers' Company out of their own funds during the pleasure of the Court, and divided between two scholars in moieties of £35 a year each.

As to £4, part of the first Exhibition, the terms of the will are followed: as to the balance, and the second Exhibition, the Company are not bound by the Will, and do not require a Tonbridge scholar (or other scholar elected on the failure of both Schools to provide a candidate) to vacate his Exhibition in favour of a Sevenoaks scholar.

THOMAS LAMPARD

THOMAS LAMPARD was a yeoman of Tonbridge. By his Will, dated 22nd August 1593, he gave an Exhibition of the value of four marcs (£2. 13s. 4d.) for five years for 'the poorest scholar pferred out of Tonbridge Grammar School beithe of the two Universities.' It is in the nomination of the Head Master, and in the annual appointment of the vicar and churchwardens of the town. This small sum was annually charged upon a house and lands at Lamberhurst, in Kent, and was paid by the proprietor of the premises to the scholar himself. It is payable now by Frederic Smith, Esquire, out of the Brewery Estate, Lamberhurst, Kent, and its present value is nearly £3.

LADY MARY BOSWELL

LADY MARY BOSWELL, widow of Sir William Boswell of Eynford, before her death in 1692, by a deed of endowment dated 1675, bequeathed a farm, called Holywell, near Burnham in Essex, to furnish two Exhibitions of £12 a year and upwards, according to the annual proceeds from the farm, now increased to about £75 per annum each, tenable for four years, at Jesus College, Cambridge. These were to be given to boys at Tonbridge, in default of any from Sevenoaks School. It is not known, however, that Tonbridge has ever held these Exhibitions. Under a new scheme of 1877, prepared by the Charity Commissioners, a sum of Consols was transferred to the Sevenoaks Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation for the purpose of providing Exhibitions, to be called 'Boswell Exhibitions,' and thus it is doubtful if Tonbridge has now a contingent claim.

There were two other small bequests.

A Mr. Worrall left two Exhibitions of £6 to the School, in the election of the master and seniors of St. John's College, Cambridge. These Exhibitions ceased after the Universities Commission of 1856-61, and were lost to the School. Under the Act 19 and 20 Vict. cap. 88, sect. 27, power was given to Colleges to frame statutes for (among other things) the conversion of Scholarships attached to Schools into Open Scholarships. Thus, the Worrall Exhibitions, among a number of small Exhibitions, were merged (presumably by the Commissioners, as there is no record in the College) into 'Foundation Scholarships,' then established at St. John's College, Cambridge, in cases where no candidate had

presented himself from the privileged School within two years preceding the passing of the Act.

Also a Mr. William Strong left in 1713 a sum of money 'for the apprenticing to some marine business of a scholar educated at the great School in Tonbridge.' The Committee appointed by the Vestry of Tonbridge to investigate the charities of the parish, reported in 1866 that 'the Charity Commissioners, according to their Report, consider that the lads eligible for this charity are youths from the Grammar School, which they supposed to have been the "Great School," referred to by William Strong in his Will. Our chairman was of this opinion, but the rest of the Committee of a contrary, alleging that it was "The Town Charity School" which is referred to in 1739, and probably in 1719, the term "Great School" being used as well in reference to the school at Tunbridge Wells.' Under the Charity Commissioners' Scheme of 1886 the funds at present are devoted to two Scholarships for boys from, alternately, the Tonbridge National School and St. Charles the Martyr's School, Tunbridge Wells. Apprenticing boys to shipbuilding was given up, as it degenerated into merely apprenticing them to barge-building at the Medway wharf.



THE SKINNERS' COMPANY

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOL

THE Company of Skinners was intrusted with the administration of the funds, and became the Governors of the School after the death of Sir Andrew Judd.

Erasmus in one of his letters gives an excellent reason for intrusting in those days the management of a School to a Merchant Company. The subject is Dean Colet leaving St. Paul's School, of which he was the Founder, to the care of the Mercers' Company. 'After he (Dean Colet) had finished all, he left the perpetual care and oversight of the estate and government of it, not to the Clergy, not to the Bishop, not to the Chapter, nor to any great minister at Court, but among the married laymen, the Company of Mercers—men of probity and reputation. And when he was asked the reason of so committing the trust, he answered to this effect, That there was no absolute certainty in human affairs, but, for his part, he found less

corruption in such a body of citizens than in any other order or degree of mankind.'

In the same year that Sir Andrew Judd was Lord Mayor (1550-51) he was also Master of the Company; he was indeed Master altogether four times—in 1538, 1544, 1551, and 1555. The full title under which it was incorporated in 1327 was 'The Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London.' It has numbered among its members six kings, five queens, one prince, nine dukes, and two earls.

Guilds¹ increased both in numbers and importance under the Normans, and the Skinners are mentioned as a trade guild as far back as the thirteenth year of Edward II., A.D. 1319. From 1412 to 1422 the rage for precedency between the Skinners, then become a powerful Company, and the Fishmongers, was carried to great excess, causing a riot and considerable disturbances: there was also a dispute about this time with the Merchant Taylors' Company for precedence, settled by each Company taking precedence in alternate years.

As early as 1445 the Skinners' Company did not wholly consist of dealers in furs, though it was one of the duties of the Guild to see that furs were what they purported to be. Furs were forbidden, in 1338, under penalty of forfeiture, to be worn by any but members of liveries, the royal family, prelates, earls, barons, knights, and ladies, and those in the church who might expend by the year 100 livres at the least from their benefices. The richer furs were of foreign importation, and in early times very costly: mention is made of them in Wills as special legacies, as, for instance, Dean Colet, in 1519, bequeaths to Master (Dr.) Morgan his 'best

¹ Mr. J. F. Wadmore in the *London and Middlesex Archæological Transactions*, vol. v. p. 93.

gown with the hood, his best coat of chamlet furred with black boggys' (budge fur, *i.e.* lamb-skin with the wool outside), 'and a vestment.'

In the charters of Henry VII. (1501) the Skinners were confirmed as to their former privileges under the title of the Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Body of Christ; and the festival of Corpus Christi continues to this day to be especially memorable in connection with the tradition of the Guild, when they elect their Master and Wardens for the ensuing year. The proceedings of the Company in former times on this festival are thus described: 'Issuing¹ from their hall in Dowgate in their new liveries, they take their places in the procession and pass along the principal street; most imposing is the appearance they present; scattered at intervals along the line are to be seen the lights of more than a hundred waxen torches, costly garnished. Amongst the different bodies included in the procession are some two hundred clerks or priests, in surplices and copes, chanting; after these come the sheriffs' servants, then the clerks of the compters, the sheriffs' chaplains, the mayor's sergeant, the common council, the Mayor and Aldermen in their scarlet robes, and, lastly, the members of the Company, male and female, which it is the business of the day to honour. The church of St. Lawrence in the Poultry is their destination, whither they all proceed to the altar of Corpus Christi and make their offerings, staying a while to hear Mass; from the church they return in the same state to dinner, where the principal and side tables are laid out in all the chief apartments of the building; the officers of the Company occupying one, the sisters another, and the players and minstrels a third. Plate glitters on every side, and choice hangings adorn the hall.

¹ Knight's *London*.

‘The materials for the pageant are suspended from the roof, and attract many an admiring glance, while the fragrance of Indian sandalwood is filling the atmosphere, though not altogether to the exclusion of those exhalations which proceed from the kitchen, betokening the more solid pleasure of the epicure.

‘The guests, including the Lady Mayoress, with the sheriffs’ ladies, together with noblemen and the priors of the great conventual establishments of London, St. Mary Overies, St. Mary Spital, St. Bartholomew, and Christ Church, are all there. Of the dinner itself what shall we say that can adequately describe its variety, profusion, and costliness, or the skill with which it has been prepared? The boars’ heads and the mighty barons of beef seem almost to require an apology for their introduction amidst the delicacies which surround them; above the stately salt, there are brawn, fat swans, conger, and sea-hog, dishes of great birds with little ones round them, Lechi Lombard, made of pork pounded in a mortar, with eggs and raisins, sugar, dates, salt, pepper, spices, milk of almonds, and red wine, the whole being tied up in a bladder, with many others of a similar composite character; whilst the subtleties so marvellously and cunningly wrought tell in allegory the history of the Company, and of the Saviour as its patron, while it reveals to us the true artist, the cook.

‘After dinner, whilst the spiced bread and hippocras goes round, the Master and Wardens, who had retired for election, re-enter with garlands on their heads, preceded by the beadle, and the minstrels playing; then the garlands are removed, and a show is made of trying whose head amongst the assistants it will best fit; it is found by a remarkable coincidence that the persons previously chosen by the Court of Assistants are those whom the chaplets do fit.

'With renewed ceremony a loving-cup is then brought in, from which the former Master and Wardens drink health and prosperity to the Master and Wardens elect, who assume the garlands, and are greeted with cheers by the whole fraternity. The pageant is now eagerly looked for, the tables are cleared. The pageant descends from the roof, and the actors, nine in number, approach, and soon the whole audience is engrossed with the representation of the history of Noah's flood.'

The following extract from the Court Books of the Company bears on the subject :—

'May 24th, 1588.—Theire worships appointed the ellection daye for the Mr. and wardens of this worshipfull Company to bee on Mondaye come Se'night next and theare shalbe no dynner but a small drinckinge after the ellection and then to have a Sermon att the Churche as hathe been accustomed and afterwards every man to departe home quietly without any waytinge or Banquett, But only att the discretion of the newe elected wardens.'

The original Skinners' Hall, known as Copped Hall, was burned down in the great fire of London, 1666, when, no doubt, valuable records were destroyed.

The arms which had been previously used were confirmed, and the 'Crest and Vestes' (*i.e.* supporters) of the Company, granted by Thomas Hawley, Clarencieux King-of-Arms, on the 1st October 4 Edward VI., were entered and approved at the Visitation in 1634, John Benet, Master. The shield is—Ermine, on a chief gules, three ducal coronets or, capped of the field and tasselled gold. The crest is a lizard statant proper, gorged with a wreath, leaved vert, purffled or. The supporters are—Dexter, a lizard proper; sinister, a martin sable, each gorged with a wreath, leaved vert. In the old Court Books the motto is, 'In Christo Fratres,' and it is not

until the year 1687 that we find the present motto of the Company adopted, viz. 'To God only be all Glory.'

Sir Andrew Judd made a provision under his Will for founding and endowing an almshouse in St. Helen's Close, in the City of London, for six poor freemen of the Company. The almshouses were rebuilt by the Company in 1729.

Dame Alice Smythe also left a bequest to these almshouses in 1592. Each freeman, besides lodging, received a pension of £20 per annum, with coals.

In 1663, Mr. Lewis Newbury, after leaving £100 to be lent to poor freemen and £50 to the Company, directed that so much of his estate as should be got in should be laid out in the purchase of a piece of ground and building of so many small houses for six poor women, to be appointed by the Company. The almshouses, sufficient for the accommodation of twelve poor widows, with chapel, and rooms for the minister, were afterwards erected at Mile End in 1688. Each pensioner received £20 per annum, with coals.

In 1891 the Charity Commissioners, at the Company's request, issued a scheme for these almshouse charities and certain other benefactions for the poor of the Company. The almshouses at Mile End were sold, the site of those at St. Helen's was let on building lease, and new almshouses were erected at Palmer's Green, Middlesex, having accommodation for twelve women and six men, besides a common room and a gatekeeper's house. Each alms-person receives, besides rooms in the almshouses, a pension of £26 a year and coals. Certain pensions of £26 a year, without rooms in the almshouses, were also created under the scheme. Freemen of the Company and the widows and children of freemen are entitled to preference in the appointments to almshouses and pensions.

The Company give four Exhibitions (one every year), each of the value of £50 a year, for which young liverymen or freemen of the Company, or the children or apprentices of liverymen or freemen of the Company, are eligible. They also give at the present time—

One of £50 a year to the Central Foundation School,
Cowper Street.

One of £30 a year to the London School Board.

One of £50 a year to the City of London School.

One of £50 a year to King's College School.

One of £50 a year to Girton College, Cambridge.

One of £27 a year and one of £21 a year to Alexandra
College, Dublin.

There are also certain small Exhibitions (£21 a year) in the gift of the Company tenable at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in connection with bequests by Sir James Lancaster and Mr. Edward Lewis.

The Company expends annually a considerable sum in maintaining a number of pensions of £20 a year each for poor clergymen.

In addition to the two Schools at Tonbridge, the Grammar School and the Commercial School, both on Sir A. Judd's Foundation, the Company are Governors of the Skinners' Company's Middle School for Boys, Tunbridge Wells, and of their Middle School for Girls, Stamford Hill, London.

The Middle School for Boys at Tunbridge Wells was established under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners bearing the same date as the modern scheme for Tonbridge Grammar School, 31st July 1880. Towards its endowment the Skinners' Company contributed a sum of £10,000, and a further sum of £10,000 was provided out of certain accumulated trust funds in connection with the charities of Thomas

Hunt and Lawrence Atwell, administered by the Company. The site for the School was presented by the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells and district. The School, which has accommodation for about 150 boys, was opened in 1887, the Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A., being the first and present Head Master. The Charity Commissioners have recently signified their willingness to allow the endowment to be increased by adding certain further accumulations from Lawrence Atwell's charity, and a portion of this additional endowment will be utilised in erecting a Gymnasium, Workshop, and rooms for Science Teaching.

Under clause 42 of the Tonbridge Grammar School Scheme of 1880, certain Scholarships tenable at that School are provided for boys from the Skinners' Company's Middle School¹ for Boys at Tunbridge Wells.

The Skinners' Company's Girls' School at Stamford Hill was established under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 26th June 1886. The above-mentioned charities of Thomas Hunt and Lawrence Atwell provide between them a yearly sum of £1500 towards the general income of this School, in addition to a capital payment of £14,000 (being accumulated income of the two charities) which was expended in the purchase of a site and erection of school buildings. The School was opened in 1890, and has accommodation for about 350 girls.

¹ See p. 276.

CHARTER TO SIR ANDREW JUDD

FOR THE FOUNDATION OF A GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT
TONBRIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT, 7TH EDWARD
VI., 1553.¹

THE King To all to whom etc. greeting know ye that we, at the humble petition of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, and Alderman of our City of London, for the erecting and establishing a Grammar School in the Town of Tonbridge in the County of Kent for the institution and instruction of boys and youth in the said Town and the Country there adjacent, of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion do will, grant and ordain that from henceforth there may and shall be one Grammar School in the said Town of Tonbridge which shall be called the Free Grammar School of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, in the said Town of Tonbridge, for the education institution and instruction of Boys and Youth in Grammar, to continue for ever. And the same School of one Master or Pedagogue and the under Master or Usher to continue for ever we do erect create and found by these presents. And that the intent aforesaid may the better take effect, and that the lands, tenements, rent, revenues, and other things to be granted assigned and appointed towards the support of the School aforesaid may the better be governed for the continuance of the same School, we will and ordain that from henceforth the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd during his natural life shall be and be called Governor of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the said School ; and after the death of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd we will and ordain that the

¹ For copy of the original Charter in Latin see Appendix I.

Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of the Skinners of London, for the time being shall be and be called Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the said School commonly called and to be called The Free Grammar School of the said Sir Andrew Judd. And therefore know ye that we have assigned, elected, nominated and constituted, and by these presents do assign, elect, nominate and constitute the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd to be the first and present Governor of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the said Free Grammar School, well and faithfully to exercise and occupy the same office during his natural life, and after the death of the said Sir Andrew Judd the aforesaid Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Skinners of London, aforesaid, and their successors, for the time being, well and faithfully to exercise and occupy the same office from the death of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd for ever. And that the same Sir Andrew Judd during his natural life may and shall be Governor in deed, fact and name, during his life may and shall be a body corporate and politic of himself, by the name of Governor of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Free Grammar School of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, incorporated and erected; and the same Sir Andrew Judd Governor of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the said Free Grammar School during his life by these presents we do incorporate and a body corporate and politic by the same name really and fully we do create, erect, ordain, make and constitute by these presents. And we will that after the death of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd the same Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of the Skinners of London aforesaid and their Successors, may and shall be Governors of the said School in deed, fact and name, and from thenceforth may and shall be one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever, by the name of Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Free Grammar School of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, incorporated and erected; and the same Master, Wardens and Commonalty and their Successors Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the said Free Grammar School after the

death of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd for ever by these presents we do incorporate and a body corporate and politic of the same name to endure for ever really and fully we do create, erect, ordain, make and constitute by these presents. And further we will and by these presents ordain and grant that the same Sir Andrew Judd, Governor during his life of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the said Free Grammar School, by the same name may and shall be a person able and capable in the law during his life to have and receive for the term of his life, as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whomsoever, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever towards the support of the School aforesaid, the remainder thereof to the aforesaid Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Skinners and their successors, for the support aforesaid. And also we will and by these presents ordain and grant that after the death of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, the aforesaid Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Skinners of London aforesaid, for the time being shall be Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the said Free Grammar School, and shall have perpetual succession, and by the same name may and shall be personable and capable in law to have and receive lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions and revenues and hereditaments whatsoever, as well of us our heirs, or successors, as of the said Sir Andrew Judd his heirs, executors or assigns, or of any other person or persons whomsoever in like manner towards the support of the School aforesaid. And further we will and for us, our heirs and successors, grant by these presents to the aforesaid Governors and their successors that from henceforth they shall have a common seal to serve for their business touching or concerning only the premises and other things in these Letters Patent expressed and specified, or any parcel thereof, and that the same Governors by the name of Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Free Grammar School of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, in Tunbridge, aforesaid, shall be able to plead and be impleaded,

defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in whatsoever courts and places and before whatsoever judges in whatsoever causes, actions, business, suits, complaints, pleas and demand of whatsoever nature or condition they may be, touching or concerning the premises or any parcel thereof, or for any offences, trespasses, things, causes or matters by any person or persons done or perpetrated, or to be done or perpetrated in or upon the premises, or any parcel thereof, or any thing in these presents specified. And moreover of our further grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd, the present Governor during his natural life, full power and authority to nominate and appoint the Master and Under Master of the School aforesaid, so often as the same School shall be void of a Master, and that the same Sir Andrew Judd during his life from time to time shall make and shall and may be able to make fit and wholesome Statutes and Ordinances in writing concerning and touching the order, government and direction of the Master and Under Master and Scholars of the School aforesaid, for the time being, and the stipend and salary of the same Master and Under Master, and other things touching and concerning the same School, and the order, governance, preservation and disposition of the rents and revenues to be appointed for the support of the same School, which same Statutes and Ordinances so to be made we will grant, and by these presents command, to be inviolably observed from time to time for ever. And moreover we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Skinners of London, and their successors and the major part for the time being, that they, after the death of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, shall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint the Master and Under Master of the School aforesaid, so often as the said School shall be void of a Master and Under Master; and that the same Governors, with the advice of the Warden and Fellows of the College of All Saints,¹ in the

¹ All Souls.

University of Oxford, for the time being, from time to time shall and may be able to make, if need shall be, fit and wholesome Statutes and Ordinances in writing, concerning and touching the order, government and direction of the Master, and Under Master and Scholars of the School aforesaid, for the time being, and other things touching and concerning the same School, and the order, government, preservation and disposition of the rents and revenues to be appointed for the support of the same School; which same Statutes and Ordinances so to be made we will grant, and by these presents command, inviolably to be observed from time to time for ever. And, moreover, of our further grace we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Skinners of London aforesaid, and their successors, special licence and free and lawful faculty, power and authority, to have, receive and purchase to them and their successors for ever, towards the support and maintenance of the School aforesaid, as well of us, our heirs or successors, as of the aforesaid Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, or of any other person and persons whomsoever, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes and other hereditaments whatever within our kingdom of England, or elsewhere within our Dominions, provided they shall not exceed the yearly value of forty pounds; any Statute concerning lands and tenements not to be put into Mortmain, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof, had made, enacted, ordained, or provided in any wise notwithstanding. And we will and by these presents ordain that all the issues, rents and revenues of all the lands, tenements and possessions hereafter to be given and assigned towards the support of the School aforesaid from time to time, shall be converted to the support of the Master and Under Master of the School aforesaid for the time being, and to the reparation of the said lands and tenements, and not otherwise nor to any other uses or intents. And we will and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Governors

that they may and shall have these our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of England in due manner made and sealed without fine or fee great or small to us in our Hanaper,¹ or elsewhere to our use, for the same in any wise to be rendered, paid or done although express mention etc. In witness whereof etc. Witness the King at Westminster the sixteenth day of May in the seventh year of his reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

¹ The modern form is *hamper*. Originally a receptacle for drinking-vessels (*hanaperium*, from A.-S. *hnap*, O.F. *hanap*, a cup), it passed into a law-term as applied to the basket or chest used as the Treasury by the Sovereigns of England, and carried from place to place during the progresses of the Court. Thus was evolved the office of the Hanaper, a department of the Court of Chancery where Charters and similar documents were bestowed and the fees for sealing them paid. It was presided over by a Clerk of the Hanaper and a Controller, these posts being created by a statute of Edward IV. The office was abolished in 1842.

ORIGINAL STATUTES OF TONBRIDGE SCHOOL¹

BE yt knowen to all christen peple bi these present wrytinges Indented that Wheras I Sir Androw Judd Knight and Alderman of london have erected a free gramer Schole in the towne of Tunbrige in the countie of Kent for the bringinge upp of youthe in vertue and lerninge, for the better accomplishment of the same, I have appoynted certen orders to be observed, as hereafter dooth folowe.

The Ellection
of the Maister.

I.

Imprimis I require that the Maistar of my saied Schole be holle of bodie well reported Maistar of Arte in degree (yf it maye be) chosen by my trustie and welbeloved Frendes the Company of Skynners of London to whose descression [discretion] I committ the governemente of this my saied schole and Orders alwayes fore-sene that the scolemaster and ussher teache the grammer approved by the Quenes Maiestie that now ys. And that the Scolemaster be fyrst allowed by the ordynary and by examinacion fonde meete bothe for his lernynge and dexterytie in teachinge as also for his honest conversacion, and for right understandyng of godes trewe Relygion nowe sett fourthe by publicke authoritie, wheareunto he shall styrr and move his scollers. And also shall prescribe to them suche sentences of holy scripture as shalbe most expedyent to enduce them to godenes [goodness].

The Ellection
of the Ussher.

2.

Item I will that the Maister allwaies appointe and Ellecte the ussher as ofte as the place shalbe voyde whome soo appointed and

¹ From the copy in the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by permission of the College authorities.

presented to the saied company of Skynners I desiar them to admitt him not knowinge suffycient cause to refuse him.

Item I will that the Maister receve quarterly for his wagis Fyve Poundes¹ and the ussher Fourty Shillings to be delivered by the handes of the saied Skynners or there deputie and that they have there dwellinge, Rente free, and all other charges as in repaying of the sayd schole in all manner of Reparacions borne and allowed necessarily, and accordinge to the vewe from tyme to tyme taken yerly by the said wardens.

There wagis
and charges.
3.
it would be
expressed what
charges be
mente, with
more playne
woordes.

Item I will that the Maistar and ussher have there howse and wagis duringe their lives not sufficiently convicted to have neglected their Offyce and yf it happen either of them to be soo convicted at any tyme yett I will not that he be straighte waies removed but gently warned and admonished. And soo for the seconde tyme, and then if after the seconde admonicion he doth not amende and dilligently followe his Offyce and Charge in the Schole I requier that he soo offendinge bee utterly expelled and removed, and an other to be receyved into his rome [room] and that to bee don with all diligence by the saied company of Skynners.

Conviction of
the Master
and Ussher.
4.

Item I will that the Maister and ussher shall neither of them be a common gamster and haunter of Tavernes nor by any extraordinary or unnecessary expences in Appar [Apparel] or otherwise become an Infamy to the scholle and an evell exampell to the yonge to whome in all pointes they oughte to schewe them selves an exampell of honest continence and godly behaviour.

Crimes not
tollerable in
the Master
or Ussher.
5.

Item I desiringe the benefite of the Inhabitauntes of the saied Towne of Tunbrige in bourdinge of schollers and otherwise doo will that the maister of the said grammer scholle shall not take to bourde diet or lodge in his howse or romes or otherwise above the nnumber of xij schollers. And the ussher not to take above

6.

¹ The 'wagis' of the Head Master of St. Paul's School, founded 1512, were 'a mark a weke and a lyvery gowne of iiij nobles delivered in cloth'; that of the 'Surmaister' was 'vi s. viii d. a weke and a lyvery gowne of iiij nobles delivered in clothe.' These sums would require multiplying by about 20 to bring them to the equivalent of the present day.

the nounge of viij schollers, unlesse it shall seme convenient to the cumpanie of the skynners, that thei uppon good occasion and consideration may have a greater nombre at bourde and lodginge with them.

The Master or usshers sickenes. Item if it happen the Maister or ussher to be visited with a common disease as the Agewe [ague] or any curabell Sickenes I

7. requier that he soo visited bee tollerated for the tyme and his wagis fully allowed so that his offyce be discharged by his sufficiente deputie. But yf (which god forbydde) thei, or enie of them fall into enie infective and incurable disease, speciallie through their owne evell behaviour, than I wyll that he soo infected be removed and putt away, and an other to be chosen in his rowme.

The Maister and ussher's Impotency. Item if it happen the Maister or ussher after longe tyme spent in the Scholle to waxe impotente and unabell throughe age or other

8. infirmitie to indure the travell and labour necessary in the Scholle I requier that he be favourably borne with all soo that his Offyce bee satisfied by his suffyciente deputy althoughe he him selffe be not present.

The Maister's Marryinge or no. 9. Item I will that the Maister and ussher be at libertie to remaine Singell, to Marry, or to take Prestehood, soo he trobell not

himselffe with any care or worldely busines that mighte hinder his Offyce in the Scholle.

Contraverses betwene the Maister and ussher. 10. Item I will that yf any contraversy happen to rise and growe betwene the Master and Ussher at any tyme That theie then referre the wholle matter to the Maister and Wardens of the company of Skynners in London and to their Successors and theie to stande to their order and determinacion in the same uppon payne of deprivation from their office.

Absence of them bothe xx dayes. 11. Item I will that neither the Maister ne ussher absente themselves above xx daies in the yere from the Scholle nor so muche but uppon good and urgent cause and in that vacante tyme the one to supply the others offyce uppon some good convenient allowance as theie can agree.

Contagion of Sickenes. 12. Item if it happen to be suche contagious sicknesses as the Plage [plague] or suche like that the Scholle cannot continewe yett

nevertheles I will that bothe the Master and ussher have their wages fully paid beinge allwaies in redines to teache so soone as god shall make suche Contagious sickenes to sease.

Item if it happen the Maister or ussher to dye at any tyme in their Offyce I will that their Executors or Assignes shall receive so much money as for his or their service was due at the howre of his or their death. And in suche case the room [room] to be supplied with as much convenient speed as maye bee¹ and for that vacant tyme the Survivor to satisfie the wholle charge and to receive so much as is due for the tyme.

Deathe of the
Master or
ussher.

13.

Item I will that none bee taughte in this scholle but firste the Master be spoken withall by his or their frendes and be allowed by the maisters admission requiring that the Maister doo his or their frendes to understande suche poyntes of the statute as hereafter followeth and he Or their beinge willinge to satisfie the same the Maister shall admitt his or their scholler or schollers Provided that the scoller be able before his admission into the scole to wright competently and to Reade perfectly both Englyshe and latten and that yf the scolmaster upon profe and tryall of his capacitye and not founde mete to learne to signifie the same to his frendes to remove hym and none to tarry above v. yeares in learning his gramer without a great cause alleged and allowed by the said Master and wardens of the company of skynners, for the tyme beyng.

Thadmission
of Schollers.
14.

Item I will that if the Scholler be noo dweller in the Towne that then his frendes at unwaies shall not place him in any suche howse to bee boorded, as the Maister shalbe abell sufficiently to Prove by some former acte of the good man and wife that it hathe byn and is likely to bee hereafter an Occasion of Schollers to followe Idelnes Gamminge and other vaine pastimes not bee-seemyng studentus [students], therefore to avoyde all suche inconvenience the partie that taketh the skoller or skollers to Bourde shall faithfully promise to the Master before his or their admission to kepe them continually from all unthrifty pastimes and gamminge in his howse. And further

¹ The words originally were 'within xxviij dayes after.'

to lett the Master betimes have informacion in case he knowe that theie bee lewdely occupied, or *too goo*¹ owte of his howse, not in any pointe Bolsteringe up theire Evill but seekinge, as he Oughte, to have them well occupied.

Booke mony. Item I will that Every Skoller at his ffirste admission into this
^{16.} scholle shall paye Sixe Pence to the Comon Boxe² with which mony the Master at his discrecion shall provide necessary bookes to remaine in the Scholle for the comon use of the Schollers.

Schollers absence. Item I will that as ofte as any Scholler dothe absente himselffe
^{17.} from the Scholle havinge no occasion of Sickenes or shall be wantinge above one daye without leave of the Master, shall at his returne paye to the Common Boxe soo many pence as the daies come to.

A Regester. Item I will that the Maister kepe a Regester and in the same
^{18.} write the name and Surname of every Scholler at his Enteringe And that the same Maister of the saied ffree grammer scholle shall make a trewe and iuste accompte to the saied Master and wardens of Skynners or Twoo of them at every vewe (year) yerly of all suche schollers as have byn receved into the saied Scholle And the names of suche as have departed thence so that a trewe accompte maye be kepte therof and the saied governours fully awnsvered of all suche mony soo receved.

Praiers in the Scholle. Item acknowleginge god to be the only author of all knowlege
^{19.} and vertue I will that the Maister and ussher of this my Scholle with theire Schollers at Seven of the clocke do ffirste devoutely knelinge on there knees Praye to almighty god accordinge to the fourme by the Master prescribed.

Continuauce in the Scholle. Item I will that after the Prayer theie bothe remaine in the
^{20.} Scholle dilligently teachinge, reading and interpretinge unto xj of the cloke of the forenone and not to departe withowte urgent cause but in any wise one of them to bee present allwaies.

Returne after dynner. Item I will that by one of the cloke after dynner theye bothe
^{21.} resorte eftesones to the Scholle there to remaine with there Schollers till v or vj of the clocke at nighte accordinge to the tyme of the

¹ The words originally were *ells were*.

² See p. 83.

yere at the discession of the Master and then devoutely knelinge on theire knees to pray in fourme prescribed.

Item I will that the Maistar and ussher do usuallie speake in the Latten Latten tonge to theire Schollers that doo understande the same. Laten speakinge. 22.

Item I will that the Maister twice in a moneth at the leaste Examen those that be under the usshers hande to understande the usshers howe theire profite and goo forward in theire Learninge. Exameninge the usshers parte. 23.

Item I will that the ussher practise and use suche order and fourme in teachinge as the Master shall thinke good. The usshers order in teachinge. 24.

Item I will that the Master or in his absence the ussher shall not geve remedy¹ or leave to playe above once in xiiij dayes unles the sayd governors or some honorable or worshippful person presente in the Scholle shall requier it, so yt be but ones in the weke, uppon paine of Three Shillinges fflower pence for every suche defaulte to be payed by the offender and to be put in to the comon boxe of the Schole to the use as afore is sayde. Remedy for Playe. 25.

Item I wyll that all the scholars uppon the Sabboth and hoolie dayes resorte in due tyme to divine service in the parishe church of Tunbrige, the Master and ussher or one of them at the leaste beinge present to oversee them. And I will that the Master and ussher do dewly every Monndaye in the morninge call to reckoninge all suche of the Schollers as either absente themselves from the church or come tarde to it or otherwise use not themselves reverently there in praier every of them havinge a Praier booke in Latten or Englishe accordinge to the Maisters appointement. Corrections. 26.

Item consideringe that vertue and knowledge by praise and rewarde is in all Estates maintained and increased and specially in yougthe I will that every yere Once to witt the first or second daye after Maye daye there be kepte in this scholle disputacions uppon Questions provided by the Master from one of the cloke at after none till Evensonge tyme at which disputacions I will that the Master desire the vicar of the Towne with one or Twoo other of knowledge or moe dwellinge nighe to be presente in the Scholle if it please them to here the same. Solempe exercise. 27.

¹ See p. 84.

28. The disputacion ended, to determyn which three of the hoole number have don beste, by the Iudgement of the Master and lerned hearers, and I will that the first allowed have a penne of sylver holl gilt of the price of 1^s vi^d, the second a penne of sylver parcell gilt of the value of 1^s, the third a penne of sylver of xx^d for ther rewardes.

And then I will that the hoole company goo in order decentely by ij and twoo unto the parrishe church the iij victors to come laste nexte to the Master and ussher Eache of them havinge a garlond uppon their heades provided for the purpose and in the church thenn and there to kneele or stande in some convenient place to be appointed by the descretion of the wardens and Master of the Scholle. And to saye or syng sum convenyent psalme or hymphne with a collect for the preservacion of the Quenes maiestie. And to have some honorable Remembraunce of their founder so to be appoyntyd and devised by the Master.

29. Item it shall not be Lawefull for the Master or Ussher or any of their frendes at goinge awaie from their offyce to spoyle before hande or take awaie with them any suche thinge as is set upp and fastned in their howse or howses planted in their Orchardes or gardens but frelly to leave the same with as good will as for their tyme theie have Inioyed the use therof.
30. Item I will that the company of Skynners shall have in their handes an Inventory of all thinges that appertaine unto the Schole be theie bookes or Implementes in the Master or Usshers howse so that at the departinge they may be staid to the Scholles behallfe.
31. Item I will that there shalbe trewly written worde for worde twoo coppies of these ordinaunces, the one ever to remaine in the handes of the Skynners and the other in the custodie of the Master of my Schole, or at such tyme as the Masters Place is vacante to remaine in the usshers hande so that theie bothe maye thereby learne what appertaineth to their offyce. And also at their admission theie shall promis before honest witnes to kepe and see executed all suche pointes as concerne them and their scholers to the uttermoste of their power duringe all the tyme that theie remaine in that offyce.
32. Item that bothe the Maister and Ussher shall indevor themselves

to the continuall profetinge of all the Schollers of the saied grammer Schole. And of theire Parties faithefully observe and kepe all the pointes and articles which in these foresaied orders are contained as by the same orders therof made more plainely dothe and may appere. And finally, yf the saied Master or Ussher shall manifestely neglecte or breake any of the saied orders, beinge therof twyse admonished by the said Master and wardens governours aforesaied and notwithstandinge continewe the Breache therof That then it shalbe Lawefull to the same Master and wardens governours aforesaied to expelle and putt owte the partie so offendinge and to place another abell man in his rome or offyce.

Thes articles touchinge the schole at Tunbrige I have perused and doo like them well.

ALEXANDER NOWELL.

These articles perused, approved, and subscribed to bi the most Reverent father in god, Matthue archebishop of Canterbury primat of all england and metropolitane and bi the right wurshipful Alexander Nowel, Deane of the Cathedrall church of St. poule (Paul) in London, the xijth daye of Maye in the yere of our soveraygne Lady Elizabeth of England, france, and Ireland, Quene, defendor of the fayth, etc. the Syxt.

The exact date of these Statutes is uncertain, but they were no doubt drawn up under the supervision of the Founder during his lifetime, and their perusal was obtained by the Governors six years after the death of the Founder; the formal request of the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company was made to Archbishop Parker on the 7th May 1564, as is shown by the following letter from the Skinners' Company to Archbishop Parker, extracted from the correspondence of Archbishop Parker, Letter CLX. (Parker MSS. Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. CVIII. Art. 65, p. 415 Orig.):—

‘With all humbelnes it maye please your good grace to understande, that where one Sir Androwe Judd late Knighte and Alderman of the Citty of London, did appointe your humbell

besechers, the Maister and Wardens of the company of Skynners in London, governours of a certaine grammer Schole in the Towne of Tunbrige in the county of Kente, by the saied Sir Androwe bylded and erected, yett throughe soundry Occasions, muche trobell hathe for these fflower, or ffyve yeres, hapened to the saied governours, for the defence therof in the Quenes Maiesties Courte of wardes and Lyveries. And in quietinge therof it is thus ordered by the Maister and Counsaile of the saied Courte of wardes and Lyveries that the saied governours shall stande bounde in a Thowsande Markes to stande to the good order of your grace and M^r Nowell the Deane of Powlles ffor the appointinge of the rules and orders for the governement of the saied Schole and Schollers there. And for the fynishinge therof there are certaine orders written and perused by the saied Righte worshipfull Maister Deane of Powles as by his hande writinge may appere Beseachinge your grace to peruse the same accordinge to your godly wisdome and uppon the allowinge therof to subscribe the same with your gracis hande that thereby your humbell besechers maye come to quietnes. And thus your humbell besechers shall daylly praye to god for the prosperous estate of your grace in honor longe to continewe ffrom London the Seventh daye of Maye 1564 your moste humbell besechers

by me THOMAS BANNEST [? for ter.]

by me WYLLIAM FFLETCHAR

by me THOMAS ALLEN

by me THOMAS STARKY

by me JHON METCAWFFE.'

These 'orders' or statutes for Tonbridge School exhibit a variety of alterations and additions both in the hand-writing of Dean Nowell, to whom they were first submitted, and also in that of Archbishop Parker.

As an instance of Dean Nowell's alterations, one of the original rules was that no 'remedy for playe' should be allowed 'above fflower tymes in the yere.' The Dean wrote

in the margin, 'Leave to play once a weeke may well be borne with'; but 'once in fourteen days' was eventually settled on. In the statutes of St. Paul's School drawn up by Dean Colet, he says, 'I will they use no cock-fightinge, nor rydinge about of victorie, nor disputing at Saint Barthilimewe, which is but foolish babbling, and lusse of time. I will also that they shall have no *remedyes*¹ (play-dayes). If the maister grantith any remedyes he shall forfeit xls. totiens quotiens excepte the Kyng or an Archbishopp, or a Bishop present in his own person in the Scole desire it.' Dean Colet's very detailed and carefully drawn statutes for St. Paul's School (founded in 1512) were probably the foundation for those of Tonbridge and many other Schools.

THE VISITORS

THE Skinners' Company have always acted as the Visitors of the School, though it is unusual for persons acting as Trustees of the Revenues to act as Visitors.

The Visitors' duties were accurately defined in the Founder's Will thus—to 'See and consider whether the School Master and Usher do their duties towards the scholars, in teaching them virtue and learning; and whether the scholars do of their part use themselves virtuous and studious, and whether they do observe and keep the orders and rules of my free School or not; and I will that the Master and Wardens in their visitation shall take heed that if any of the rules or orders in my School shall fortune to be broken either by the Master and the Usher, or by any of the scholars, that then the same may be forthwith reformed and

¹ See p. 84.

amended, according to their good directions and as my special trust and confidence in them.'

By the Founder, 'Collegium Omnium Sanctorum' is named as advisors (see pages 53, 54), and the relationship of Sir Andrew Judd¹ to Chichele, the Founder of All Souls College, Oxford, seems to clearly indicate whom Sir Andrew meant; but as no college at Oxford or Cambridge was ever styled the College of All Saints, it was decided by the Lord Chancellor after argument that All Souls, Oxford, was meant. It is certain that the opinion of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls might be taken as a reference in matters of importance (which has, however, been rarely if ever done), and they nominated the annual classical Examiner, whose qualification, under the Scheme of 1825, was that he must be either a Master of Arts or Bachelor of Civil Law, and of not less than seven years' standing at, and a resident Member of, either Oxford or Cambridge University.

The connection between the School and All Souls College, Oxford, is, under the present Scheme of 1880, restricted to the appointment of an Examiner by the Warden and Fellows of the College—a right which they exercise, on request from the Governors, every year. The fee paid to the Examiner appointed by the College varies according to the amount of the work he undertakes.

The 1880 Scheme also arranges that all rights and powers reserved to, belonging to, or claimed by, or capable of being exercised by her Majesty, as Visitor, and vested in her on the second day of August 1869 (under the Endowed Schools Act), shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

¹ See p. 19.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL AND ITS REVENUES

THE grant that Sir Andrew Judd procured by Letters Patent or Charter¹ of the 7th of King Edward VI. (1553) purposed the erection and establishment of a Grammar School for the instruction of 'boys and youth' in the town of Tonbridge and 'the country there adjacent.' There was to be one Grammar School in the town of Tonbridge to be called the *Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd*, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, to continue for ever, under one Master and one Usher.

Libera Scola Grammaticalis, a Free Grammar School for the instruction of boys and youths in grammar, meant a school in which, because of the endowment, all or some of the scholars, the poor or the inhabitants of the place, or a certain number, were freed from fees for teaching. Instead of saying laboriously, as the old founders did, that the master was to teach 'freely without taking anything for his pains,' it was all expressed in the formula, 'There shall be a Free Grammar School.' 'It is not necessary to dispose in detail of the adverse theories; it cannot mean free from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, for not one of the Free Grammar Schools was free from the jurisdiction of the Ordinary, whose licence was a necessity until within the last century. It cannot mean that the master or the school was free from every one but the Crown, for even in Edward VI.'s foundations, notably Shrewsbury, the statutes had to be approved by the Bishop, and the master

¹ See p. 50 and Appendix I.

was almost invariably appointed by the Governors, or a College, or some other person or body, not the Crown; and the phrase was used by private founders, whose heirs were born Visitors. It does not mean a school which gives a liberal education, for in the three Free Schools in Yorkshire, founded by Archbishop Holgate, the word for liberal knowledge is used, and it is not *libera*, but *liberalis*. It cannot mean free from the statute of mortmain, because when a licence in mortmain was embodied in the Letters Patent or Charters, it was a licence to a limited amount only, and the school was not freed from the statute generally. It is impossible, if the phrase is regarded in its historical development (which cannot be gone into now), that it could have meant anything but what it was popularly supposed to mean—free from payment of tuition fees. Entrance fees, and all sorts of extras and luxuries, such as fires, light, candles, stationery, cleaning, whipping, might have to be paid for.’¹

The words in the Charter stating the area which the School was intended to benefit, *i.e.* privileges of the foundation, were ‘*in villâ de Tunbridge in Comitatu nostro Kancie erigenda et stabilienda pro institutione et instruccione puerorum et juvenum in dictâ villâ et patriâ ibidem adjacente.*’ But *patriâ ibidem adjacens* is an elastic phrase, and differences of opinion from time to time arose as to its exact meaning and application. As Tonbridge increased and the neighbourhood became more populated, an authoritative definition was required. In 1693 a controversy arose upon the construction of the Charter respecting the limits to which the privileges of the School extended, and again in 1764: on this last occasion it was settled by the opinions of Mr. Yorke, Sir F. Norton, and Sir W. Blackstone, taken upon a case stated to them by the Governors. The result was the following resolution

¹ *English Schools at the Reformation*, 1546-48. By A. F. Leach,

of a special court of the Governors, the Skinners' Company, held on 24th January, 1765, to take into consideration the several opinions of counsel :—

‘Resolved, That it is the opinion of this court that the inhabitants of the parish of Tonbridge have a right to have their children (being qualified according to the statutes of Sir Andrew Judd, the founder) instructed in grammar learning at this Company's School at Tonbridge, without paying any other consideration than sixpence each at first entrance, and answering and paying such other small penalties and forfeitures as such children may incur by disobedience to the founder's statutes while they are at School.’

By the Founder both Boarders and Day Boys appear to have been contemplated. No charge for education under the School institution for either of them was made until 1825; both classes, Boarders and Day Boys, were taught alike, without any distinction. It was not till the Scheme of 1825¹ that the boys in the School were divided into Foundationers, constituting the first class, and, in order that there might be a sufficient number of boys to receive the exhibitions then being created out of the increased School funds, into Non-foundationers, forming another or second class. In adjudging these Exhibitions the Foundationers were to have the preference: and the Non-foundationers were to pay ten guineas a year for their tuition.² By this scheme of 1825 a ten miles' radius, exclusive of the county of Sussex, from Tonbridge Church was fixed as a limit to the freedom of the School, for those whose parents were *bonâ fide* residents within that limit; a decision which remains in force at the present time with regard to the topographical area. Under the Scheme of 1880 (see Appendix III.) there is no ‘freedom,’ only partial exemption from fees.

¹ See p. 167.

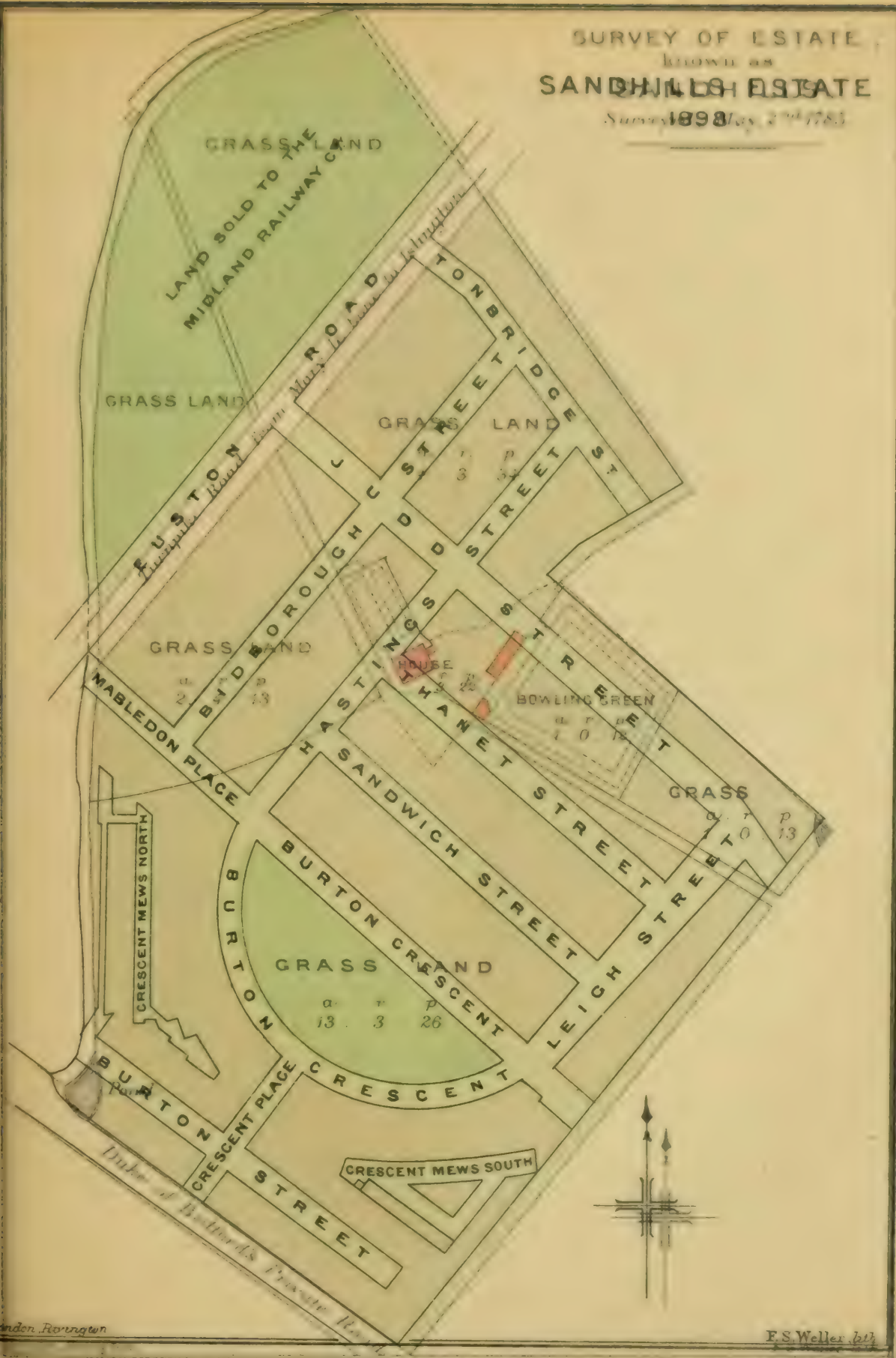
² See p. 182.

Sir Andrew, by the Charter or Letters Patent, which invested him for the purpose with a corporate character, was appointed Governor of the School and of its revenues, possessions, and goods during his lifetime, with power to appoint and remove the Master and Usher, to fix their salaries, and to make statutes and ordinances for the government and disposition of the School and its revenues. After his death the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Skinners' Company were to be and be called 'Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd,' with the same powers vested in them as a corporate body, after the Founder's death, as he had himself had during his lifetime. He also gave the general power of government and regulation to the Skinners' Company, with the advice, if required, of the Warden and Fellows of 'All Saints' (All Souls) College, Oxford; and the same Letters Patent further ordained that all the issues, rents, and revenues of all the lands, tenements, and possessions thereafter to be given and assigned towards the support of the said School from time to time should be converted to the support of the Master and Usher of the said School for the time being, and to the reparation of the said lands and tenements, and not otherwise, nor to any other uses or intents.

The property, bought of John Gates and Thomas Thoroughood, thus given to the Skinners' Company, to hold in trust for the School, comprised some houses in Gracechurch Street, yielding, in 1558, £27. 13s. 4d. a year, and about three acres of what was then pasture-land in the village and parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, then yielding £33 a year, making £60. 13s. 4d. in all. This latter was called the 'Sandhills' (see plan opposite), and was bought by the Founder for £346. 6s. 8d. It is now covered with streets, such as Judd Place, Tonbridge Place, Burton Crescent, Mabledon

SURVEY OF ESTATE
known as
SANDHILL ESTATE

Survey 1898 May 2nd 1885



The Foundation of the School

Sir Andrew, by the Charter or Letters Patent, which invested him for the purpose with a corporate character, was appointed Governor of the School and of its revenues, possessions, and goods during his lifetime, with power to appoint and remove the Master and Usher, to fix their salaries, and to make statutes and ordinances for the government and disposition of the School and its revenues. After his death the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Skinners' Company were to be and be called 'Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd,' with the same powers vested in them as a corporate body, after the Founder's death as he had himself had during his lifetime. He also gave the general power of government and regulation to the Skinners' Company, with the advice, if required, of the Warden and Fellows of 'All Saints' (All Souls) College, Oxford; and the same Letters Patent further ordained that all the issues, rents, and revenues of all the lands, tenements, and possessions thereafter to be given and assigned towards the support of the said School from time to time should be conveyed to the support of the Master and Usher of the said School for the time being and to the reparation of the said lands and tenements, and not otherwise, nor to any other uses or intents.

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SURVEY OF ESTATE,
known as
SANDHILLS.
Surveyed, May, 2nd 1785.

GRASS LAND

GRASS LAND

GRASS LAND

a. r. p.
4. 3. 34

GRASS LAND

a. r. p.
2. 4. 13

HOUSE

a. r. p.
3. 22

BOWLING GREEN

a. r. p.
1. 0. 12

GRASS

a. r. p.
1. 0. 13

GRASS LAND

a. r. p.
13. 3. 26

Pond

Duke of Bedford's Private Road



Place, many deriving their names from villages around Tonbridge, as Bidborough, Hadlow, Speldhurst, Leigh, etc.

But Sir Andrew executed a Will¹ in addition to obtaining his Letters Patent. In this Will, dated September 2, 1558, two days before his death, and five years after obtaining the Letters Patent, Sir Andrew repeated his gift to the School, 'which I have builded and erected at Tunbridge.' In repeating this gift to the School, he directed that the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company should once every year ride to visit the School, and consider whether the Schoolmaster and Usher did their duties towards the scholars in teaching them, and for their trouble he gave to the Master and Wardens 40s. yearly. He also added a further gift on different conditions. This consisted of houses, one in Old Swan Alley, one in St. Helen's, several in St. Mary Axe, and an annual rent-charge of ten pounds out of a messuage in Gracechurch Street. The conditions were that this property should help together with the Letters Patent property to defray the expenses of the School; and after helping to defray these expenses that the surplus of the property held by the Skinners' Company under the Will only was to go to the Company 'to order and dispose at their free wills and pleasure.' The Will included and repeated the gift of the Sandhills and Gracechurch Street properties, which were already the subject of a prior trust (*i.e.* the Letters Patent), and from a legal point of view had better not have been mentioned in the Will. Hence arose trouble later on, culminating in the suit of 1819 and following years.

The revenues arising from the Founder's property by the Letters Patent of 1553 and by the Will of 1558 amounted to £60. 13s. 4d., and the payments specified in the Will to £50. 3s. 4d., leaving a surplus of £18. 10s. In the suit

¹ See Appendix II., p. x.

of 1819 it was stated that the original Will could not be found; in the book at Doctors' Commons the sum allowed to the Master and Wardens was only £2 instead of £10. In this latter case the surplus would be £10. 10s. instead of £18. 10s. In 1826 the Sandhills property and that in Gracechurch Street—*i.e.* the prior trust Letters Patent properties purchased of Gates and Thorogood—produced £1390 a year, and the other lands and tenements in the Will, for various purposes, but chiefly for the School, £666. 17s. 6d. a year. The receipts from the School property first appear in the Skinners' Company's account books in May 1558-9, the first year after Sir Andrew Judd's death, 'and by Sir Andrew Judde's Landes, x^{li} xviii^s ix^d.'

In Queen Elizabeth's reign an account was drawn up of the expenditure of several Companies. In the account returned of the expenditure of the Skinners' Company, these items are charged:—

'To the Master and Usher of the Schole of Tonbridge, the reparations of the same, and the charges at the examination of the Schollers of the said Schole yearlie, £11. 2s. 6d. Six Schollers maintained at Oxford and Cambridge cost us yearlie £30. In Exhibitions to Schollers, £13. 6s. 8d. To the maintenance of the Schole, £33. 6s. 8d.'

In 1560, two years after Sir Andrew's death, Henry Fisher, joint-trustee with the Founder, in due course proceeded to convey the property, together with some additional property of his own, to the Company as Governors of the School. Thus Henry Fisher fulfilled the Founder's wishes, and the property was formally passed to the Skinners' Company in 1561. Henry Fisher, however, left a son named Andrew, who, after his father's death, forged a document pretending to have been made by his father in 1560, the purport of which was that, in 1560, previously to the real conveyance

to the Skinners' Company, Henry Fisher, joining with himself the Bishop of Ely (Richard Cox), had limited the uses of the Founder's property to himself for sixty years, and after that, or on Henry Fisher's death, it was to pass as a legacy to Andrew Fisher. This attempt to dispossess the School of its property was fortunately frustrated; the matter was brought before Parliament in 1572, by a brother of Andrew Fisher, named Henry, and the following entry is to be found in the Journals of the House of Commons:—

‘Lunae, 13^{mo} Junii, 1572. It is this day ordered upon the question, that touching the Bill passed in the House for the School of Tunbridge and Andrew Fisher, these words following should be set down: viz. Memorandum, that the said Bill, in which one deed made in the name of Henry Fisher, is supposed to be forged, was committed to the Right Hon. Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor, etc., and others, who have certified to the House that they have found great untruth and impudency in the said Andrew Fisher, and that for very vehement presumptions they think very evil of the deed: nevertheless, upon Fisher's submission, they have consented to draw out of the Bill all words that touched him in infamy, and so the Bill penned and passed this House with assent on both sides, as well to help Tunbridge School, and others that had bought land of the said Andrew Fisher's father *bonâ fide*.

‘And the said Committees have further reported that the said matter coming also into question in the Higher House, before Committees there, at the suit of Henry, brother of the said Andrew, the Committees of the Higher House have, for great causes, agreed in opinion with the Committees of this House concerning the deed.’

An Act of Parliament was passed enacting ‘that all lands, tenements and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, secured or conveyed unto the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Skinners in London, as is aforesaid, shall from henceforth ever continue, remain, and be unto the

said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the mystery of Skinners of London to the godly uses and intents above-mentioned.'

Among the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is the following memorandum :—

'that in the parliament in anno Domini 1572 et anno R^o Elizabethæ 8 Maii anno 14 eius, wherein passed an act for the better and further assuerance of certen Landes and tenementes to the mayntenance of the fre grammer schole of tunbrige in the cownty of Kent, which statute is not in print.'

Andrew Fisher, not content with the failure of this attempt, set up further claims to the property, on the ground that the name of the Company was not properly styled in his father's conveyance. Hence a second Act of Parliament was passed in 1589, entitled 'An Act for the better assurance of lands and tenements in the maintenance of the free grammar-school at Tonbridge, in the county of Kent'; which, after reciting that Andrew Fisher, the heir of Henry, had endeavoured to impeach the aforesaid conveyance, letters patent, and Act of Parliament, by pretence of the misnaming of the corporation, enacted that 'all the letters patents, deeds, writings, assurances, and conveyances before mentioned, and the said Act of Parliament, shall be, of and for all such houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments as were in anywise conveyed, meant, or intended to or for the said free grammar-school, good and effectual in law, to the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar-school of Sir Andrew Judd; and that the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said free grammar-school shall have, hold, and enjoy for ever, all such houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, as were assigned and conveyed, or meant or mentioned or intended to be assigned or conveyed,

unto them by any of the letters patent, writings, conveyances, or Act of Parliament before mentioned, to or for the said free grammar-school.'

Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, says that 'this fair School hath been twice founded in effect, seeing the defence and maintenance thereof hath cost the Company of Skinners, in suits of law and otherwise, £4000, so careful have they been, though to their own great charge, to see the will of the dead performed.'

The following entry from the Court Books of the Skinners' Company bears upon the matter :—

'Court Book, No. 1, 1551 to 1617.

'Aprill the xxix 1588. Their Wo. [Worships] in Consideration of the craftye and troblesome dealinge of Andrew Ffysher against the Tennant of Mr. Alderman Starkey for a peece of grounde called Sandhills, the ffee Simple wherof apperteyneth to this Wo. [Worshipful] Company And nowe in Consideracion that Mr. Alderman hath a Lease from this Company for many yeeres to come it was moved to his Wo. [Worship] and requested of him that hee wolde contribute towards pte of the Chardges in sute of Lawe and defence of his Leace and our title and his wo^r takinge their request in very good pte did for the benefitt and good of the Company and his owne willingly graunte to beare $\frac{1}{3}$ in all chardges that hereafter may rise by reasonn of the same sute and they agreed that Mr. Alderman Starkey and the 4 Wardens for the tyme beinge shall followe the sute And for counsaill the[y] have appointed Mr. Atkinson Mr. Owenn and Mr. Hills for our sollicitor and Mr. Recorder when neede shall require.'

For a long time no question arose about any surplus from the revenues. The Skinners' Company held that their title to the lands, etc., purchased from Gates and Thorogood (the Sandhills property and Gracechurch Street houses) mentioned in the Letters Patent, as well as the lands, etc., additionally devised by the Will, must be considered as entirely derived

from and depending on *the Will*, which gave them the surplus 'to order and dispose at their free wills and pleasures.' Any deficits that arose they had made good for many years out of their own funds. For example, soon after the date of the Great Fire of London, 1666, there is this Resolution in the Minute-books of the Company: 'Whereas the houses bequeathed by Sir Andrew Judde for the support of the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge are all burnt down, and cannot for some time to come produce any rent, it is hereby resolved that the Skinners' Company shall, for the present, hold no feasts or entertainments, and shall devote the sum thereby saved to the support of their School.' But when, in 1819, part of the property began to be let out on very much more favourable leases, and the revenues amounted to about £4000 a year, the Skinners' Company claimed the surplus income.

This claim was resisted on behalf of the School,¹ and Dr. Thomas Knox, the Head Master then, was of opinion that the surplus revenues should be given to the Head Master and Usher. The prayer of the Bill filed by the Master and Usher was that the whole revenues of the endowment should be applied 'to the support of the Master and Under-master of the said School for the time being, and to the reparation of the lands and tenements and not to any other uses or intents whatsoever.' This, of course, was not allowed,² and the whole matter, after a long lawsuit and appeal by the Skinners' Company, was ultimately

¹ IN CHANCERY, between his Majesty's Attorney-General at the relation of the Reverend Sir Charles Hardinge, Clerk, James Hosmer, John Lusford, and James Eldredge Wat, *Plaintiffs*, and the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Skinners of London, and Francis Gregg (the Clerk), *Defendants*.

² Decree of the Vice-Chancellor, 18th March 1820, and of the Lord Chancellor upon appeal. *Vide* Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor, appointed under and by virtue of statute 58 Geo. III. (1818), c. 91.

decided in Chancery. The result was a fresh Scheme¹ for the establishment of the School, put in force in 1825, at which time the financial difficulty was set at rest. It was decreed that the Company had no claim on the money dedicated by the Letters Patent, and forming a prior trust to the Will, but only on the surplus, after defraying certain expenses of the School, of the money added by the Will, of which no mention was made in the Letters Patent. These certain expenses of the School were a contribution toward the expenses of repairing such part of the premises used for a School as had been originally erected for that purpose, as well as towards an increased sum of £200 yearly allowed to the Company for the expenses of visiting the School.²

The present annual income from the School estates is about as follows:—

From rents of property in the City of London,	£2875
From rents of property in the parish of St. Pancras,	
known as the Sandhills Estate,	4000
From rent of premises at Tonbridge,	100
	<hr/> £6975

The 99 years leases to James Burton of a portion of the Sandhills Estate (which was formerly demised, at a small rent, to the Dukes of Bedford) will expire in 1906, and it is roughly estimated by the present Clerk to the Skinners' Company, Mr. E. H. Draper, that the rents accruing from this estate may, after 1906, amount to about £20,000 a year, or a total income from the property of the Foundation of nearly £23,000 a year. There has been borrowed, towards part of the 1887 School extension buildings and to provide the cost of the 1894-7 buildings, about £59,314, which will have to be repaid after 1906.

¹ See p. 167.

² See Appendix II. The case is reprinted as it is of interest historically and is not readily accessible.

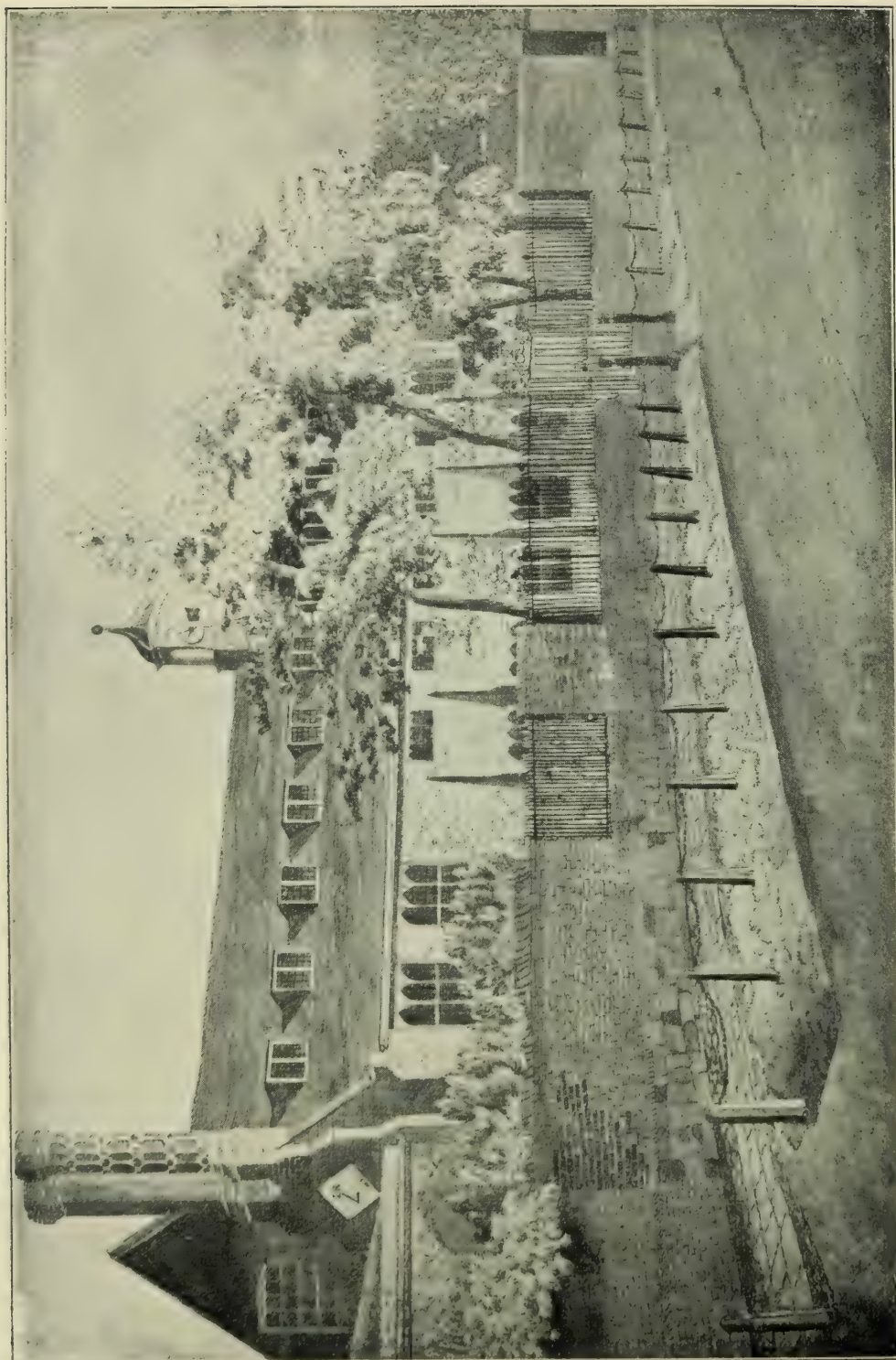
SIR ANDREW JUDID'S SCHOOLS, TONBRIDGE.

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1897, published under Scheme of the Charity Commissioners (No. 591 and No. 916) approved by Her Majesty in Council.

Dr.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		Cr. Commercial School. £ s. d.
	Grammar School. £	s. d.	Grammar School. £	s. d.	
From Endowment,	6,124	3 4	728	4 8	.....
From Fees of Pupils,	11,909	15 0	545	10 9	.....
Incidentals,	342	11 2	959	7 5	113 3 4
			2,725	2 1	.....
			2,211	10 0	451 10 0
			7,147	7 0	644 15 0
			284	14 7	45 13 2
			199	2 2	15 15 0
			73	18 0	10 16 6
			84	16 11	20 4 10
			127	5 7	28 11 10
			455	6 10	88 14 1
			321	3 4	60 13 1
			8	7 3	3 2 1
			128	16 5	.....
			148	19 4	50 9 7
			150	0 0	.....
			76	0 2	.....
			630	0 0	46 0 0
			195	0 0	.....
			1,113	6 8	.....
			62	10 4	.....
			£18,376	9 6	£1,579 8 6

By order of the Governors,

E. H. DRAPER, *Clerk.*



CAWTHORN'S LIBRARY, 1768

THE SCHOOL TO 1825

THE ORIGINAL BUILDING

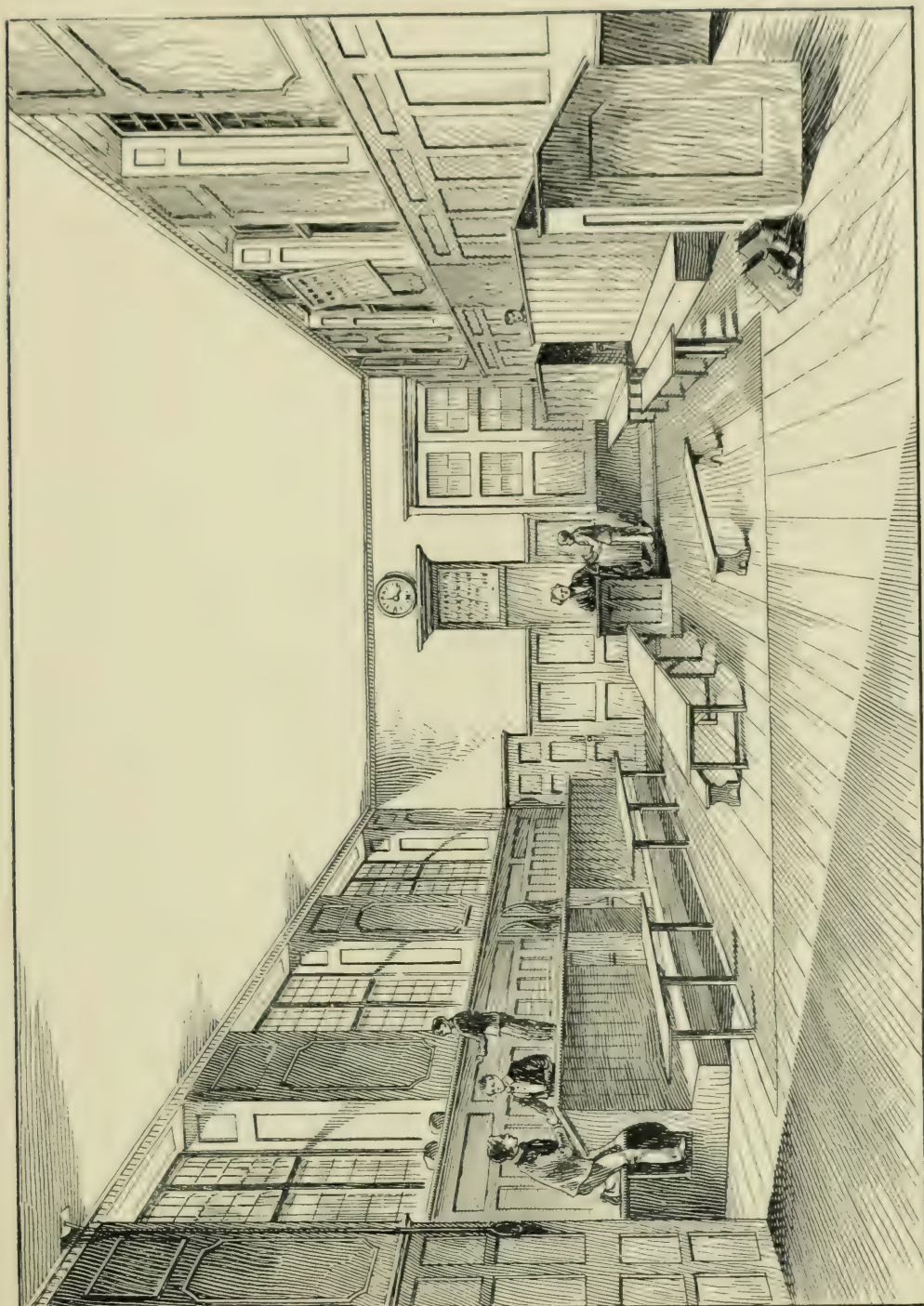
THERE is no direct documentary evidence of the date of the erection of the original building, but it was, doubtless, built by Sir A. Judd in 1553, soon after the original Charter was granted. Sir Thomas White refers to Sir A. Judd as the 'builder' of the School (see page 35); there were payments made in 1559-60 by the Skinners' Company for considerable repairs to the School building, and the first Head Master was appointed in 1553, the second in 1559. The inscription over the Head Master's front door—probably the original foundation-stone, or a copy of it—gives the date as 1553:—

THIS · SHOLE · MADE · BI · SIR ·
ANDRO · IWDE · KNIGHT · AND ·
GEVIN · TO · THE · COMPANE ·
OF · SKIÑERS · AÑO · 1553.

Doubtless the School was planned by or under the direct superintendence of Sir Andrew Judd himself, and this picturesque original building existed, with additions, down to the time of its demolition in 1864. It was built of Kentish sandstone from the neighbouring quarries. Sandstone has a peculiar property of becoming harder by age, instead of crumbling away: so while the interior beams and wood-work had become entirely rotten, the original outside walls were hard and firm, except in one or two places in the

front, where slight cracks had appeared. The illustration opposite shows Sir Andrew Judd's building when the first Head Master was appointed; but the low building on the left hand is a Library, added about 1760 by the Rev. J. Cawthorn, one of the Head Masters, conjointly with the Skinners' Company. This Library, called the Skinners' School Library, was raised up in 1827 to its present height to match the Lower School, which was added about that time.¹ The length of the School building in front was 160 feet, and the breadth corresponded to the breadth of the old Upper School, about 25 feet: thus the original building had the shape of a rectangular parallelogram. There was a very fine example of a brick chimney-shaft (common, both single and clustered, in domestic architecture in the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.), richly moulded, on the Head Master's house; this house was at the south end of the Old School, and small—about 45 feet in length. When the Old School was pulled down in 1864, this chimney-shaft was demolished; it is shown on the illustration opposite. It is a pity this picturesque front (see illustration opposite p. 183) was not preserved instead of being entirely destroyed. The Second Master's or Usher's house was on the right side or north end, about 26 feet in length. The old 'Upper School' (see illustration opposite), the only schoolroom then existing, and about 40 feet long, was in the centre. The raised end, where the fourth form used to sit in class, and where the bell-rope used to hang down, marked the place of the partition wall of the Second Master's house. In 1676 a 'Hall or Refectory' was added at the back of the Head Master's house. This internal arrangement of the School continued for more than two hundred and fifty years, till Judd House, the former residence and boarding-house of

¹ See p. 183.



THE OLD UPPER SCHOOL TILL 1864

the Second Master, was bought in 1826. Then the School-room was lengthened to the size it was (55 feet by 25 feet) at the time of its demolition in 1864, by the absorption of part of the Second Master's house, and became the 'Upper School.' The inscription given on page 79, now over the Head Master's front door, was removed from over the front door of the School building pulled down in 1864. But this was not its original position. It formerly was over a window—once the Head Master's door—on the left-hand side (facing the building) of the front door of the Old School. The walls, when stripped in 1864 of their plaster and wood-work on the inside, showed the alterations plainly, as well as the door, afterwards filled up with rubble and bricks, of the Second Master's former house. Much of the old building was then removed and built, stone for stone, into the new stables in the Head Master's garden. The Tudor roses and the old builders' marks are to be seen on some of these stones. The old Sun-dial (see illustration opposite page 80) that used to be on the south end of the Head Master's house has been built in, oddly enough, on the north side of the stables. This dial bears on it the date of 1631, and underneath the two capital letters I. R. Nothing is ascertainable regarding either that particular date or the initials. The Head Master then was the Rev. Joel Callis (see page 125); the name of the Master of the Skinners' Company in 1631 was John Manning.

The alterations and additions to the School buildings will be found described under the dates of their erection, etc., and a summary of them, in chronological order, is given at the end of the book.

THE ROUTINE OF SCHOOL WORK IN OLDEN TIMES

WHEN the School was first opened under the care of the Rev. John Proctor, the daily routine and working of it were something of this sort. The Head Master was to be, at least, a Master of Arts, chosen by the Governors on account of his learning and 'dexterity in teaching.' His religion was to be 'that now set forth by public authority.'¹ The Master appointed the Usher, the former receiving twenty pounds, and the latter eight pounds, a year;² and the number of boarders taken by the Master might not exceed twelve, and by the Usher eight, unless the Governors saw fit to increase these numbers. Neither of them could be absent from the School (excepting during the holidays) for more than twenty days in the year, and that only for urgent reasons. No boy could be admitted without the Master having previously examined him and proved him able to write perfectly, and to read competently, English and Latin, nor might any boy remain more than five years at the School without the special permission of the Governors. The Master licensed houses for the boys to board at in the town; and without his leave no house could be opened to receive scholars. When a boy entered the School, there was a 'Common Box' into which he deposited sixpence for the

¹ See footnote 3 to p. 84.

² This should be multiplied by about twenty to bring it to its present value.

use of books, and into this all fines for absences, for extra 'Remedies,' and for books were to be paid. The 'Common Box' is preserved at the School; it is undated, is made of iron with a heavy handle, and has the arms of the Skinners' Company on two of its sides.

It is probable that this box continued in ordinary use till nearly the end of the last century. If a boy was absent without leave, he paid a fine of a penny for each day's



THE COMMON BOX

absence. A register was kept with the name of every boy in the School on it; and this register was, and is now, annually inspected by the Governors.

At seven o'clock in the morning there was a general muster in the School-room for prayers. Work then began and continued till eleven o'clock: in the afternoon, it lasted from one till five. Latin was to be spoken, as was the custom in those days, by the Masters to those who could understand it, and the whole School, twice a month, was examined personally by the Head Master. Once a fortnight was the limit to extra holidays, which were called

'Remedies';¹ but if a 'worshipful' person, a man of eminence or rank, visited the School, and asked for a 'Remedy,' provided such a thing did not happen more than once in the same week, it was allowed to be granted. But if it happened more than once in the same week, the 'offender,' the second worshipful person, had to pay into the 'Common Box' a fine of three shillings and fourpence.²

On Sunday morning the boys, with prayer-books in Latin or English,³ went to the Parish Church, accompanied by at least one Master, whose duty it was to call to account on Monday mornings the absentees and those who came late,

¹ 'Remedy.' The word is in use now at the School and also at Winchester for some holidays. It is derived most probably from *remedium (laboris)*. 'A kind of mitigated holiday, of which there was always one, and generally two, a week. The boys went into school twice in the course of the day for an hour, but no master was present. A Remedy was not a matter of course, but the Head Master was always asked by the Præfect of Hall to give one while he was walking up and down "Sands" (the pavement of quadrangle under chapel windows) before morning chapel: if he intended to grant the request, he gave to the suppliant a ring engraved with the words, "*Commendat ravior usus*." This ring he wore till the following day, and returned to the Head Master at Middle school.'—*School Life at Winchester College*.

There was a complaint made about the College of Southwell, commonly called Southwell Minster, at a visitation in 1484, that 'the Grammar School master does not attend to the teaching of his scholars in school at the proper hours, and gives his scholars indiscriminate remedies (holidays) on ordinary week-days, so that they learn nothing, as it were, in time, spending their parents' money for nothing. And they do not talk Latin in school, but English.'—*English Schools at the Reformation*, 1546-48. By A. F. Leach.

² An entry in a MS. in the Skinners' School Library proves the continuance to a late date of this custom, though the amount has varied: 'Rev. N. Andrews, £1. 1s. for a holiday, Dec. 2, 1796.'

³ In 1549 a Book of Common Prayer was first used, but from 1553 to 1558 this was suppressed by Queen Mary. The Parliament which re-assembled October 5th, 1553, repealed in most respects the ecclesiastical legislation of the parliaments of Edward VI., and restored 'such divine service and administration of the Sacraments as were most commonly used in England in the last year of King Henry VIII.' Henry VIII. distinctly wished that the services of the Church should be in the English language. The educated classes were accustomed to Latin as the language of devotion; but the poor people and women and children could only pray with the spirit and not with understanding.

as prescribed by the Statutes. In these arrangements there seem to be but few points in principle that differ from those of the present day. The aggregate of the hours of work were about the same length as now; but the manner of dividing them into two long stretches is opposed to the view that the mind of a boy will not profitably stand the habitual strain of several continuous hours' application.

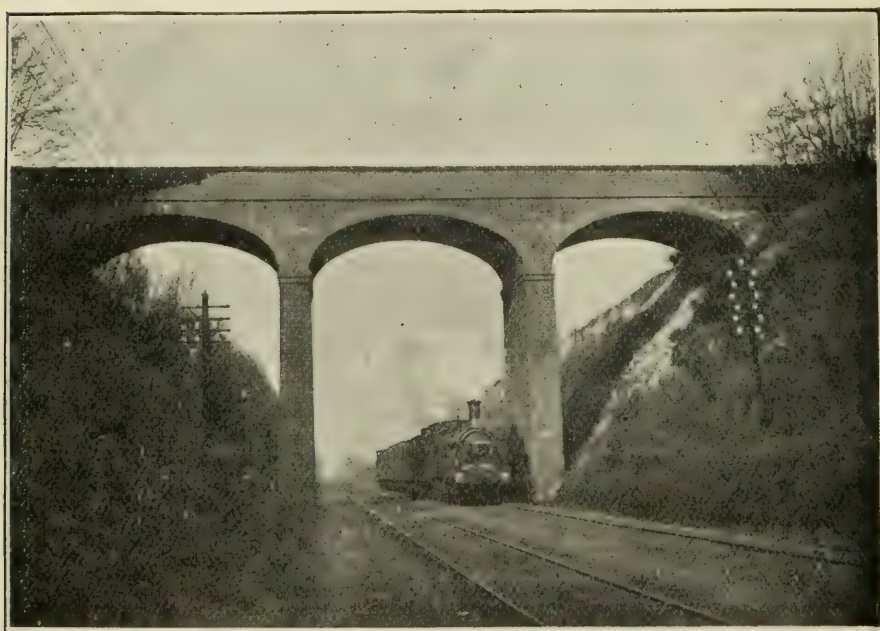
Before 1830 the highest class in the School was called 'Head Class'; from 1830 to 1844, 'Sixth Class,' and since 1844, 'Sixth Form.' The number of the scholars at the School in early times is uncertain. The School was built for forty boys, and in 1761 the numbers were sixty-seven.¹

From a letter in *The Tonbridgian* of December 1893, by Prof. G. C. Moore Smith (an old Tonbridgian), it appears there were twenty-six entries of boys from Tonbridge School at St. John's College, Cambridge, between 1635 and 1711. The average age was nearly seventeen. Five were born in London, three at Tonbridge. The residences of their fathers, of which seventeen are given, are one at Tonbridge, and most of the rest in Sussex and Kent—one in London. Four were the sons of 'gent.'; five of clergymen (including the Vicar of Tonbridge); two (from Greenwich) of esquires; others were sons of a labourer (*operarii*), merchant (*mercatoris*), attorney (*cognitoris*), grazier (*pecuarii*), husbandman (*agricolæ*), farmer (*firmarii*), mercer, general dealer (*pantopolæ*), and shoemaker (*calceatoris*).

In 'the Grammar Schools—to which boys were not admitted until they had learnt their accidence—Latin, Dialectic, and Rhetoric were taught, which enabled a youth of sixteen to eighteen to go straight to a university or to a learned profession. The learned professions required a competent knowledge of Latin far more directly than now.

¹ For tabular statement of numbers in the School, see pp. 313-315.

A need for Latin was not confined to the church and the priest. The diplomatist, the lawyer, the civil servant, the physician, the naturalist, the philosopher, wrote, read, and to a large extent spoke, and perhaps thought, in Latin. Nor was Latin only the language of the higher professions. A merchant or the bailiff of a manor wanted it for his accounts; every town-clerk or guild-clerk wanted it for his



THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE

minute-book. Columbus had to study for his voyages in Latin; the general had to study tactics in it. The architect, the musician, every one who was neither a mere soldier nor a mere handicraftsman, wanted, not a smattering of grammar, but a living acquaintance with the tongue as a spoken as well as a written language.'

Wolsey, who had been Head Master of Magdalen College School, in his Statutes for Ipswich School, 1528, arranged for eight classes in that school; and a similar arrangement

was probably common to other schools, such as Tonbridge. At Ipswich, besides Lily's *Grammar*, various authors were prescribed. The boys had a copy of the texts, and the Master gave them the necessary help. Dictionaries there were none for the boys. Greek was little taught till well on in the sixteenth century. 'In the 3rd form from the bottom they were to read Æsop, "quis facetior?" Terence, "quis utilior?" In the 4th they got Vergil, "prince of poets"; in the 5th they read Cicero's *Select Letters*; in the 6th Sallust, or Cæsar's *Commentaries*; in the 7th Horace's *Epistles* and *Ovidii Metamorphoses* or *Fasti*, and had to write verse-tasks; in the 8th form they abandoned Lily for Donatus, and read Valla and other ancient Latin authors. They also returned to Terence, and were to discuss his life, style, and so forth, with a view, perhaps, to performances like the Westminster Play. They were also to learn précis-writing, and to write essays. This, by the way, is a much more intellectual *menu* than that provided by Colet, ten years or so before, for St. Paul's School. Colet, like Gregory the Great, seems to have had a holy horror of "the classics," as represented by Vergil, Ovid, and Terence; and though he wanted "the very Roman tongue" of their time, puts Saint Jerome and Saint Austin on the same level with them, and prescribes Sedulius, Juvenius, and suchlike, who wrote "Easter Hymns," and Gospels in verse, like Clement Marot in Browning,

"Whose faculties move in no small mist
When he versifies David the Psalmist,"

and even (save the mark!) Baptista Mantuanus, a Carmelite Friar, who died in 1516, and composed Eclogues.¹

¹ *English Schools at the Reformation, 1546-48.* By A. F. Leach.

SKINNERS' DAY

'SKINNERS' DAY' is an institution as old as the School itself. The ceremony was imposing and interesting. It was a great thing for Tonbridge when the members of a large City Company, after posting down from London, made a triumphal entry into the town to visit the School; and having awarded the prizes and exhibitions, and distributed alms to the poor of the townspeople, returned to London till the following summer saw them again delight the hearts of the boys and the neighbourhood with the sight of the imposing array of four-horse carriages drawn up at the School entrance.

Up to the year 1798 the Governors visited the School riding on horseback, and encamped on Sevenoaks Common to take their breakfast. After that date they posted, two or three in a chaise, and met for breakfast at the 'White Hart,' Sevenoaks; at Hildenborough, about a mile and a half from Tonbridge, they were welcomed with a chime from some musical blacksmiths, who stood in a circle bowing in turn as they struck each a note on their ploughshares with a small hammer. During their last stage from Sevenoaks to Tonbridge, the Governors used to distribute 'largess' in the form of coppers to the villagers who turned out to see them; and as they neared the School, where they arrived about twelve o'clock, some of the boys used to go to meet them, racing back by the side of the post-chaises to see their arrival at the School gates, and hear

the Latin address delivered by the Head Boy, and the reply of the Examiner. There exists an old custom, of lining the High Street of the town on this day with branches of birch; the origin of the idea is unknown. Boughs of birch are still placed in front of the School,



ORATIO CONGRATULATORIA—SKINNERS' DAY, 1898

and at the doors of the principal shops in the town, on Skinnners' Day.

The first or second day after May Day was formerly fixed for 'Skinnners' Day,' and the proceedings were as follows:—Disputations on questions previously provided by the Head Master were publicly held in the Schoolroom, before the

Master and Wardens of the Company and an audience of any who chose to attend. These began about one o'clock, and lasted for an hour. By the special request of the Head Master, the Vicar of Tonbridge and other 'learned men' were present to aid in deciding the merit of the disputants. Two of these old dialogues will be found at pages 96 and 104.¹ Sir Thomas Smythe's three prizes were given: the first was a pen of 'silver whole guilt,' to cost two shillings and sixpence; the second, a pen of 'silver parcell guilt,' to cost two shillings; and the third, 'a pen of silver,' to cost twenty pence.² There was no Examiner appointed at first: probably Sir Thomas Smythe introduced one during his lifetime, as Gataker preached before him at one of the Company's visitations. When these prizes had been distributed, every one went to the church in a procession of two and two; last in order, immediately after the Master and Usher of the School, came the three prize-holders, wearing on their heads garlands of flowers.³ They were placed in a conspicuous position in the church, where appropriate psalms and hymns, with a prayer for the Founder and the reigning Sovereign, were repeated.

John Evelyn writes in his *Diary* under the year 1665, during the Head Mastership of his friend Dr. Wase: 'April 28—I went to Tunbridge, to see a solemn exercise at the Free Schoole there.' The *Bellum Grammaticale*,⁴

¹ See also pp. 146, 148, 156.

² For nearly two hundred years the following resolutions annually appear (with occasional, but only temporary, variation) on the minutes of the 'Skinners' Company':—(1) 'That the Clerk be ordered to provide six pens for the six best scholars who shall dispute and be examined'; (2) 'That there be a sermon and garlands as usual.' Smith, Dixon, Children, Ball, Large, and Bullock are recorded as the 'six best scholars' in 1621.—*Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893.

³ A University student in the sixteenth century could take his Doctor's degree in Grammar and Rhetoric, when he was solemnly crowned or his temples adorned with a wreath of laurel, that is, 'doctorated' in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetoric.

⁴ See p. 145.

edited by the Rev. Richard Spencer, was a well-known book in its time, and is a specimen of these 'solemn exercises.'¹

In Dr. Thomas Knox's time (1812-30), Monday, the day before the examination of the School, used to be called 'flowering day.' This name arose from the custom of the Head Boys collecting from their friends in the neighbourhood flowers to decorate the town and the Schoolroom, and to make the garlands that the three Head Boys wore on their heads or carried in their hands as they went to church on 'Skinner's Day.' These garlands were in a tall conical shape—in fact, very much like fool's-caps. Dr. Thomas Knox used to give a ball in the evening in the library, and the three Head Boys, winners of the garlands, selected each his lady, and led off the opening dance.

During Dr. Welldon's time and subsequently, Skinner's Day has differed only in detail from the form it had assumed about 1826. The object was the distribution of gifts in the Parish Church to the poor of the town, the personal inspection of the School by the Governors, and the awarding of the prizes and the exhibitions; but the day is welcomed by all as the sign of the closing of the term. After a 'call over' of the whole School about nine o'clock in the morning of the first day, all the boys assembled in front of the School entrance to await the arrival of the Governors, who drove up in carriages, attended by the Examiner. The Head Boy welcomed them in the *Oratio Congratulatoria*, enumerating the chief School events of the past year, and the Examiner replied in Latin from his carriage on behalf of the Governors. Then some dozen old women from the Almshouses threw down flowers at the doorway for the Governors to walk over as they entered—a remnant of 'Flowering Day,' and a custom now fallen into disuse. After the entry of the

¹ See also footnote 2 to p. 156.

Governors, the Examiner read out the mottoes of the successful prize compositions, and set the subjects for the following year. The *vivâ voce* examination then commenced in the big Schoolroom, which was open to any of the public who might wish to be present. It began with the lowest form, and continued throughout the day, two of the Governors being always present, until seven o'clock, when there was a service in the School Chapel from the date of its erection in 1859. The Governors afterwards entertained the Head Master and Assistant Masters and Head Boy to dinner in the evening at the 'Rose and Crown.' This was discontinued after 1880. On the afternoon of the next day the Governors and the School attended the special service in the Parish Church. Prayers in Latin (see page 94), previously read in School every morning for a fortnight in order to accustom the boys to follow them and to repeat the responses, were said. In 1868 the time of this service was altered from the afternoon to the morning; and the Latin Prayers were then discontinued; since 1876 a translation of the second Latin Prayer *Æterne Deus* has been used. On returning to the School, the Clerk of the Company called over the whole School from the School roll in order of seniority by christian and surname, and until about 1870 read out the School Statutes. The competitors for exhibitions next gave in their names, and their qualifications were verified: they were then examined *vivâ voce*; and at a later hour the Examiners reported to the Governors the result.

Since 1881 the public ceremonies of the Visitation have been compressed into one day, but no other change has been made. At the present date the order of proceedings is as follows:—At half-past nine in the morning the reception of the Governors takes place at the main gateway, the *Oratio Congratulatoria* is delivered by the Head Boy, and the reply

in Latin is made by the classical Examiner: then follows the roll-call in Big School, and at half-past eleven the commemoration service in the Parish Church. The Head Master afterwards entertains at luncheon in the School House the Governors and the parents of School House boarders, and the House Masters entertain in their respective Houses parents of their boarders. At two o'clock the public presentation of prizes takes place in the Big School. The proceedings commence with some music from the School Orchestra, and the Master of the Skinner's Company delivers a speech on matters connected with the School, and announces the award of the Exhibitions for Classics, Mathematics, and Science. The Head Master then addresses the company and reads the list of honours gained during the past year. Then follows the reading of the prize compositions, the presentation of the prizes by the Master of the Skinner's Company, of the three pens¹ (see page 90) to the first three boys in the School, and of some of the Challenge Cups, *e.g.* for Shooting (in 1897 the Spencer Cup) and Cricket; winding up with the usual and time-honoured *Dulce Domum*, the National Anthem, cheers for the Governors, Head Master, Assistant Masters, Old Boys, Ladies, and 'ourselves.'

In the years 1891-94 the afternoon function took place in the Town Hall on account of want of room in the School. Since the building of the new Big School in 1894 the proceedings have been held there.

For the last fifty years it has been the custom for the boys to begin the last day of the Summer term with bathing in the river. The School bell rings at 7 A.M. The gates are opened, and all the School, Day-boys and Boarders,

¹ A prize of books had been substituted for the presentation of these pens for some years until 1862; of late years the pens have been given in addition to books to the boys first in Classics, Mathematics, and Science respectively.

form into an irregular column, with the Head Boy carrying a bough of birch at their head, and start for the bathing lock. There, at a signal given, all form into line parallel to the river-bank, and plunge in simultaneously. The actual bathing is short but lively, and then the procession re-forms, and marches to the Rose and Crown, where cheers are given for the Governors. A similar compliment is paid to the Head Master and to the Assistant Masters, after which the boys disperse.

LATINÆ PRECES.

M. Laudemus corde et ore Dominum.

N. Laudemus nomen Domini.

M. Qui noctis tenebras dispulit.

N. Et lucem nobis reddidit.

OREMUS.

Pater noster, qui es in cœlis, sanctificetur nomen tuum; Adveniat regnum tuum; Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in cœlo, sic et in terrâ. Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie. Et remitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos remittimus debitoribus nostris. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos à malo; Quia tuum est regnum, potentia, et gloria in sæcula sæculorum. *Amen.*

Æterne Deus, à quo solo omne bonum consilium, omnis bona cogitatio procedit, gratias tibi maximas agimus, quòd viris optimis, et Andreæ Judd, militi, Scholam hanc piè instituendi, magnoque sumptu suo exstruendi et dotandi; et quòd Thomæ Smythe, militi, eam nec minore sumptu suo augendi et in perpetuum faciendi consilium inspirasti; Teque suppliciter oramus, ut eam à calamitate omni tuearis; et Ecclesiæ, regnoque tuo utilem semper facias; et ut nos cum omni diligentia eò contendamus quòd pii illi nos pervenire voverunt, ut benè pièque eruditi Ecclesiæ tuæ et reipublicæ tandem utiles evadamus, per Jesum Christum, Dominum nostrum.¹ *Amen.*

Clementissime Pater cœlestis, qui cœlum et terras et quæ in iis sunt omnia summâ sapientiâ condidisti; eademque providentiâ tuâ perpetuò regis et conservas,—concede, quæsumus, quemadmodum optimi illi, Andreas Judd, et Thomas Smythe, milites

¹ A translation of this Prayer is now used.

spectatâ Societatis Pellionum fide et providentiâ freti, eorum curæ hanc Scholam commiserunt,—ut et ipsi, fidei suæ his defunctis debitæ semper memores, Scholam hanc diligentè curent et tueantur; tandemque, post hujus vitæ cursum honestè confectum, æternum fidelissimæ illius procurationis suæ præmium in cœlis consequantur, per Jesum Christum, Dominum nostrum. *Amen.*

Æterne Deus, Pater Domini ac Salvatoris nostri, Jesu Christi—qui parentes nobis, præceptores, amicosque concessisti, ut nostræ ætati res necessarias subministrarent,—eam in bonis literis et disciplinis educarent,—consilio denique et monitis errantem in viam revocarent,—majestatem tuam suppliciter oramus, pro parentibus filii obsequentes, pro præceptoribus discipuli officiosi, pro amicis pueri ingenui; ut eos omnes tuâ misericordiâ digneris, quò et præceptores literarii suo erga te, in nobis erudiendis, officio defungantur, parentes nostri præceptorum diligentia in nobis educandis pari studio respondeant, et amici nostri pro facultate suâ nostræ infirmitati consulant:—ut, cum tandem reddenda erit nostræ educationis, correctionisque ratio, cum gaudio eam reddant; et suæ erga nos pietatis studiique præmium æternum consequantur, per Jesum Christum, Dominum nostrum. *Amen.*

Domine Pater, cœli ac terræ effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus, eam à te cum fiduciâ pretentibus—exorna, quæsumus, ingeniorum nostrum bonitatem, quam, cum cæteris naturæ viribus, nobis infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ, ut non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te, et Salvatorem nostrum, Dominum Jesum Christum, valeant intelligamus; sed etiam tota mente et voluntate prosequamur; et indies benignitate tuâ tum doctrinâ tum pietate proficiamus; ut, qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in nobis resplendere dona tua facias ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis majestatis tuæ, per Jesum Christum, Dominum nostrum. *Amen.*

M. Κύριε ἐλέησον.

N. Χριστέ ἐλέησον.

M. Notam fac nobis viam tuam, Domine.

N. Spiritus tuus bonus nos ducat.

M. Pellat ex animis nostris cogitationes malas.

N. Ut attentī simus sermonibus disciplinæ.

M. Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.

N. Sicut erat in principio, nunc est, et semper erit, in sæcula sæculorum. *Amen.*

DIALOGUES SPOKEN ON SKINNERS' DAY

PROBABLY BETWEEN 1790 AND 1800

GARDNER.

ROUSE, please, your godship—there 's no such mighty harm in't,
 Don't go to sleep, I tell you 't isn't a sarmint ;
 Open your eyes, I 'm only speaking verses,
 Just such as Betts, the bellman, oft rehearses,
 When on old New Year's night he gives you warning
 Of what 's o'clock, and also how's the morning.
 Oh, could I but boast his soft melodious tongue,
 The shrillness of his pipe and strength of lung,
 I 'd rouse you all with most sonorous numbers,
 Not Betts himself should better break your slumbers ;
 But ah ! his oratorical grace and powers,
 Good mistresses and masters, are not ours.
 So in my own dull strain I still must creep,
 Sleepless myself, to give my hearers sleep.
 Be then this congregation e'er so drowsy,
 Brother, thus far I 've said, and you must now say,
 Or else, our Master, there he sits, will rouse ye.

SLATTER.

Indeed, good ladies, ours are sad disasters,
 Task upon task impos'd by our taskmasters.
 In short, it is the old Egyptian law,
 Brick must be made, no matter for the straw.
 Bring, says the monarch, bring your tale of rhyme,
 In certain measure, at a certain time.
 Lord help us boys ! for nothing can dispense
 With tasks once set ; we beg in vain for sense,

No inspiration, no poetic itch ;
 Yet rhyme we must, or woe betides the breech,
 Say what we will, we must go thro' our part ;
 Else, ladies, faith, you don't know how we smart.
 Ladies, you're kind, to you I'll make my suit,
 Pray speak, and don't be too shamefac'd to do't ;
 Will any one of you, I ask, dispute ?
 Here, ma'am, my place I'm willing to resign,
 Try for a frolick, for I'm sure you'll shine.
 Let not your suppliant here thus vainly sue.
 I see you smile. Will you ? or you ? or you ?
 I'll hand you in ; come, come, you'll do't with ease,
 There's something in your manners that must please ;
 The noblest heights of eloquence you'll reach,
 For you have naturally the gift of speech,
 No pauses, hums, or hahs, but all facility,
 All sweetness, grace, and then such volubility !

GARDNER.

Spare we our jokes, he'll make us eat our words,
 For beaux have something sharp—that is, their swords.
 No, if I trust to them my hopes are undone,
 I'll try some gentleman just come from London.
 There oratory is still in great request,
 And he most votes obtains who speaks the best.
 There it avails a man in tropes to hector,
 For voice and action get the Sunday lecture.
 Stretch out your arms, make faces, hollow loud,
 Then build a chapel, and you'll have a crowd.
 Oh, the fine man ! All feel a satisfaction.
 And well they may, for he has voice and action.
 Old women sob, grave gemmen cry, 'How great !'
 And shillings drop by wholesale in the plate.
 There's eloquence most truly apostolical,

Compar'd to which old Tully's you may folly call ;
 Nor in the church alone great speakers bawl ;
 At vestries, wardmotes, and coachmakers' hall,
 'Tis oratory gives weight from the churchwarden
 To Mr. Sheridan and Lord George Gordon ;
 From Dr. Jebb's¹ and Fox's flowing strain
 To spouting Benedicts in Foster Lane.
 All in this age must figure in debate,
 Quite from St. James's down to Billings-gate.
 Does any wish to talk and breathe defiance
 Where patriots meet in quintuple alliance ?
 First he applies to Mr. Sheridan,
 A sage who holds that spouting maketh man.
 Thus arm'd complete by rhetoric prelections,
 He hurls at ministers his keen reflections,
 Becomes a mighty reformation stirrer,
 And vows to cut off every rotten borough ;
 Slap dash he goes to work, and hap what will,
 Cuts rotten boroughs like a rotten apple.
 What though his own affairs all run to ruin,
 'Tis all to save his country from undoing :
 Counter and counting-house forgot, the nation,
 The House of Commons, call for reformation ;
 His voice, his all, he gives to such a cause,
 Whilst fat Clare Market butchers belch applause.

SLATTER.

You mean to say, if any gentleman
 Here present has adopted such a plan,
 Here he may come and exercise his skill,
 So we can shirk the task, succeed who will,
 Let Tunbridge hear those strokes that charm'd the city.

¹ Jebb, the father of a former Bishop of Limerick ; he was, like Sheridan's father, a Professor of Elocution.

Suppose a moment this is a committee,
And you a delegate, now spout away
On Liberty ; the boys shall shout ' Huzza !'
And learn to claim as rights each holiday.

GARDNER

In vain again we ask—there 's no assistance,
Your City orator still keeps his distance,
He feels no pity for a young beginner,
Or does not choose to speak just after dinner.
Well, I 've another plan, and let me urge ye
To seek at length the benefit of clergy.

SLATTER.

The clergy ! Shish, our Master 's of the cloth,
And if you touch the clergy will be wrath ;
Should you provoke him you 'll come off but shabbily,
Think of old Horace and his '*genus irritabile*.'

GARDNER.

I know and feel the reverence justly due,
I only sport a harmless joke, no more do you.
Fear not, '*Licentia sumpta erit decenter*,
Adde quod Clerici satis jam implentur,
In bonam partem capient,' never fear it,
Rich was the turbot, nectar was the claret,
And things so good as pie, pudding, do more
Than you may think to put them in good humour
We should have made our verses more refined,
If we had spoke before their worships dined ;
Fine style, fine verse, fine oratoric roaring,
So very fine they 'd set you all a-snoring.

SLATTER.

Well, but the gemmen come to share the treat,
'Twas this day's duty not to preach, but eat.

Skinners' Day

You urge them double duty to endure,
 Too much like me—they like a sinecure.
 A time for all things ; now discourse there's good in,
 And now you'll find it in a good plum pudding.
 Now you may fast, and now find some relief
 In crums of comfort from a slice of beef.
 Grace they have said, and 'tis enough to say,
 Except indeed in hospitable way ;
 As, pray sir, shall I beg that wing of chicken ?
 These duck and peas are mighty pretty picking.
 Will you be kind enough to send a slice
 Of ham ? Indeed, the flavour's very nice ;
 Sir, shall I ask another plate of fish ?
 Stop, John, I have not done with that fine dish.
 Step to that gentleman who sits so nigh,
 And beg another cut of gooseberry-pie.
 Here—where's the fellow gone ? a larger glass !
 Or send the butler for the sparrow-grass.
 Sir, to your health ! Sir, give me leave to pledge ye ?
 With all my heart ! I hope I do not wedge ye,
 I like good elbow-room, good room to work ;
 Nothing like elbow-room for knife and fork.
 Dear sir, I thank ye, I'm afraid I slave ye,
 If not I'll beg one spoonful more of gravy.

GARDNER.

Hush ! or you'll soon be made to cry *peccavi*.
 If you run on so, some folks will be cross,
 They think already that you've too much sauce.
 You'll feast till we are sick, the torrent stem,
 For tho' you talk so fast, 'tis *nil ad rem*.
 They'll not assist you, so leave off requesting,
 For while you jest they're busy in digesting—
 A work of long internal operation
 To do it thoroughly,—so no molestation.

Adieu, then, sirs, and now below the bar
 I turn my eyes ; Lord ! how the good folks stare,
 I'm sure, you're all good-natured by your looks ;
 Ay, marry, are you, tho' not read in books.
 You, sir, in brown, pray lay aside your quid,
 And lend a hand and tongue this work to rid.
 Come, don't be bashful. What, you're for withdrawing !
 Now you begin. Oh ! no—you're only chawing.
 'Tis my opinion though, you're not so shy,
 You'll talk enough about it by and by.
 Ay, ay, I knows as how you argufy,
 Can in the Constitution spy each flaw,
 Condemn Lord North, at will lay down the law.
 I call this speaking. Do you call it jaw ?
 You give it a too modest appellation,
 Yes, sir, you undervalue your oration.
 Call it whate'er you will, the truth t' impart ye,
 I wish some great ones had been half so hearty.
 Had men of Kent their own oak navies led,
 The Dons, Mynheers, and Monsieurs, would have bled.
 Yes, yes ; ye would have told another story,
 Spoke to the purpose, and retriev'd our glory ;
 Spoke to the purpose, and egad ! been at 'em,
 Like British tars, last war, set on by Chatham.¹

SLATTER.

Spoke to the purpose, and I wish you'd speak so,
 And not your flimsy verses spin on eke so.

GARDNER.

If you're for politics, so far agreed ;
 I'll be in Opposition, so proceed.
 What think you of the peace ?²

¹ The great war of Lord Chatham, of which Wolfe's Quebec (1759) was one of the chief incidents.

² 1783.

Skinners' Day

SLATTER.

I like it not.

GARDNER.

Why so? Tho' something lost, yet something got ;
 The fur-trade gone,¹ you 'll say, concerns the Skinners,
 But then you get rare turbot for your dinners.
 So to express the idea without pomposity,
 I think there seems a perfect reciprocity.

SLATTER.

Ay, but our honour !

GARDNER.

Honour, I can tell ye,
 Will ne'er like turbot fill a body's belly.
 Can honour pay your debts? Ask Dr. Price !
 We're sick to death ; he'll prove it in a trice ;
 And so nurse Shelburne,² pitying our disaster,
 Clapt on Britannia's wounds a healing plaister.

SLATTER.

Deuce take the nurse—unless you're very dull, sir,
 You'll find an ill-cured sore becomes an ulcer.
 'Twas patchwork—so the botcher mends my breeches,
 No sooner stitch'd but out fly all the stitches.
 Succeeding botchers stitch by turns and curse,
 And my poor galligaskins still grow worse.
 I wish your botchers (tho' it mayn't be civil)
 In their own Hell,—or even at the Devil !

¹ At the close of the American war many hunting-grounds which the Hudson's Bay Company claimed were handed over to America.

² Lord Shelburne's administration, which was anything but glorious for England.

GARDNER.

I see you 're rather prone to be satyric,
 We'll grant Britannia's doctor an empyric.
 But what have I to do with this, or you, pray?
'Id nihil est ad nos, quod nos est supra.'
 As to all party wrangling I disown 'em;
 I like the Peace, for Peace *'per se est bonum.'*
 I take the hint, and since our country's swords
 Are sheath'd, suppose we end this war.
 The House agree—not one dissentient voice;
 And *inter nos*—they've reason to rejoice.
 We, after all—I hope it no disgrace is—
 Must, like the Shelburne party, quit our places.

SLATTER.

With all my heart, we drop our opposition,
 And make for once an honest coalition.

GARDNER.

Ha-ha! sly fox, I see you ken your wa',
 Go out awhile, come in with fresh eclat.
 Yes, by next year we hope to improve our cause,
 And closely following our preceptor's laws,
 To earn what now your candour gives, applause.

COLLOQUIUM INTER ROBERT MITFORD
ET STEPHEN WOODGATE, MAII 9, 1799.

M. I cannot say one syllable !

W. Hey-day !

The company all met, and you not say !

M. I could say once ; but now, through fear, I fail ;
My nerves all tremble, and my face grows pale.

W. What ! I suppose the assembly here abashes ?

M. O yes ! my bloodless cheeks are white as ashes.

W. True, ay, I see it, clear as the full moon,
Some rouge and drops there—or the boy will swoon ;
Your ghastly, ghost-like visage folks must shock,
White as vermilion, or a Turkey-cock.

M. The ladies smile though ; then my fears are over,
My courage and my colour I recover.
But as for rouge—for others keep your satire,
No colours here but simple tints of nature.

W. No, but they say (I scarcely think it true)
That Bond-street beaux add paint to nature's hue.

M. Paint ! what ! men paint ?

W. Why, yes.

M. The devil they do !
What colour ? Is it then Circassian bloom,
Whose hues feign liveliness, whose scents perfume ?

W. The colour, you'll not guess, I'll lay a crown.

M. Black ?

W. No.

M. Blue ?

W. No.

M. What then ?

W. Why, brown.

M. Brown of all colours ! Why ? I ask again ?

W. I guess, because they wish to look like men.

So delicate and lily-white their cheeks,
The soft complexion less than man bespeaks.
No bearded bravoës they ! nor bluff, nor brawny !
But painted well, they look a little tawny.
The wish is to appear as if they 'd been at sea,
Drank flip and grog, though they drink only tea !

M. Tea only ! pardon me, that 's not your sort ;
Though not at sea, egad, they 're deep in port ;—
Port admirals they are.

W. With cheeks so sallow,
If admirals they are, 'tis of the yellow.
Checked shirts they wear too, and the neckcloths blue.

M. Or blue or brown—the colours are not true ;
A man of Kent, I 'll lay a brace of dollars,
Would with his finger make them strike their colours.

W. Oh shame on such ! yet such you often meet,
Sauntering and strutting in St. James's-street :
Yellow their lilies are, and as for roses,
None, if we credit either eyes or noses.
Alas ! no flowrets, sweet and balmy, blow
Along Fop's-alley or in Rotten-row :
So their sweet hues and odours all are got,
Not from the garden, but the gallipot.

M. If we may credit what is said in rumours,
Much of their money goes to the perfumers ;
And all to please the ladies !

W. No, no, brother,
'Tis all to please themselves, or one another.

M. Proud, empty, nauseous, and malignant vermin !
To scorn, and hate, and shun them, I determine.
I 'd rather vegetate and be a hop,
Than cumber earth, a good-for-nothing fop.
Grant I may store my mind, and teach my heart
To act through life an useful, manly part !

Skinners' Day

- W.* Give me your hand—in this we're both agreed ;
 Oh, could our verse exterminate the breed !
 Perpetual war with puppies would I wage
 The pest, the bane, the nuisance of the age.
 Pity such nothings fashion should approve ;
 Oh, may they never gain the ladies' love !
- M.* The ladies cannot love whom they despise,
 But with their fans repulse, as buzzing flies.
 So shift the scene, and bring forth men of merit,
 Who act with virtue, dignity and spirit.
 What think you now of Nelson ?
- W.* Past all praise !
 A trophy to his glory who can raise ?
- M.* A grateful nation : his the glory be
 Of valour sanctified by piety :
 A noble, virtuous, singular example,
 In times when men on sacred matters trample.
- W.* How must the beaux and sophs, so pert and flighty,
 Triflers, who dare with sneers insult the Almighty,
 Shrink when they hear the man whom Britain boasts
 Ascribe all glory to the Lord of Hosts.¹
- M.* How I could laugh, or rather (I think) cry,
 O'er impious nonsense dubbed philosophy !
 Of which, it seems, the principle and plan
 Makes all mankind as wretched as it can.
- W.* May never such infect the British youth,
 Still may they feed their minds with wholesome truth ;
 Still, still revere (whate'er from fools may spring)
 Their God, their laws, their liberty, and king !
- M.* Well prayed ! and to the prayer, I say, Amen,
 And so will say nine Britons out of ten.

¹ This alludes to the commencement of Nelson's despatch after the Battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798: 'Almighty God has blessed His Majesty's arms with a great victory,' etc.

W. But then, whate'er we wish, whate'er we say,
I fear we must not only pray, but pay.
What think you of the taxes?

M. Now, you touch
A string that jars and vibrates pretty much ;
Most men have feeling ; prithee, do not shock it.

W. True ; and their feeling's chiefly in their pocket.

M. I wish you had not on this subject spoke ;
The income-tax, believe me, is no joke.
Nobody laughs—oh, no ! there's not a single grin !
No, says old Gripus, let them laugh that win.

W. Old Gripus was a sly, old, mumping codger,
As Cræsus rich, but—still he was a dodger.
No carriages kept he, no liveried slave ;
He'd walk to Scotland, could he sixpence save
His only grief, whate'er the way or weather,
To wet his thread-bare coat, or wear shoe-leather.
Thus snug, he saved his farthings and his pence,
And laughed at men who rode, as void of sense.
Let Pitt lay taxes triple or quadruple,
He 'scaped them all without a qualm or scruple.
Pitt, of the Fox got scent (for much he stunk,
As to his earth the crafty varlet slunk),
And caught him in a gin ; in vain he locks
His cash and paper in his strongest box.
Pitt's an overmatch for Master Fox.
The hunters follow, Reynard cannot slink 'em,
Forced to lug out the tenth of all his income.

M. Rare sport and fair ! as far as I can see ;
Let him be skinned—for many a flint skinned he.
Out with his hoard ! a dunghill should be spread
To make the blossoms flourish in the mead ;
The putrid mass well scattered shall produce
Flowers for delight, and corn and hay for use.

Skinner's' Day

W. So far, so well ! the tax is good and fit
For misers, since the biter should be bit ;
But to tax genius joined with industry
More than the lazy, is to kill the bee
And spare the drone.

M. Well, I declare, I'm willing
To pay a tenth out of my weekly shilling,
After deductions made for necessities,
Nuts, apples, custards, and vagaries.
For I'm no Gripus ; if I have a tart,
My school-fellows are welcome to a part,
My heart is open and my pocket too.
To serve my country, what would I not do ?

W. To serve our country ! 'tis a noble aim,
I praise your ardour and I feel the same.
But how ? for money ? little is our lot,
And many calls we have for what we've got.
Tops, hoops, bats, balls, dumps, marbles, gingerbread,
And a few whims we take into our head,
Leave little for our country—rather nil ;
So Mr. Pitt, accept of our goodwill.

M. Our income small, and great the expenditure,
Yet will I give a penny to the poor ;
For better far I deem it to bestow
A pittance to alleviate human woe,
Than lavish millions in the laurelled plain,
Where conquest struts with carnage in his train.
'Nor yet doth glory, tho' her port be bold,
Her aspect radiant and her tresses gold,
Guide through the walks of death alone her car,
Attendant only on the pomp of war.'
She has, I hope, in store, a brilliant crown
For arts of peace ; for works of love, renown.
A niche in fame's high temple for the good,
Such as Sir Thomas Smythe, Sir Andrew Judde,

And all his sons, who still from year to year,
 Their bounty to dispense, assemble here.
 And still unchecked by taxes on their store,
 Diminish not, but give the needy more.
 With winter garments clothe, supply with bread,
 And smooth the pillow for the hoary head.

W. Such deeds surpass all human praise ; yet I,
 Who love, like you, a finger in a pie,
 Lament the absence of one Mr. Birch¹
 (Pity that he should leave us in the lurch) :
 Birch that whips cream, I mean,—not boys that twitches
 With its confounded lacerating switches.
 No feast !

M. O yes ! a feast of charity !
 And doing good ! the finest luxury !
 Can venison, turtle, claret, port afford
 Such joy as furnishing the poor man's board ?
 The hungry with good things are filled, and pray
 What harm, if rich men empty go away ?

W. None ; yet you 'll wonder not, if boys can't part
 Without one longing, lingering look at raspberry tart.
 Forgive me if, with finger in my eye,
 I mourn the loss of Birch's far-famed pie.
 Flow, flow, sweet elegy, in plaintive mood,
 How my mouth waters for the lost repast ;
 The gooseberry pie was so extremely good !
 Still on my palate dwells the luscious taste.

M. Ay ; but consider 'midst the loss of cheer,
 The public gains a thousand pounds a year.
 No sordid views, illiberal and confined,
 Turned from its generous course our patrons' mind ;
 But patriot love, which taught them to forego
 The joys that from convivial pleasures flow,
 To serve their country.

¹ Alderman Birch, a famous pastrycook in Cornhill.

Skinners' Day

- W.* That was nobly done !
 And I applaud, and all my griefs are gone,
 When wars and income-taxes cease ; why then
 Perchance we may enjoy a feast again ;
 For though we joke, it yet must be confessed,
 There lay the cream and marrow of the jest.
- M.* Should e'er the ancient hospitable way
 Return with peace, on some auspicious day,
 The room is ready (thanks to one you know,
 The gemmen see it as to church they go) ;
 A large and lofty room ! for feasts and balls,
 (Oft may we dance and shake its massy walls !)
 Sacred to friendship, love, and joy it stands,
 Reared for us by a generous neighbour's hands ;
 And oft may friendship, love, and joy unite
 Beneath its roof, to give and take delight.
 And still while beauty views the bands around her
 Let Bacchus crown the cup and hail the Founder.
- W.* Beneath that roof, you 'll give me leave to say,
 To see assemblies happy, blithe, and gay,
 The Founder's bounty amply will repay.
- M.* Meantime, for other cares our thoughts engage,
 Studious to pore o'er learning's copious page,
 For pleasure palls, unless with business joined,
 Unnerves the body and destroys the mind :
 All noise, all nonsense, and all outside show,
 The manly scholar dwindled to a beau.
- W.* That character I think we can't adopt,
 Thus having laughed at beaux, both wigg'd and cropt.
 No, I for my part aim at useful knowledge,
 And wish to shine an honour to my college ;
 Hence to the bar or pulpit I aspire,
 And glow with virtuous emulation's fire,
 Still upward soaring with an eagle's ken
 To all that's good and honoured among men.

- M.* I wish to see (for who would wishes grudge?
 You made a bishop, and myself a judge.
 A periwig might then become our phizzes,
 Revered and honoured, neither beaux or quizzes
 You leaning on a cushion of a stall,
 I on the bench in Westminster's famed hall.
- W.* Upon my word, you seem a lad of spirit,
 But ere we gain, let's strive the prize to merit :
 Success no mortal can command, but know
 We may command what kings can ne'er bestow,
 With Heaven's blessings, and our own endeavour,
 We may be learned and honest, good and clever.
 Then may we happy and respected be,
 In the mild shades of deep obscurity,
 At Tudely-cum-Capel, or at Pembury.
- M.* The first great object, wish and care, I find
 Is to adorn and cultivate the mind ;
 Then to parental care what obligation,
 That gives us here a liberal education !
 Oh may we prize the gift, the means improve,
 And gain our country's and our parents' love.
- W.* Nor of our patrons here, who patient sit,
 To hear the ramblings of a schoolboy's wit,
 Unmindful let us be ; but while we live,
 Strive the best fruits of gratitude to give,
 By doing honour to the place revered,
 Where smiles like theirs our infant virtues reared.
- M.* Such be our aim ! and now, good gentlemen,
 Vouchsafe to grant a garland and a pen.

HEAD MASTERS

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL TO
THE PRESENT DATE

Name.	University.	Date.
1. Rev. John Proctor, M.A.,	Oxford,	1553 (?) - 1558
2. Rev. John Lever,	Cambridge,	1559 - 1574
3. Rev. John Stockwood, M.A.,	Oxford,	1574 - 1586
4. Rev. William Hatch, M.A.,	Cambridge,	1586 - 1615
5. Rev. Michael Jenkins, M.A.,	Oxford,	1615 - 1624
6. Rev. Joel Callis, M.A.,	Oxford,	1624 - 1637
7. Rev. William St. John Newman, M.A.,	Oxford,	1637 - 1640
8. Rev. Thomas Horne, D.D.,	Oxford,	1640 - 1649
9. Rev. Nicholas Grey, D.D.,	Oxford,	1649 - 1660
10. Rev. John Goad, B.D.,	Oxford,	1660 - 1662
11. Rev. Christopher Wase, B.D.,	Cambridge,	1662 - 1668
12. Rev. Thomas Roots, M.A.,	Oxford,	1668 - 1714
13. Rev. Richard Spencer, M.A.,	not known,	1714 - 1743
14. Rev. James Cawthorn, M.A.,	Cambridge,	1743 - 1761
15. Rev. Johnson Towers, M.A.,	Oxford,	1761 - 1770
16. Rev. Vicesimus Knox, LL.B.,	Oxford,	1771 - 1778
17. Rev. Vicesimus Knox, D.D.,	Oxford,	1778 - 1812
18. Rev. Thomas Knox, D.D.,	Oxford,	1812 - 1843
19. Rev. James Ind Welldon, D.C.L.,	Cambridge,	1843 - 1875
20. Rev. Theophilus Barton Rowe, M.A.,	Cambridge,	1876 - 1890
21. Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D.,	Oxford,	1890

SECOND MASTERS¹

1559. Thomas Leame.
1561. John Holmes.
1580. William Webb.
1617. William Vivian.
1618. Adrian Littlejohn.
1619. Thomas Swadling, St. John's Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1618.
D.D. 1646. A noted preacher and adherent of
Archbishop Laud, which occasioned his imprison-
ment under the Commonwealth.
1620. Samuel Grimes.
1630. Francis Roots.
1644. Samuel Storye.
1645. William Martin, previously a Scholar and Smythe
Exhibitioner.
1651. Robert Bostock.
1653. — Hamond.
1654. Henry Edmondson, M.A.
1661. Walter Collins, previously a Scholar and Smythe
Exhibitioner.
1663. Thomas Roots, previously a Scholar and Smythe
Exhibitioner, and subsequently Head Master.
1668. — James.

¹ This list of Second Masters is necessarily imperfect, the only sources of information being (1) an annual vote of the Governors, (2) the Governors' account books, in both of which the word 'Usher,' without any name, often occurs for many years together, especially at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.—*Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893.

1684. Charles Shelley, St. John's Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1684.
 Henry Gandy, Oriel Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1670.
 M.A. 1674.
1698. William Byrch.
1727. John Freeman, Pembroke Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1725 ;
 d. 1786.
1731. Thomas Elcock, St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
1742. John Maymott.
1744. Thomas Jones.
1747. Rowland Atkinson, Queen's Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1744.
1747. Johnson Towers, Queen's Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1744.
 M.A. 1747. Subsequently Head Master.
1758. George Austen, previously a Scholar, Smythe Exhibi-
 tioner and Tonbridge Fellow of St. John's Coll.,
 Oxford. B.A. 1750. M.A. 1754. B.D. 1760.
 Father of Jane Austen the Novelist.
- John Cobb, St. John's Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1768.
 M.A. 1772. B.D. 1777. D.D. 1781.
- John Myers, Pemb. Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1769.
 M.A. 1772.
1761. Myles Cooper, Queen's Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1756.
 M.A. 1760. President of King's College, City of
 New York in America ; Member of the American
 Convention of the Clergy ; D.C.L. by diploma, 1767.
- J. Ismay. Afterwards Head Master of Sutton Valence
 Grammar School.
- Joseph Saunderson.
- cir.* 1804. Rev. John Oxlee.
- cir.* 1816. Rev. Thomas Brown.
- 1855.¹ Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, M.A., Queen's Coll.,
 Cambridge.

¹ Since the death of the Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, in 1879, there has been no Second Master, no such post being provided for in the Scheme of 1880.

I. REV. JOHN PROCTOR, M.A.

1553-1558

THE REV. JOHN PROCTOR was appointed the first Head Master of the School probably in 1553, and doubtless was chosen by Sir Andrew Judd himself.

He was born in Somersetshire, elected a scholar in 1536 of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1540, and of M.A. in 1544. In 1540 he became (at the same time as John Watson, sometime Bishop of Winchester) a Fellow of All Souls College. He wrote 'The Historie of Wyate's Rebellion,¹ with the order and maner of resisting the same; whereunto at the ende is added, an earnest conference with the degenerate and sedicious rebelles for the serche of the cause of their daily disorder. Made and compyled by John Proctour, published January, 1555.' 16mo. This book, of which Holinshed also made use in the compilation of his *Chronicles*, has a special value for the reason which Bishop Nicholson gives in his *English Historical Library*: 'A slender account of Wyatt's Rebellion was sent out by John Proctor of Tunbridge, who (for any thing I have yet learned) must be looked upon as the only particular historian of this (Queen Mary's) reign.'

He wrote also two other works: 'The Fall of the late Arian, 1549,' in which he combats, at length, the Arian heretical principles; and 'The Way Home to Christ, and Truths leading from Anti-Christ and Errour, made and set fourth in the Latine Tongue, by that famous and great

¹ 1554, the same year that Sir Thomas White (see p. 34) was Lord Mayor.

Clerk Vincent, Frenchman born, above 1100 years past, for the comfort of all true Christian men, 1546.' These were dedicated to Queen Mary, and no doubt Proctor was a Roman Catholic. He died in 1558, and was buried at Tonbridge. His widow married again the following year. The parish register at Tonbridge contains the following entries:—

'M.D.LVIII.—The iii daye of October was beryed M^{er} Johannes Proctor.'

'M.D.LIX.—The xii daye of Julye marryd Harrye Stubberfeld and Mestres Proctor, wydow, callyd Elesabethe.'

Hasted in his *History of Kent* says, page 253: 'On Sir Ralph Fane's death, Lady Elizabeth Fane, his widow, in the 2nd and 3rd year of Philip and Mary, alienated the rectory, with its appurtenances, to Henry Stubberfield.'

FRANCIS THYNNE was educated under John Proctor. He was born in Kent about A.D. 1545, and descended from Ralp de Boteville, whose eldest son got nicknamed *Thom at the Inne*, and so his descendants became named Thynne. His father was Master of the Household to Henry VIII. Francis Thynne himself, after having been educated 'in grammaticals,' went to Magdalen College, Oxford, and from thence to Lincoln's Inn. He was a renowned antiquary and a deeply read scholar, and very learned in the study of heraldry and pedigrees. He was made Blanche Lyon Pursuivant; and in 1602, when fifty-seven years of age, he was with great ceremony created Lancaster Herald, both offices in the College of Arms. His fame was also drawn from another source; for about 1586 he greatly helped Holinshed in the compilation of his *Chronicles*, even more so than has been generally supposed, since many of his

writings in it were suppressed. The reasons are given at length in Hearne's *Collection of Curious Discourses*, where a list of the books he wrote (almost all on antiquarian subjects) will be found. He died about 1608, aged sixty-three.

2. REV. JOHN LEVER, M.A.

1559-1574

THE REV. JOHN LEVER, Cantab., B.A. 1549-50, M.A. 1553. There is an entry in the Skinners' Company's accounts for 1560, 'to *Mr. Lever*, Scholmaster of Tunbridge, for his yere's wagis,' and further down, 'the chargis of bringin down the Schole Mastar, Mr. Leyvar, to Tunbridge with horse meate.' There seems to have been a special allowance to each Head Master on his appointment, to cover the cost of removal. As John Proctor was buried at Tonbridge in October 1558, it appears there must have been a little delay in electing a new Head Master, since Mr. Lever was not appointed till the following year.

3. REV. JOHN STOCKWOOD, M.A.

1574-1586

THE REV. JOHN STOCKWOOD succeeded Mr. Lever in 1574. He was a very eminent scholar in his day, a noted grammarian, and for eight years was at Heidelberg University; in 1575 he was incorporated M.A. of Oxford. He was Head Master of the School for twelve years, and in 1589 he calls himself 'Minister and Preacher at Tunbridge.' He considered it a promotion to give up his Mastership in 1586 for the sake of becoming Vicar.

Stockwood's books were published in the following order :—

1. 'A short and learned Treatise of the Plague, written in Latin by the famous and worthy Divine, Theodore Beza Vegelian, and newly turned into English by John Stockwood, Schoolemaister of Tunbridge. 1580.'

2. 'A short Catechisme for House-holders, with prayers to the same adjoyning. Hereunto are added, under the aunswer unto everie question, the proues of Scripture for everie point of the said Catechisme. Gathered by John Stockwood, Schoolemaister of Tunbridge, according as they were noted in the Margin by the first authors. 1583.'

3. 'A very fruitfull and necessarye Sermon of the most lamentable destruction of Jerusalem. 1584.'

4. 'A verie godlie and profitable Sermon of the necessary properties and office of a good Magistrate. 1584.' It is addressed 'to the worshipful Maiors, Bayliffs, Jurates, and Freemen of Her Maiestie's Cinque Ports and lymes¹ of the same.' The following extract from it shows the quaint style of writing made use of in those times :—'A covetous magistrate maketh under officers unto him, Rapax, Capax, Tenax. Yea, so as he may gain by them, he careth not whether they be drunkards,' etc. These three words, Rapax, Capax, Tenax, he translates in a marginal note by 'Snatch, Catch, Holdfast.'

5. 'A Bartholomew Fairing for Parentes, to bestow upon their sonnes and daughters, and for one friend to give to another, shewing that children are not to marie, without the consent of their parentes, in whose power and choise it lieth to provide wives and husbandes for their sonnes and daughters.

¹ *Lymes*, *i.e.* limbs. Each of the Cinque Ports had one or more towns, called members or limbs, associated with it in the common duty of providing the ships and men for the Royal Navy, and sharing the liberties and privileges of the Ports.

Wherein is sufficiently proved, what in this point is the office of the fathers, and in like manner declared the part and duty of all obedient children. By John Stockwood, Minister and Preacher of Tunbridge. 1589.' This, of course, refers to the annual Fair, which used to be held in Smithfield on St. Bartholomew's Day, when enormous crowds were assembled in and about London.

It was after the publication of these books that Stockwood's distinguished qualities as a grammarian began to become known by the publication in 1590 of his 'First Grammar of the English Language : a plain and easy laying open of the meaning and the understanding of the Rules of Construction in the English Accidence, appointed by authoritie to be taught in all Schooles of Her Maiestie's dominions, for the great use and benefit of yooing beginners, by John Stockwood, sometime School maister of Tunbridge.'

Following the preface, the following piece of poetry welcomes the infant mind that is destined to learn the Grammar:—

THE BOOKE TO THE
Yoong Punies and Petits¹
of the Grammar Schoole.

' When painfull Master has no time
In plainest sort your rules to teach ;
Or clubbish fellows shall refuse
Their friendly helpe heerin to reach ;
Bicause you come with emptie hand
And profer not thrice welcome fee
(Which thing some schollars much desire),
Then boldly make resort to me,

¹ At Westminster School, the lowest form of all used to be called the 'Petty,' evidently implying that it contained the smallest boys. The name is now almost obsolete, but was well known at Westminster about 1840.

I will you helpe, make prooffe who list,
 And set you downe the easie way,
 Youre English rules to understand
 Their meaning open for to lay.
 For each example to his rule,
 I teach you aptly how to fit ;
 Thus you may laugh where others cry
 When up they go, for missing it.
 Now, as for fee I none do crave,
 I aske no other recompence,
 The paine is mine, the profit thine
 Vsing this booke with diligence.'

Stockwood's second grammatical work was written about nine years after his first. It was a most successful book, and reached five or six editions. The dedication is dated 1606. Nine 'Old Boys,' all Oxford or Cambridge men, wrote complimentary verses in the preface ; and Dr. Grant, then Head Master of Westminster School, prefixed eight lines of Latin poetry to it, acknowledging his respect for the talents and esteem for the character of Stockwood.

Here is the title of the fourth edition of the book :—

'Disputatiuncularum Grammaticalium Libellus ad puerorum in Scholis trivialibus exacuenda ingenia primum excogitatus . . . operâ et industriâ Johannis Stockwoodi Scholæ Tunbridgiensis olim Ludi-Magistri.' — Ed. 4to, 1619.

The heading to the verses written by the old pupils runs as follows :—

'In Joan. Stockwoodi Scholæ Tunbridgiensis aliquando Ludi Magistri libellum puerilium disputatiuncularum, carmina gratulatoria suorum quorundam tunc temporis et loci discipulorum ad perpetuam erga eundem grati animi significationem.' The first verses are composed by William

Hatch, then Head Master of the School, and previously a pupil under Stockwood.

Of the 'Old Boys,' Gulielmus Dixonus, Oxoniensis, wrote two stanzas, of which this couplet ends one:—

'Ergo celer tanti doctissima scripta magistri
Perlege, pande, para, dilige, disce, doce.'

Gulielmus Altersoldus, Cantabr.; Robertus Porterus, Cantabr.; Petrus Frenchæus, Cantabr.; Johannes Turnerus, Oxon.; Fulcus Martialis, Cantabr.; Gulielmus Budgerius, Oxon.; Gulielmus Pyxus, Oxon., are the names printed as those who wrote epigrams in praise of their former Master and his book. Thomas Thorpe, Oxon., wrote a short ode on the annual Disputations held at the School. It is interesting as being the earliest mention of them, excepting in the Statutes, that is extant, and is headed:—'Descriptio disputationis Anniversariæ inter scholasticos Tunbridgienses secundo die Maii haberi solitæ coram ornatissimis ejusdem scholæ moderatoribus.'

After the verses comes the following *tetrastichon* of Sir Robert Heath, the Chief Justice (another 'Old Boy'):¹—

'Jucunda eximio potiaris fronte libello,
Quem tibi Stockwoodi cura laborque dedit.
Hunc cape, si cupias prædoctæ dona Minervæ,
Nec parvum studiis ille levamen erit.'

How long Stockwood was Vicar of Tonbridge is unknown: many years after his death a book written at some former time by him was published in 1763, entitled, 'The Treatise of the Figures at the end of the Rules of Construction in the Latin Grammar, construed. With every example applied to his Rule, for the help of the weaker sort in the Grammar Schools.'

¹ See p. 123.

The author explains the purpose of his little work in the following few lines:—

‘Unto the weaker sort in the Grammar School.

We have a proverb which doth say

“It is as plain as Dunstable way,”

The which (if ever) holdeth here,

Where, by construction, all so clear

Is made, so easy and so plain,

As whoso will but take the pain,

These figures well may understand

As every one doth come to hand.

If sluggish drones fore-slows their part,

Spare not, but let them feel the smart.’

This is the last book of Stockwood’s; most of them, and all his grammatical ones, were written after he had given up the School, and had become Vicar of Tonbridge.

4. REV. WILLIAM HATCH, M.A.

1586-1615

THE REV. WILLIAM HATCH was the successor to Stockwood, whose pupil he also had been at the School. He was of St. John’s College, Cambridge, B.A. 1582-3, M.A. 1586.

Beyond the fact that Hatch was educated at the School under Stockwood, and wrote complimentary Latin verses in Stockwood’s Latin Grammar, nothing further is known about him.

In the year 1588 there is the following entry in the Skinners’ Company’s books. May 10, ‘Theire wo^{rs} [worships] ordered that Mr. Dyes, preacher, shalbe our examiner

att Tunbridge from yeare to yeare duringe the Companies pleasure, alwaies provided that hee have a monethes warninge att the least, and so from yeare to yeare for ever yf hee and the Company so like.'

SIR ROBERT HEATH was at the School probably under both Stockwood and Hatch. In an autobiography, written shortly before his death, he says: 'Uppon the 20th day of May, in the year 1575, I was borne at Brastid, in Kent, of Robert Heath, Gent., my father, and Jane, his wife, my mother.' As early as fourteen years old he left Tonbridge as an exhibitioner, and went to St. John's College, Cambridge, for three years. He then went to Clifford's Inn for a year, and when eighteen removed to the Inner Temple for ten years, and was called to the bar in 1603. Eventually he became Recorder of London, and from 1618 to 1621 was Solicitor-General.

The year of his election to the Recordship of London, the Aldermen presented him out of 'especial love and favour' with £100, two hogsheads of claret, and one pipe of canary; and on his resigning the office of Treasurer to take that of Solicitor-General, he was chosen Member of Parliament for the citizens of London.

In 1625, on the accession of Charles I., Heath became Attorney-General, and in the following year was engaged by the King and the Duke of Buckingham to charge the Earl of Bristol with high treason, in order to invalidate that nobleman's irrefutable evidence against Buckingham. The unpleasant duty of opposing, in 1627, the release of the Knights who, refusing to contribute to Charles's forced loan, had been arbitrarily imprisoned, was committed to him. In 1631 he was elevated to the rank of Chief Justice of the

Common Pleas, and two years later he opposed Archbishop Laud in the Star Chamber. In 1634 he was summarily dismissed from office without any cause being assigned.

Hacket says, in his account of the prosecution of Archbishop Williams by Laud: 'Sir Robert Heath was displaced, and for no misdemeanour proved; but it was to bring in a successor who was more forward to undo Lincoln than ever Lord Heath was to preserve him.' Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, says that he was removed from the Chief Justiceship for bribery, but Heath's own words are: 'At the end of three years, I was on a sudden discharged of that place of Chief Justice, no cause being then or at any other time said and showed for my removal.'

However, he renewed practice at the Bar, and in 1641 was made a Judge of the King's Bench. He became D.C.L. of Oxford in 1643, and was also then raised to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench. He never, however, exercised the duties of this office in Westminster Hall, as the House of Commons, in consequence of his adherence to the King during the Civil Wars, passed an ordinance against him and four others 'as though they were dead': they gave him the choice of 'either to exile himself into a foreign country, or run the hazard of further danger.' His estates were sequestrated, but in 1663 were recovered by his son. Sir Robert Heath retired as an exile to France, and died at Calais in 1649. Two books were published some years after his death, which may be found in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library at Oxford. One is *Maxims and Rules of Pleading, from the MS. of Sir Robert Heath*; the other, *A Collection of Precedents by Bill and Answer, etc., for more than 30 years past*; both are law-books published at London in 1694.

5. REV. MICHAEL JENKINS, M.A.

1615-1624

THE REV. MICHAEL JENKINS matriculated at Oxford, November 9, 1599, according to the *Register of the University of Oxford* (Oxford Historical Society), 'being of Sussex, son of a plebeian, aged 15, and a member of Christ Church. Admitted B.A. of All Souls 1 July 1606, Determined 1606-7, Licensed M.A. 5 July 1614, Incepted 1614.'

On May 4, 1619, the Governors paid the 'Master of the Free School' the sum of £10, and the Usher, Thomas Swadling (see page 113), £5, in accordance with the instructions of Sir Thomas Smythe (see page 29). Nothing further is known of him beyond the above.

6. REV. JOEL CALLIS, M.A.

1624-1637

THE REV. JOEL CALLIS was, according to the *Register of the University of Oxford*, 'matriculated 28 April 1615, being of Berks, son of a clericus, aged 18, and a member of Magdalen Hall. Admitted B.A. 29 October 1618, Determined 1618-19, Licensed M.A. 20 April 1624, Incepted 1624.' Nothing more is known of him beyond the above.

At the time when the Old School was pulled down in 1864, a stone Sun-dial was unearthed from beneath the scullery of the Head Master's house. This Sun-dial used to be on the south end of the Head Master's original house,¹ and bears on it the date 1631 and the initials I. R. (see page 81).

¹ See the illustration opposite p. 79.

126 Rev. William St. John Newman, M.A.

The date 1634, three years later, is carved on the oak paneling over the fireplace in the Head Master's study in his house, together with these names of the officers of the Skinners' Company:—

William Feilgate	John Barnett	Thomas Covel
William Hewson	16 R 34	Thomas Bayley
(Wardens)	M	(Wardens)
		1634

From this it seems probable that some alterations took place about this time; but what these changes were is unknown.

7. REV. WILLIAM ST. JOHN NEWMAN, M.A.

1637-1640

THE REV. WILLIAM ST. JOHN NEWMAN (according to the *Register of the University of Oxford*) was of Snape, Kent, and the son of a plebeian. He matriculated 31st October 1623, at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, aged 18; perhaps B.A. from Magdalen College, 1st February 1627; M.A. from St. Edmund Hall, 11th June 1629. Vicar of Colrede 1638, and of Sheperdswell, Kent, 1640. Nothing more is known of him beyond the above.

8. REV. THOMAS HORNE, D.D.

1640-1649

DR. THOMAS HORNE was of Cassall, Nottinghamshire, and was born, 1610, at West Hallan, Derbyshire. At the age of

fourteen he was a student of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1628 and M.A. 1633. He first kept a private school in London, and for two years he was Master of Leicester Grammar School; in 1640 he was elected to the Head Mastership of Tonbridge, where he remained for nine years. In 1649 he succeeded George Goad as Master of Eton College. One of his sons, William Horne, was first an Assistant Master at Eton and in 1669 Head Master of Harrow; another, born at Tonbridge, was chaplain to the Earl of St. Albans, as well as a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Senior Proctor of that University in 1682. There is an old manuscript in the Skinners' School Library which contains an 'inventory of the goods and books in and about the School at Tonbridge belonging to the Worshipful Company of Skinners, London, and delivered the 29th day of June 1640 into the possession of Mr. Thomas Horne, School Master, and to be re-delivered at his departure with such others as shall be hereafter added.' The Schoolroom contained 'two long tables and two shorter tables with frames, the schoole wainscotted round half way and one wainscott press for books.' The inventory also mentions a workroom with a few lathes and tools in it, and there are other details of fittings and fixtures of no particular interest.

The names of Dr. Horne and his wife occur at the head of a list of the subscribers in Tonbridge to a fund raised 'by an ordinance of Parliament of 30 of January, 1642, for a new loan and contributions for the relief of Ireland.' This list, together with the official receipt for the sum (£11. 16s. 7d.), is quoted in the *Camden Miscellany*, vol. lxi., 1855.

Dr. Horne is recorded as having 'an excellent faculty in pedagogie.' He wrote several popular educational books, of which the four following are the chief:—

1. 'Janua Linguarum, or an Easy and Compendious Method and Course for the attaining all Tongues, especially the Latine, wherein are Latine sentences 1400. By the care and study of Thom. Horne, London, 1645.' These sentences, Latin on the one side of the page and English on the other, are arranged in fourteen centuries as specimens of style. For instance, we find in the first century, 'Præclara accuratè agenda. Excellent things are to be done accurately'; in the fourth, 'Improbat impugnatque viros civilis agrestes. A civil man disallows and resists clowns'; in the seventh, 'Lævum pollicem fortuito luxavit. He hath put by chance his left thumb out of joint'; in the twelfth, 'In ludo literario gnavus sis. Be diligent in the school'—'Ne hiulco rictu ringere. Grin not with a yawning jaw'; in the fourteenth, 'Vespillo sandapilam conglutinavit. The bier-carrier has set the coffin together.' The quantity of unusual Latin words scattered through the book strikes one as calculated to tax the memory of those who had to use it. However, a Latin-English Dictionary is appended to most of the editions.

2. 'Manuductio in Ædem Palladis quâ utilissima methodus authores bonos legendi indigitatur, sive de usu Authoris. Lond. 1641, 12mo.' This is dedicated with a very complimentary preface to the Skinners' Company.

3. 'Rhetoricæ Compendium—Latine, Anglice.' London, 1651.

4. 'Annotations on the Epitome of the Greek Tongue. By Ant. Laubegeois.'

9. REV. NICHOLAS GREY, D.D.

1649-1660

DR. NICHOLAS GREY was elected Head Master in 1649. His preferment came late in life, for he was then fifty-seven years old. His birthplace (1592) was London; he was a King's Scholar at Westminster School, and from there he went, in 1606, to Christ Church, Oxford, with a close studentship, at the age of sixteen. He graduated B.A. 1610, M.A. 1613. In 1614 he was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge, and the same year he was appointed Head Master of the Charter House School; but, as he married contrary to the statutes, he was unable to hold the office any longer. The Governors, as a mark of respect for his merits, made him Rector of Castle Camps, in Cambridgeshire; after which he went as Rector to Saffron Walden, Essex. In 1624 he became Head Master of the Merchant Taylors' School; and in 1632 he was made Head Master of Eton, and a Fellow of Eton College. But when the troubles of Oliver Cromwell's time arose, Dr. Grey was ejected both from his living and from his Fellowship at Eton. Thrown adrift, the learned Doctor took the office of Head Master of Tonbridge, which he held from 1649 to 1660. There is no notice to be found about the School during these eleven years; but at the Restoration, Dr. Grey was reinstated in 1660 as Fellow of Eton, and died in the same year. He was buried at Eton, by the side of Dr. Horne, his predecessor both at Eton and at Tonbridge.

Dr. Grey wrote the following works:—

1. 'Additions to Rider's Dictionary in English and Latin' (several times reprinted, but when first published not known).
2. 'Luculenta e Sacra Scriptura Testimonia ad Hugonis

Grotii baptizatorum puerorum institutionem.' Lond. 1674, 8vo. This is dedicated to John Hales, Fellow of Eton College.

3. 'Parabolæ Evangelicæ Lat. redditæ e carmine paraphrastico varii generis, in usum Scholæ Tunbridgiensis.'

10. REV. JOHN GOAD, B.D.

1660-1662

THE REV. JOHN GOAD succeeded Dr. Grey. He was born in London, 1616, of St. Helen's Parish, Bishopsgate, and was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School. In 1632, at the age of seventeen, he obtained a Scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, and ultimately became a Fellow of that College, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1640, and B.D. 1648. In 1643 he was appointed to the Vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford, a living attached to his College. When Charles I. was besieged in the town by the Parliamentary forces, Mr. Goad continued 'to perform his duty notwithstanding the siege, to the hazard of his life from the enemies' cannon, who used to fire upon the church in the time of service.' Mr. Goad was ejected from his living in 1648 by the Visitors under the Parliamentary Commission of those troublous times. He shared this fate in common with a similar one of the President and Fellows of his College. In 1646 the Chancellor of the University gave him the Vicarage of Yarnton, near Oxford, 'which with much ado he continued to retain until the Restoration.' Wood, the compiler of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, whose brother, Christopher, was under Goad at Yarnton, says he found Goad 'an exceedingly loving and tender man.' Fourteen years after this, in 1660, he was elected Head Master of Tonbridge, where he remained till 1662, when he was appointed to the

Head Mastership of the Merchant Taylors' School, an office he held for twenty years. Whilst Head Master of this School he contributed £500 towards the completion of the beautiful little Chapel on the north side of the altar of his College Chapel of St. John's College, Oxford.

Mr. Goad was for many years a Roman Catholic at heart, though for some time he did not openly avow Romanism. In December 1660 he was reconciled to the faith of the Church of Rome at Somerset House, by a priest belonging to the Queen Mother, Henrietta Maria, then recently returned from France; but it was not till 1686 that he declared his opinions in public. Five years previously to this declaration, the Presbyterian party, who still possessed considerable influence, suspecting him of an undue inclination to Popish doctrines in his *Comment on the Church of England Catechism* published for the use of his scholars, presented him to the Middlesex Grand Jury, and were successful in obtaining his deprivation from the Mastership of the Merchant Taylors' School. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, adds, 'inculcated into their pates by certaine factious capricios who gaped after his place.' He then, under the direct patronage of the King, James II., successfully conducted a private school in Piccadilly till his death in October 1689.

Mr. Goad used to draw up meteorological reports for James II., and personally presented them to the King once a month at his palace; and there can be no doubt that he was one of the most learned men of his day in meteorology.

The charges of Popery which he incurred are given at length in a book called *Contrivances of the Fanatical Conspirators in carrying on their Treasons under the umbrage of the Popish Plot laid open*. In this work he is, nevertheless, described as 'a most pious and learned person, so

extraordinarily qualified for his profession that a better could not be found in the three kingdoms.' Again, Wood says that 'he had much of primitive Christianity in him, and was endowed with most admirable morals'; and, further, on his deprivation from the Mastership of the Merchant Taylors' School, that Company paid him the compliment of voting him '£70 as a gratuity, including the £10 by him paid for taxes, trophies, and chimney money.' He was buried in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, near the tomb of Sir Andrew Judd.

His literary works are:—

'A Commentary on the Catechism of the Church of England' (noticed above).

'Two Sermons preached at St. Paul's Cathedral'; one entitled 'The Judgment Day,' delivered on the Second Sunday in Advent, 1662, and dedicated to the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the other entitled 'Prove all things.' Both were published in London, 1664, 4to.

'Genealogicum Latinum, for the use of Schools.' London, 1676, 8vo.

A declaration 'Whether Monarchy be the best form of Government.' London, 1680, 8vo.

'Astro-Meteorologica, or aphorisms and discourses on the Celestial Bodies, collected from observations at leisure hours during thirty years.' London, 1686, folio.

'Auto-didactica, or a practical Vocabulary.' London, 1690, 4to.

'Astro-Meteorologia sana,' published 1690, 4to, after his death.

'Concerning Plagues, their numbers, natures and kinds.' This book was burnt in the Great Fire of London, and was never reprinted.

'Diary of the weather in London, from July 1, 1677, to the last of October, 1679.'

11. REV. CHRISTOPHER WASE, B.D.

1662-1668

THE REV. CHRISTOPHER WASE, born at Hackney, and an old pupil of Dr. Grey's at Eton, was selected to fill the vacancy on the retirement in 1661 of Mr. Goad. Mr. Wase in 1645 obtained a scholarship at King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards became Fellow; he was one of the ablest men of his day, taking a great interest, to his detriment, in Church and State politics. His literary talents were very considerable, and he wrote many translations. Of these the first was the *Electra of Sophocles*, 'in English verse, presented to her Highness the Lady Elizabeth, with an epilogue showing the Parallel in two poems, The Return and the Restoration, 1649,' prophesying the speedy return and restoration of Charles II. This Princess Elizabeth was the daughter of the lately beheaded King, Charles I.; she died in Carisbrook Castle at the age of fifteen, in 1650. The tone of this book, and especially of its preface, got Mr. Wase into such trouble with the Parliamentarians, that he was deprived of his Fellowship at King's, and was compelled to leave the country. The book itself was published at the Hague, and not in England. Here is the latter part of the preface: 'Playes are the Mirrours wherein Men's actions are reflected to their own view. Which, perhaps, is the true cause that some, privy to the Uglinesse of their own guilt, have issued out Warrants for the breaking all those Looking-glasses; lest their deformities recoil and become an eye-sore to themselves. This dim Chrystall (sully'd with Antiquitie and a long voyage) will returne upon your Highnesse some Lines and Shadows of that

Pietie to your deceased Father, which seats you above the Age, and beyond your Years; which makes you better than your Countrey and higher than your Enemies; which lodges you in our Eye as our Example, and in our Heart as our Treasure. Be secure (most illustrious Princesse) you are not so much guarded from flattery, by the Acts and Vigilancy of the States, as by the Transcendencie of your own Merits. The Historie of your Name shall be an Academie, whence obsequious Rhetorick shall draw forth encomiums to bleach the defects of unaccomplisht Queens.'

On his flight from England, Mr. Wase was taken at sea, and imprisoned at Gravesend. He contrived, however, to escape, and then served in the Spanish armies against the French. He was made a prisoner in an engagement, but shortly afterwards obtained his release.

He was accused in 1650 of leaving papers about for the raising of men, money, and horses for the King.

John Evelyn, who was Mr. Wase's personal friend, writes in his *Diary*, February 1652: 'I brought with me from Paris Mr. Christopher Wase. He had been a soldier in Flanders and came miserable to Paris. From his excellent learning and some relation he had to Sir R. Browne, I bore his charges into England, and clad and provided for him till he could find some better condition, and he was worthy of it.'

Again, April 28, 1665:—'I went to Tunbridge to see a solemn exercise at the free school there.'

Later, 16th March 1669: 'To London, to place Mr. Christopher Wase about my Lord Arlington.' 2nd April 1669: 'I now placed Mr. Wase with Mr. Williamson, Secretary to the Secretary of State, and Clerk of the Papers.'

Soon after the 'Electra' appeared, a translation of Dr. Grey's edition of Hugo Grotius's Catechism from the original Latin into Greek verse was written by Mr. Wase. This was

so popular, that Francis Goldsmith, of Gray's Inn, translated it into English verse; and by 1682 the book had already reached several editions.

The next contribution to the literary world was of a lighter kind. This was, in 1654, *Gratii Falisci Cynegeticon*, a 'Poem on Hunting, by Grattius the Faliscian, Englished and illustrated by Chr. Wase'; London, 12mo. The poet Waller, who was then residing at Penshurst, wrote some complimentary verses to the author, which are prefixed to the book, and are worth referring to.¹ 'In his turn, Wase writes hexameter and pentameter Latin verses on John Evelyn's translation (1656) of the first book of Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura*. In 1657 he wrote a long Latin ode to precede Oughtred's *Trigonometria*. Cole quotes from a MS. that Wase "was a man of parts, almost to a miracle, and all say that he put out many books for the help of young beginners." To those already mentioned may be added a translation of *Cicero against Catiline* (1671); but Wase's other books in the British Museum Catalogue, and the subjects of others in Cole's MSS., could be of no help or interest to young beginners, if to any one else. In the discourse prefixed to the eighth edition of Leland's *Itinerary*, Hearne speaks of Wase as "that eminent philologer," and in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, iii. 469, John Loveday says: "Chr. Wase was one of the most eminent philologers which England could boast of in the last age." On the other hand, as we have seen, Anthony à Wood clearly, with good reason or without, did not like Wase. In the "Life of Wood" prefixed to the *Athenæ Oxonienses* an account is given of the reception of King James II. at Oxford in 1678. After the Vice-Chancellor had spoken a short Latin speech, there was a pause till all got on horseback, "but Chr. Wase, the Superior

¹ Waller's *Poems*, p. 166.

Beadle of Law, being a mere scholar, and troubled with shaking hands, could not get on horseback, but was helped up, and when he was, he could not hold his staff upright, but crossways, because he would hold the bridle, which caused laughter in some and anger in others.”¹

In 1685 he proceeded Master of Arts and became Head Master of Dedham School, Essex, where Dr. Welldon was at school (see page 248).

Cole, in his MS. account of Wase, quotes from a letter of Dr. Worthington to Samuel Hartlib, written in 1661 :—

‘Herewith I send a little essay of Mr. Wase ; pray send it from me to Mr. Beal. I wish it had been better bound. I had it thus from London. I the rather send it to him because it was the composition of one that had his education at Eton and King’s College. . . . This Mr. Wase came from Eton about twelve years (or more) since. He now lives in Essex. He was one of the rarest youths in the school, when he was there. Many years since he turned Gratius’s Catechism into Greek verse ; and another schoolfellow did it into English. Mr. Wase published that ancient poet Gratius Faliscus, his “Cynegeticon” or poem of Hunting, and translated it into English verse, and added notes. . . . He hath of late years employed himself about a shorter (and cheaper) Dictionary² for young scholars. He began with the English, of which there was need, there being very improper and impertinent Latin for some English words, to the great discouragement of young scholars, and for some words no Latin at all. . . . I hear that the dictionary will be a cheap one, as I wish all things of general use might be made to be.’

Later on Worthington adds :—

‘Mr. Wase, whose little book I sent, is now removed from Dedham, and chosen to the School at Tonbridge. He was nominated

¹ Professor Foster Watson in the *Journal of Education*. February 1898.

² This is spoken of by Francis Gouldman in his preface to his *Dictionary* (1678) as a ‘compound of Calepin, a book of good use.’

for Merchant Taylors' School in London. It was carried by one voice against him, for one who was son to one of that Company. He is fitted for other (and more splendid) employments than the composing of a Dictionary, but I look upon it as a great piece of humility and also of charity to undertake this work. Tonbridge School is not so obscure as Dedham. Indeed, that more public schools in London (or any such) would have been happy in him, whose worth, when he was at Eton, did so shine out, that Dr. Whichcote, at his first coming to the Eton election, about fifteen years since, took notice of it, and made choice of Wase for King's College, who had no friends to recommend him, nor anything but personal worth.'

In 1662 he published a Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary, which in 1675 was slightly remodelled and condensed into a smaller size. Charles II. granted the copyright of it for fourteen years from its first issue. It was prefaced with the remark, 'This, I hope, will neither over-lighten the father's purse, nor over-load the child's satchel.'

Cicero against Catiline, followed by the *History of France under the Ministry of Cardinal Mazarine* 'written in Latin by Benjamin Priolo,' London, both translations, were the work of the next two years. In 1678, an able pamphlet on 'Considerations on Free Schools as settled in England,' printed at Oxford, drew the attention of the public. Professor Foster Watson, in an article in the *Journal of Education*, February 1898, on Wase and his plea for general secondary education in 1678, writes as follows:—

'In the age immediately following the Civil War we find the suggestion that, since the free schools had on their lists those who rebelled against their King, this in itself was *prima facie* evidence against the utility of education and definitely fatal against the promulgation of free schools.

'It is to protest against speakers and writers of these views that

Christopher Wase wrote his *Considerations concerning Free Schools* as settled in England in 1678. On this point, he says that it is unfair to charge the schools with the trouble of the late "civil commotions." "It is precarious," he goes on, "to fix it upon this education. Grand authors of the troubles were politicians of a higher form; and noted officers that executed their designs were many men illiterate, pure instruments, beneath such ingenuous breeding. Besides, if some bred up under this discipline have failed of their duty through a deceived or depraved judgment, notwithstanding all engagements to the public and long habit of private obedience, must the master be censured?"

'It was the complaint of Wase's age that there was already a superfluity of learned people, that scholarly youths could not find adequate employment—in other words, the Church, the law, medicine are all full. What is the good of pouring into the filled cup? Granted, says Wase. "But whither should we turn over these supernumerary scholars? To the more profitable plough? Alas! corn is a drug. Farmers throw up their leases, they are so undone with plenty. To grazing? Wool bears no price in the market. But yet to other more beneficial manufactures, the tailor, the hatter, the weaver, others; these abound with men, but want work. *All trades think themselves overstocked. Some have fancied the world to be so, that if men did not in wars kill one another they must eat one another.*" But the truth was that boys from the free schools not only went into learned professions, but also helped to lighten up some of the dark hours of tradesmen's lives with thoughts shaped and moulded to the memories of more or less liberal studies. To prove that even for the professions there were not too many scholars, Wase computes the number of inceptors at the Universities at about three hundred, and points out that there are from 10,000 to 15,000 incumbencies. For the succession of ministers to be maintained by University men, it is clear that this number is grossly insufficient. But over and above this presumptive evidence, Wase shows that "so many" private schools are "judged

allowable." Parishes made "voluntary contribution" to keep masters in the towns. "No specious reasoning," says Wase, "can conclude against experience." In addition to the private teachers, there was the semi-private provision of the Church, which by the canons of 1604 gave liberty to all vicars and curates to take out a licence to teach grammar.

'The methods by which he wishes existing free schools to be improved are: (1) Augmentation of the masters' wages; (2) further exhibitions to scholars; (3) that children of all classes, the poor and the gentry, should be taught together. As to augmentation of the masters' wages, a portion of the passage is worthy of quotation: "Nothing might seem a more effectual motive to the well disposed to enlarge their beneficence, than the weighing the assiduous labours of teachers against their incompetent maintenance. Be it the condition ordinarily does not require those large expenses which higher stations exact; yet, to be abridged in necessities must needs discourage labour; and the mind under daily distractions can less intend its more desirable charge." Epigrammatically, he adds: "Nothing is of its own nature more expensive than want."

'As to scholarships, Wase points out that to give scholarships of short length certainly multiplies scholars, but it does not necessarily advance learning. The existence of adequate scholarships not merely attracts those who win them, but also those who are prepared to compete. They make a school's reputation. They do not "burthen the land with a multitude of unnecessary scholars, but furnish the functions both of Church and State after their several capacities with apt instruments without impeachment to the rich and the noble."

'More fresh and suggestive is the plea that the gentry should send their children to the free schools instead of employing a private tutor.¹ They would thus augment the stipend of the master, whilst they diminished their own expenses. And, as to the gentleman's child, Wase acutely puts it: "Having escaped from the

¹ The poet Cowper wrote his *Tyrociniūm* to urge the exact opposite.

indulgence of parents and flattery of servants, he is not translated into a select society, being unacquainted with emulations and formalities, unwary of friendships, only durable till by respective interests divided ; but betimes engages in a mixed conversation, the true image of life. He strips himself to severe labour, takes the place due to his industry, not his birth, and begins to see somewhat in persons of lower fortunes worthy to be honoured. . . . The room for study is but a sojourning, not an habitation. Its meanness the more endears the parent's house."

'One of the difficulties of the time was the government of the schools. The governors themselves were often inexperienced, unacademic, if not illiterate persons. It is, therefore, not surprising that Wase recommends that, at any rate, country schools should seek to ally themselves with some hall or college in the Universities.

'Wase insists upon a need of close understanding between the town and the master. If they have a good master, the town must respect him. "That a fair esteem may be acquired from abroad, it must be maintained at home." What are the marks of a good master? He must be of sound principles and good example. He must be diligent in laying the foundation of religion, arts, and sciences. Dexterity in teaching and sagacity in discerning the temperaments of his scholars are, he says, "felicities of nature," yet they can be cultivated. Even if townsmen do not themselves understand Latin and Greek, they can, if they will, easily understand the "deportment and industry" of their master. They must esteem his work. He is a fellow-labourer with the minister of religion. This thought should lead to a true valuing of the schoolmaster. An instance of respect of the town to the master is given in the case of Shrewsbury. At this time the mayor of the town and the head schoolmaster joined by a legal settlement in letting out the school lands. "An honest constitution," remarks Wase, "since, by that means, neither will the townsmen lie under a temptation to misconvert the pious use, nor shall the master be able to impair the revenue." Such a partaking in authority and responsibility is termed an *enfeoffment*, and is strongly advocated by Wase.

‘There is one other problem of the school dealt with by Wase which modern times can hardly be said to have yet worked out—the establishment of a good library in a school. Parents may buy for their sons (Wase says nothing of girls all his book through) books absolutely required as text-books, but there are “voluminous authors, pillars of a library, which would highly advance study, yet are not the purchase of every one that is most studious, and therefore best able to use them.”

‘The school library, Wase suggests, should not consist of promiscuous, but only of “proper and organical,” books. Best editions, usually the latest, are to be desired, but even earlier editions of a good book are not to be despised. He points out the various classes of books required for a school, by a consideration of the scholar as a grammarian, linguist, and critic, in both Greek and Latin, and the various books required for each of these relations. Amongst the books are: Dictionaries and grammars, small, middling and large; locks and keys and doors of language; select orators, poets, historians (in editions accommodated to the narrow capacity of unripe judgments), especially when illustrated by tables genealogical, chronological, geographical; books of apophthegms, adages, and proverbs; rhetorics, small, middling, and large; poetic institutions, small, middling, and large; flowers of poetry, fables, mythology; epigrams, epistles. There should further be books for comparison in higher observations on common life, morals, policy; help in antiquities, precedents of solemn acts, erudition as to measures, weights, coins, habits, etc., of the ancients; exercise in critical reading of texts; geographical institutions, together with maps and globes; modern writers who have imitated writers in Greek and Latin.

‘Such a collection “cannot everywhere be made in one day.” Recurring to a previous suggestion, Wase says that, if gentlemen would only send their sons to the grammar school, they could easily be induced at the entering of their son to bestow some book *such as the master should propose*. It will not, however, be enough to have books; there must also be a proper “repository.” “In divers

late foundations a room for books hath been annexed to that of the school." After provision of books has been secured, the next care is to preserve them. Wase would have a librarian chosen from the boys, one who is "studious, faithful, and discreet." He should be paid, so as "to acquaint him with the just and advantageous connexion of work and wages."

Mr. Wase's other works are :—

'Chr. Wasii Senarius, sive de Legibus et Licentiâ veterum Poetarum,' Oxon., 4to, 1687. Menander, Plautus, Terence, and Aristophanes are the poets discussed, and the work was considered a very able one.

'Stricturæ Nonianæ,' or 'Lucilius bis terve castigatus.'

Latin version of a Life of Alfred the Great, translated by John Spelman.

'Metra Horatiana.' It is prefixed to Baxter's (1825) edition of Horace.

Mr. Wase had a son who was Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and he himself was 'Superior Beadle of Civil Law,' Oxford, and, though of the University of Cambridge, yet was chosen Architypographus, or Chief Corrector of the University Press at Oxford. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, gives a curious account of Mr. Wase's election to this office. Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, wished to force upon the electors, the Masters of Christ Church, his particular candidate. This they resented, and 'a majority of the Masters, joined together (headed and encouraged chiefly by a clownish, factious person), did in despite of Dr. Fell, his mandamus and authority, of the heads of houses, seniors, and the sober party, set up and choose a mere stranger, who lived remotely from Oxon., named Christopher Wase (sometime Fellow and Bachelor of Arts of King's College in Cambridge, and afterwards a schoolmaster at several places), to the very great discom-

posure of Dr. Fell, and something to the discredit of the University, as if not able to afford a man to execute the said office. Afterwards Wase came to Oxon., was sworn, and took possession of his place ; but Dr. Fell, who had received a character of him, would never let him execute the Archi-typographical place, because, as he usually said, he was not fit for it, as being not a person of sobriety, etc.'

Mr. Wase died in 1689. During the time he was at Tonbridge the eastern end of the north gallery of the Parish Church was erected, in 1663, for the perpetual use of the School, as the arms of the Company and the inscription on it testify.

THOMAS HERBERT, eighth Earl of Pembroke, born 1656, was educated under Mr. Wase. He was Ambassador Extraordinary in 1689 to the States-General, and afterwards was made a member of the Privy Council. He subsequently served in a number of different capacities ; as, for instance, as a Colonel of Marines, and a First Commissioner of the Admiralty. He had also the offer of Lord Privy Seal, was First Plenipotentiary at the treaty of Ryswick, a Knight of the Garter, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, President of the Council, and seven times one of the Lords Justices at the time when his King, William III., was in Holland. Again, in 1702, the first year of Queen Anne's reign, he was President of the Council ; in 1709 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to arrange the Union between England and Scotland, and, soon afterwards, was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1708 Lord High Admiral of Great Britain.

12. REV. THOMAS ROOTS, M.A.

1668-1714

ON the retirement of Mr. Wase, the REV. THOMAS ROOTS, of St. John's College, Oxford, was appointed Head Master. He took his degree of B.A. in 1661, and of M.A. in 1666. He was the son of a Mr. William Roots, and was educated at the School, and held a Smythe Exhibition in 1658; he was also elected Second Master at the School in 1663. His son was educated at the School under Mr. Wase, together with the Earl of Pembroke.

In 1676, a 'hall or refectory' was added to the back of the Head Master's house by the Skinner's Company. This became the drawing-room of the Head Master's house from 1826 to 1864. Between 1680 and 1714 the School was in a very bad state, owing to the neglect or inefficiency of the Head Master, Thomas Roots. During this period the Examiner not infrequently reports that there are 'no scholars fit for the Universities.' The Governors made several ineffectual attempts to get rid of Rev. Thomas Roots.¹

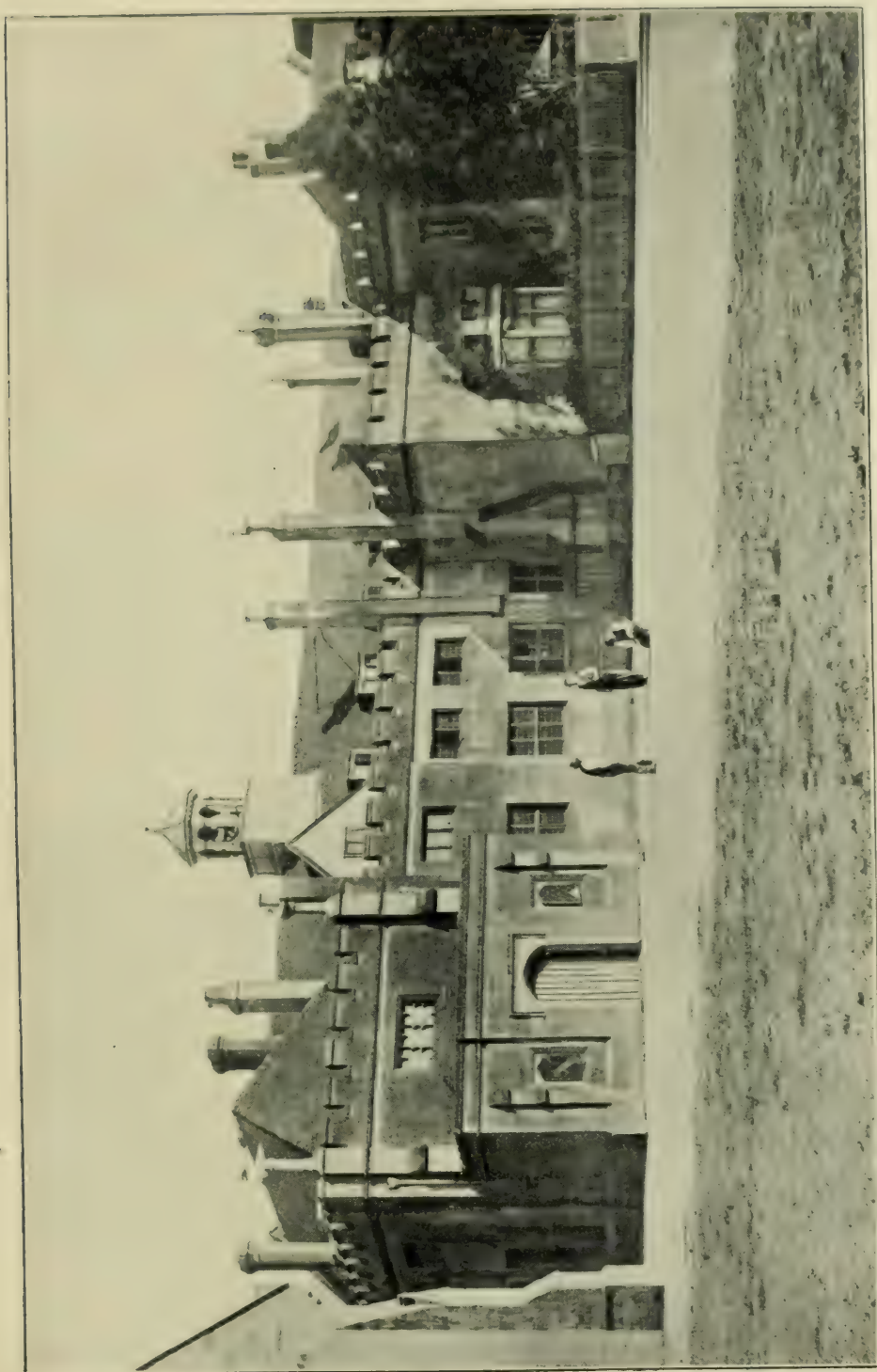
In 1693 a dispute arose about the freedom of the School (see page 68).

13. REV. RICHARD SPENCER, M.A.

1714-1743

FROM 1714 to 1743 the REV. RICHARD SPENCER was Head Master. He is supposed to have written several works, but

¹ *Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893.



CHAPEL, 1859

THE SCHOOL, 1827-1864—BACK VIEW

the only two extant are an edition of a book called *Bellum Grammaticale*, in the style of Plautus and Terence, together with a work edited anonymously by him, called *Introductiones duæ ad poetas intelligendos, etc., in usum Scholæ Tunbridgiensis*, 1729. The former book is a great curiosity, and in its day was very noted. This is its full title: ‘Bellum Grammaticale, sive Nominum Verborumque Discordia Civilis: Tragico-Comœdia ab eruditissimis Oxoniensibus adinventâ, et summo cum applausu in scenam producta, olim apud Oxonienses coram serenissimâ Elizabethâ Anglorum reginâ, iterum, in scholâ Pellionum apud Tunbridgienses, 1718, in omnium illorum, qui ad Grammaticam animos appellunt, oblectamentum edita. Excudebat, Joh. Spencerus, Collegii Sionis Londiniensis Bibliothecarius, 1635. Editio hæc altera et multo emendatior, curâ Richardi Spenceri, Scholæ Tunbridgiensis Magistri, Lond. 1726.’

‘DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

In Castris Nominum

‘Porta, Rex Nominum.	‘Cis, Regina Præpositionum.
Ego, Dux Pronominum.	Ille, Parasitus Poetæ.
Papæ, Dux Interjectionum.	Adjectivum in Neutro Genere.

In Castris Verborum

Amo, Rex Verborum.	Ubique, Parasitus
Ædepol, Dux Adverbiorum.	Edo, Verbum.
Sodes, Legatus.	Sum, Fugitivus.

Participium, Dux Insidiatus.

Fors, Nuncia.

Simul, Dux Conjunctionum.

Quamvis,	} Præcones.
Tamen,	

Solœcismus,	}	Grammaticæ Pestes.
Barbarismus,		
Traulismus,		
Cacotonus,		
Priscianus,	}	Grammaticæ Judices.
Linacrus,		
Despauterius,		
Lilius,		

SCENA—Grammaticæ Provincia.'

Such is the plan of one of these old Tonbridge plays, which were annually performed on 'Skinners' Day' for two centuries and a half. Of this work in particular there is a copy in the British Museum; of similar plays of a later date specimens have been given on pages 96 and 104.¹ The boys who acted in the plays had each to pay a small fine, or were in later times expected to make a donation towards the School library, which was built during Mr. Cawthorn's time. An entry in one of the library MS. books says:—

'Benefactors to the library from the year 1718 to 1725.

'The scholars that then acted the *Bellum Grammaticale* gave £1. 15s.'

In 1729 there were fifty-two boys in the School.

The first known gratuity that was given to the Master in addition to his salary was in 1721, when on June 8th it was ordered by the Skinners' Company that 'twenty guineas be given to Richard Spencer, schoolmaster of Tunbridge School, to encourage his care and diligence therein'; and, June 13th, 1734, 'five guineas to Mr. Elcock, usher, for the year last past.' Again, in 1742, June 17th, 'thirty guineas to Richard Spencer, and ten guineas to Mr. John Maynott, usher.' These sums continued to be paid annually for many years.

¹ See also p. 156.

14. REV. JAMES CAWTHORN, M.A.

1743-1761

UPON the resignation of Mr. Spencer, the REV. JAMES CAWTHORN filled his place. He was born at Sheffield, 1719, was son of an upholsterer, and was educated partly at Sheffield Grammar School and partly at a school at Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. He was known to the public as a poet, beginning about the age of seventeen, in 1738, the same year that he went to Clare Hall, Cambridge, with 'The Perjured Lover.' In 1736 he became assistant teacher at Rotherham, Yorkshire. While at the Sheffield Grammar School he started a periodical called *The Tea-Table*. After leaving the University, he went to London and was usher to Martin Clare¹ (author of a *Treatise on Fluids*), whose daughter he married; but their children died in infancy. His best poem is said to be 'A Father's Extempore Consolation,' written on the death of his twin children. In 1743 he went to Tonbridge, and gained a reputation for great strictness and severity. His character was peculiar: though harsh in school matters, in society he was pleasant; with a great love of fine arts, he was passionately fond of music, and yet this was almost the only art with which he had no technical acquaintance. He was a bad horseman, but a constant rider; indeed, he had been known to ride from Tonbridge

¹ There is an inscription in the first volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, in the Skinners' School Library at Tonbridge, in the following words: 'Bibliothecæ Scholæ publicæ grammaticalis apud Tunbridgienses, comitatu Cantii; in usum studiosæ juventutis, humanioribus literis ibidem incumbentis sub auspiciis generi sui doctissimi Jacobi Cawthorn, ejusdem Scholæ Archididasculi—Martinus Clare, A.M., F.R.S. Dono dedit. Anno 1745.'

to London, to hear a concert, between the afternoon of one day and seven o'clock in the morning of the next. He was constantly in the habit of giving his boys lessons in rhetoric every week, throwing on the floor of the Schoolroom a Virgil or Shakespeare, or some such book, and challenging any of his pupils to speak a speech against him. There is a list of sixty-seven boys at the School in 1761 published in the *Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893.

Mr. Cawthorn's works were published by subscription in 1771. Among the list of subscribers are many of the surrounding gentry, as J. Children, Esq., W. Scoones, Esq., William Woodgate, Esq. of Summer Hill, Sir Sampson Gideon, Rev. Johnson Towers, Master of Tonbridge School, several of the Woodfalls, and the Master of the Skinners' Company, to whom the book is dedicated. In the year of his death he had appointed Virgil's fifth Eclogue to be recited by two scholars, Brett and Marriott, for the approaching visitation of the Governors. He composed several dialogues for the annual recitations on 'Skinners' Day.' Eight of these dialogues are given in Chalmers's *English Poets*, vol. xiv.

He printed two occasional sermons in 1746, one of which was preached before the Governors of the School at St. Antholin's, in London. Lord Eardley was at school under Mr. Cawthorn; and though he never mentioned his Master's name without trepidation, yet as a mark of respect he bought for him the next presentation to a valuable living, which, however, did not become vacant during his life. That life was unfortunately cut short, at the age of forty-nine, by an accident which happened in 1761. Mr. Cawthorn was out for a ride, and while his horse was preparing to drink at the pond on Quarry Hill, Tonbridge, it stumbled and threw its rider. This caused Mr. Cawthorn an injury of a broken leg, which, a few days after, April 15, proved fatal to him.



THE SCHOOL, 1826-27—FRONT VIEW

[From Ireland's *History of Kent*, vol. iii., 1829]

A tradition since that time was handed down in the School that the ghost of the stern master perambulated the dormitories of the old building at midnight on April 15, with clanking chains and measured step.

The Governors in 1760 united with the Head Master in building a library at the south end of the School ; it is just apparent on the left-hand side in the illustration on the opposite page. Thus Mr. Wase's wish to see a School Library formed was carried out by one of his successors. (See page 141.)

In 1761 there were sixty-six boys in the School. There are six curious carved chairs still in use in the School House, with the initials J. C. in monogram on the back. Mr. Cawthorn was buried under the School Gallery in the Church of Tonbridge, where his sister placed a mural monument with an inscription to his memory.

WILLIAM WOODFALL was a day-boy at the School about 1745. He was well known by the name of 'Memory' Woodfall, as having possessed that most marvellous faculty of memory and fluency which served him so well during his life, and preserved his name to posterity as a man of literary talent. While at school Mr. Cawthorn set him one evening a book of Homer to learn by heart, an imposition characteristic of the times in general, and of the master who set it in particular. The next morning Woodfall repeated it word for word to Mr. Cawthorn, who, capable of appreciating such rare talent, was so affected as to burst into tears.

Woodfall was editor and reporter of the *Morning Chronicle* about 1769, and afterwards attached himself to a paper called the *Diary*. His great work was, however, the editorship of the *Public Advertiser*, in which *Junius' Letters* appeared. His practice was to secure, by arriving long before the time,

a good seat in the House of Commons, and then, with merely a hard-boiled egg for sustenance, he used to sit for eight or a dozen hours eagerly listening to the animated and frequently stormy debates. Reporting parliamentary debates when no written notes were allowed to be taken, and when one reporter for each newspaper was the maximum allowance of the Houses of Parliament, was a very arduous task. Without a single note, his memory his only aid, he used, after remaining in the House thus for hours together, to go home and write such accurate, animated, and lifelike reports, that he quickly raised the reputation of his paper as well as his own in public estimation. Reporters in his time were frequently apt to be several days behindhand with their reports, which consequently were often feeble and inaccurate. But punctuality was Woodfall's watchword, and intense application one of his characteristics. However, in course of time, there sprang up a system of reporters taking turns by the hour or so to report the debates, and this in the end overwhelmed Woodfall. Long did he bravely carry on single-handed the unequal contest, but at last Woodfall's newspaper waned. A monthly magazine, *London Society*, in 1864 described him (with a portrait) as 'a rather taciturn man, holding no communication with those around him, wholly absorbed in the business, retaining his seat from the beginning to the end of the proceedings, and only satisfying the demands of appetite with the hard-boiled egg which he brought from home in his pocket, and which it was the special delight of the young wags, his rivals, slyly to abstract from its depository and substitute an unboiled one in its stead, an annoyance for which Woodfall never failed to certify his resentment by every demonstration which so silent and self-contained a man could make.'

PETER RAINIER, a member of a noble Huguenot family of Poitou in France, who settled in England on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was at Tonbridge School under Mr. Cawthorn. He joined the Royal Navy as a volunteer in 1756, and attained the rank of Admiral of the Blue in 1805. He was present at several engagements between the English and French fleets off the coast of India in 1758 and 1759; also at the capture of Pondicherry in 1761 and of Manila in 1762. He took part in various engagements of the war against Hyder Ali in 1780-2, and in five severe engagements with the French fleet off Trincomalee in 1782. He commanded the British naval forces at the captures of Trincomalee and Oostenburg in 1795, and of Amboyna and Banda in 1796. After his retirement from active service he sat in Parliament for Sandwich.

The REV. GEORGE AUSTEN, B.D., the father of Jane Austen the novelist, was a pupil of Mr. Cawthorn's. He was Smythe Exhibitioner and Tonbridge Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1758 he was appointed Second Master of the School.

The Rev. George Austen¹ was of a family long established in the neighbourhood of Tenterden and Sevenoaks in Kent. He lost both his parents before he was nine years old, but had an uncle, Mr. Francis Austen, a lawyer at Tonbridge, who gave him an education at Tonbridge School. Mr. Austen was a remarkably good-looking man both in his youth and old age. During his year of office at Oxford he had been called 'the handsome Proctor'; and at Bath, when more than seventy years old, he attracted attention by his fine features and abundance of snow-white hair. Being a

¹ *Memoir of Jane Austen*, by J. E. Austen Leigh, pp. 4, 5, 10.

good scholar, he was able to prepare two of his sons for the University, and to direct the studies of his other children, whether sons or daughters, as well as to increase his income by taking pupils.

Traces of the neighbourhood of Tonbridge are found in *Pride and Prejudice*, such as the Rev. William Collins's letter to Mr. Bennet written from Hunsford, near Westerham, Kent, and Rosings Hall and Park in the same neighbourhood.

15. REV. JOHNSON TOWERS, M.A.

1761-1770

UPON the death of Mr. Cawthorn, the REV. JOHNSON TOWERS became Master of the School. He was born in 1729 at Kendal, in Westmoreland, and afterwards went to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. 1714 and M.A. 1747. In 1747 he was appointed Second Master of Tonbridge School, but at the time of his appointment as Head Master of Tonbridge he was Master of the Grammar School at Wye, Kent. Previously to that he had been Rector of Pett, Sussex, and while there he edited a text of Cæsar's *Commentaries*, and wrote a translation to it. There is a second edition of this book in the Skinners' School Library, dated 1768. In 1764 another warm dispute arose as to the limits of the freedom of the School, and the matter was referred to the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Yorke (afterwards Lord Hardwick), Sir F. Norton, De Grey, Blackstone, and Hussey. Their decision was that children of the town and parish of Tonbridge who could write competently and read Latin and English perfectly should be instructed on proper application to the Master, without payment of any consideration, excepting

the statutable entrance fee. But Judge Blackstone was of opinion that the College of All Souls ought to have been consulted. The Governors in 1765 passed a Resolution (see page 69) accordingly, and sent a copy to the Vestry Clerk of Tonbridge, Mr. Scoones, and to the Head Master.

Mr. Towers gave up his connection with the School in 1770, and three years afterwards died, and was buried at Sandon, in Essex.

LORD WHITWORTH was educated partly under Mr. Cawthorn and partly under Mr. Towers. Among his school-fellows were Lord Eardley, Colonel James, ancestor of the present Colonel James of Ightham Lodge (also an old Tonbridgian), and a Christopher Hull, of Sidcup, to whom he was 'fag.' It was this celebrated nobleman who, during the peace of Amiens, was twice publicly insulted by Napoleon, when in the performance of his duty as our very able Ambassador at Paris. Before this, Lord Whitworth had been an officer in the Guards; he had also filled official posts at the courts of Russia, Poland, and Copenhagen, and had been a Privy Councillor. He then retired to Knowle, his country seat, where he raised, at his own expense, the Holmesdale battalion of infantry, six hundred strong. In 1813 he was made a peer of England (previously having been an Irish peer), with the Order of the Bath, and Viceroy of Ireland. This post he resigned in 1817, and soon after died. One of his last acts was to spend a thousand pounds in employing old people on farm-work about his residence at Knowle.

16. REV. VICESIMUS KNOX, LL.B.

1771-1778

THE REV. VICESIMUS KNOX'S father was a London merchant, and he himself was educated in London, at Merchant Taylors' School. In the probation list of Merchant Taylors' School his name is spelt 'Nock,' and he signed himself 'Knock' till 1772, when he adopted the spelling of Knox. From Merchant Taylors' he went to St. John's College, Oxford, and took a Fellowship there connected with his School. From Oxford he returned to Merchant Taylors' School as Second Master, and whilst in London for some time aided Dr. John Jortin as morning preacher at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. He was only seven years at Tonbridge, as he was compelled to retire in 1778 from ill-health, and in 1780 he died at Penshurst, where he had taken up his residence. During these years there was an average of about eight boarders in the School House, but the numbers of the whole School then are not known. He was succeeded at Tonbridge by his only son.

SIR ANTHONY HART was born in the West Indies about 1754, and was at Tonbridge under the first Dr. Vicesimus Knox. In 1827 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of England, and in the next year he succeeded Lord Manners as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. A joke of Lord Norbury's on the occasion is told by Foss in his *Lives of the Judges of England*: 'that the Government had treated the Irish with their wonted injustice;—deprived them of what they needed, and given them what they already possessed—taken away *Manners*, and gave them *Heart*.' The esteem shown for him on his removal in 1830 was manifested in an affecting scene at his departure.

17. REV. VICESIMUS KNOX, D.D.

1778-1812

DR. VICESIMUS KNOX was born in 1752, and was the only son of the preceding Head Master. His father educated him privately at home until the age of fourteen, when, in consequence of his urgent entreaties to be placed at a public school, he entered his father's old school, Merchant Taylors', in a high class.

About the age of nineteen he was elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College.¹ In consequence of the reputation that he acquired, especially from his Latin verses, he was selected for one of the speakers at the *Encenia*, when Lord North was installed Chancellor. He remained eight years at the university, but after taking his degree of B.A. he devoted himself to general literature. At this time he cultivated the practice of English composition, and before he finally left Oxford sent anonymously, as a present to Mr. Dilly (the bookseller), the manuscript of a sufficient number of the *Essays, Moral and Literary*, to make a volume, leaving it at his option to publish or destroy them, as he might be advised. Dr. Johnson was consulted, and spoke of the style and matter in terms of the highest panegyric, predicting the future fame of the writer. The work appeared at first anonymously in one volume; numerous impressions were speedily required, and it was soon extended to three volumes. It has been translated into most of the European languages.

Upon the resignation of his father in 1778, Dr. V. Knox, the second, was appointed to the Head Mastership of

¹ His name is entered in the College books as 'Knock, B.C.L., Oct. 19, 1753.'

Tonbridge School. He adopted this profession in opposition to the remonstrances of Dr. Dennis, the President of St. John's College, Oxford, and of Dr. Wheeler, the Public Orator ; both of whom feared, without reason, as it proved in the result, that so engrossing a profession would interfere with the literary career he had so successfully commenced. He had as his Usher or Second Master from 1804 to 1816 the Rev. John Oxlee.

In 1781 he published a treatise entitled *Liberal Education*, and the success of this work was not less than that of the *Essays*.

In 1787 he published a series of miscellaneous papers, under the title of *Winter Evenings*.

About this time he received from Philadelphia a diploma, conferring a Doctor's degree in that University,¹ with a unanimous expression of the high sense that learned body entertained of the services that his works, which had all been republished in America, had rendered to the cause of learning and morals. For the use of his own School, which had risen to great reputation, he edited an expurgated edition of Horace and Juvenal ; and originated and edited the then well-known compilations, *Elegant Extracts*,² in prose and verse ; *Elegant Epistles*, *Family Lectures*, etc.

In 1793 appeared *Personal Nobility*, in one volume, 'containing advice to a young nobleman, in a series of letters, on the conduct of his studies, and the best means of maintaining the dignity of the peerage.' It was in this year that he preached a celebrated sermon at Brighton. He had long been deeply impressed with the folly and wickedness of war. The subject of this sermon was the *Unlawfulness of Offensive*

¹ Offered him, it is said, at the request of Charles Dilly, the bookseller.

² Among these is a poem called *The Tonbridge School-boy*, spoken by his son, Thomas Knox, on Skinners' Day, May 9, 1802.

War. Some subaltern militia officers, hoping to recommend themselves to notice under the pretence of reprobating the doctrines inculcated in this discourse, caused a riot at the theatre to which, a few evenings afterwards, he had accompanied his family, compelling him, together with his wife and children, to quit it. He shortly afterwards published a translation of the tract of Erasmus entitled, *Bellum dulce inexpertis*. This translation he called *Antipolemus*.

At the beginning of 1795 he wrote *The Spirit of Despotism*.

The *Sermons upon Faith, Hope, and Charity* were published about this period, and were followed by *Christian Philosophy*; and shortly afterwards appeared *Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper*.

Dr. Knox left Tonbridge in 1812, and retired to live on the Adelphi Terrace, London. In the year of his departure from the School he received a gift 'from several scholars, who chose to be anonymous, to be laid out under his direction for the library.'¹ Every Thursday he used to give his boys lessons in Rhetoric, frequently throwing upon the floor of the School a Virgil or Shakespeare, as Mr. Cawthorn had done (see page 148), and challenging any boy to speak a speech against him. He was Rector of Runwell and Ramsden Crays in Essex (of which parishes he was the patron), and minister of the parochial chapelry of Shipbourn in Kent, where he performed the duty for nearly forty years. As a preacher his voice was powerful and melodious; his matter was always excellent; and his manner possessed a dignity and impressiveness that riveted the attention of his crowded congregations.

In the last year of his life he published a pamphlet against the 'Degradation of Grammar Schools.' A bill was then

¹ Extract from a MS. in the Skinners' School Library.

pending in Parliament for the general education of the poor ; among its provisions was one which would have had the effect of lowering the education now afforded in the ancient Grammar Schools, by giving instruction in writing, reading, and arithmetic under the same roof, as a co-ordinate part of the foundation, to an humbler class of scholars out of the funds exclusively appropriated by the donors to the learned languages. The bill was withdrawn. It afforded, however, a subject for a splendid defence of classical education. He was a Whig on principle and a supporter of the Establishment, but was in favour of Roman Catholic Emancipation.

Dr. Vicesimus Knox died while on a visit at his son's house at Tonbridge, on the 6th of September 1821, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. A monument to him, with an inscription, was placed in the chancel of Tonbridge Parish Church.

The REV. EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, LL.D., was born in 1769, and when about ten years old went to school. His progress there was not very satisfactory : he was idle and showed a want of application, which got him into scrapes. He was very athletic, and once saved his brother from drowning when they were at home for the holidays. But still he was fond of reading, and used to light a candle after every one was asleep, and read in bed. Once he set light to his bed-curtains, and would seriously have endangered the School had not the House Master opportunely entered the room and put out the flames. On Dr. Knox's recovery from a dangerous illness, Clarke composed and presented to him a thanksgiving ode. He went to Jesus College, Cambridge, and became a Fellow ; after that he commenced the travels through Europe, Asia, Egypt, and

Palestine which rendered him famous. He was instrumental in preserving the so-called sarcophagus of Alexander the Great from falling into the hands of the French, and gained it a place in the British Museum. On his return to England he was made Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge. Between 1810 and 1819 he published his volumes of travels, besides other books.

DR. JAMES STAINER CLARKE, the traveller's brother, was also at school at the same time. He attended Lord Nelson, as naval chaplain, at the battle of Trafalgar, was a noted preacher in London at the Park Street and Trinity Chapels, Librarian to George IV., and Rector of Coombes, Sussex. He wrote several works, as *The Progress of Maritime Discovery from the Earliest Period to the Close of the Eighteenth Century*; also a *Life of Nelson*; and the *Naval Chronicle* originated with him.

CAPTAIN GEORGE CLARKE, R.N., younger son of the above, whose undaunted spirit and professional skill were well known and universally respected in the Naval Service, was brought up at Tonbridge. Captain Clarke brought back to England Lord Nelson's prizes from the Mediterranean, and it was owing to his skill and judgment that those ships in their then tattered state ever arrived in safety: his fatigue and exertions on that occasion brought on a severe illness, under which he long laboured. He was eventually attached to the Egyptian expedition, and after serving with distinction was afterwards sent to protect our factory at Smyrna, and to watch the secret cabals of the French in Greece. On his return to England he was ordered to fit for Admiral Russel's flag, when it was discovered that the same ship which Captain Clarke had brought

from the Levant was not even safe to go round to Yarmouth. He was drowned through the upsetting of a boat off Woolwich in 1805.

GENERAL DUMOUSTIER visited Dr. Knox as an Old Boy, in 1802, during the peace of Amiens. He was aide-de-camp to Napoleon I., and in the battle of Marengo brought up Desaix at the critical moment. In 1813 he was in command of the eighth battalion of the 'Young Guard' in the French army in Germany, consisting of about 3500 foot. His school life was passed in company with Dr. Edward Clarke and his brother.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, G.C.B., the well-known hero of the siege of Acre, received his education chiefly under Dr. Vicesimus Knox; and was sent, before the age of twelve, as midshipman on board the *Sandwich* under Lord Rodney.

He did not forget his old School, for Rev. C. T. Holcombe, an Old Boy, wrote to Dr. Welldon in 1863:—'Sir Sidney Smith paid us a visit after his return from Egypt—he was very chatty, and we all thought him a fine fellow and an honour to the School, as he called out as he left the room, "A holiday, of course!"'

JOHN SPRATT RAINIER was a nephew of Admiral Peter Rainier.¹ He was at Tonbridge School in 1787, and joined the Royal Navy as a volunteer in 1790. Among his principal services he captured a Dutch frigate in Batavia Roads in 1806, and commanded the sloop *Swift* at the capture of Amboyna, in the Moluccas, in 1796. He reached the rank of post-captain at the age of nineteen. After his

¹ See p. 151.

retirement he succeeded his uncle as M.P. for Sandwich. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1818, and died 1822. His family still possess a prize with this inscription: 'Alumno suo Johanni Sprat Rainier, annum agenti decimum annoque domini 1787, parvulum hunc librum diligentia præmium dedit reverendus Vicessimus Knox, Scholæ Tunbridgiensis Præceptor Egregius.'

JULIUS HARE, the author of *Guesses at Truth*, was at the School under Dr. Vicesimus Knox.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY GOLDFINCH, R.E., K.C.B., was at the School about 1791. He received medals for Vittoria, Nive, Arthes, Toulouse. Both his son and grandson were also at Tonbridge School in 1828-33 and 1875-80 respectively.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Bart., G.C.B., was at the School about 1784. He commanded the expedition to Burmah in 1824.

18. REV. THOMAS KNOX, D.D.

1812-1843

DR. THOMAS KNOX succeeded his father in 1812; he was a descendant, in the maternal line, of the Rev. Thomas Roots, Master of the School 1668 to 1714. He was the younger son of and at school at Tonbridge under his father; he went to Brasenose College, Oxford, returning to Tonbridge to fill his father's place at the age of twenty-eight. He did duty at Tonbridge Church for thirty-six years, and after his father's death succeeded him in the living of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, in Essex, where he was again succeeded by his son, the Rev. Arthur Knox. In 1819 a report was made by

the Charity Commissioners on the School, and the following extract from it gives some interesting information of its state at that time :—

The Rev. Thomas Knox is the present Master of the School, who employs two assistants. The present number of boys, strictly upon the foundation, is ten, who are all day scholars, which Mr. Knox states to be above the average of the last sixty years ; but according to some old lists of the boys made in the early part of the last century, which have been produced to us by the clerk of the Company of Skinners, ten does not appear to exceed the average at that earlier period. Mr. Knox, in a letter to the Commissioners, states that six has been above the average for the last fourscore years. The Master is allowed by the statutes to receive boarders, the number of which is restricted by the statutes of the founder, as appears above, unless it should seem to the Skinners' Company to be convenient that he should take a larger number ; he has at present thirty-two boarders by the permission of the Company. All the day scholars come as foundation boys, and he states himself to be willing to take as many as offer, without insisting upon any qualification. The boys at present on the foundation are for the most part the sons of gentlemen or respectable tradesmen in the parish and neighbourhood. The Master does not confine the admissions to the parishioners. The applications are not numerous enough to call upon him to exercise any preference as to place. The boys receive a classical education ; and the Master states that he considers them as entitled only to instruction in the dead languages by the foundation, but they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the various branches of the mathematics, at a charge of one guinea per quarter. The scholars pay for the books themselves. The foundation boys or day scholars are taught with the boarders, without any distinction whatever. The School is regularly visited on the Tuesday before Whitsunday, and the persons visiting are usually the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company, in whose presence the boys are examined, and rewards are dispensed according to the Founder's statutes.

It has with some appearance of propriety been observed, that it is hardly correct, according to the intention of the founder, to speak of the scholars upon the foundation in opposition to the boarders ; since boarders appear to have been in the contemplation of the founder as well as day scholars. The boarders are admitted under the statutes, paying the small statutable entrance fee to the library ; receiving the education provided by the endowment, and enjoying the advantages conferred upon the School by its other benefactors (the last Fellow of St. John's, who was elected by the town, having been a boarder). And it deserves notice, that the Master has declared that he makes no charge to his boarders for the education they receive under the School institution. The reason of the small number of foundation scholars, strictly so called, is probably the little importance attached by the inhabitants of Tonbridge to an education simply classical for their sons, compared with the benefits of a more general, commercial, or practical instruction, especially as the education so exclusively classical is not followed up by any considerable provision at College. If the foundation were enlarged by the application of greater funds, so as to embrace subsequent benefits to those whose education at the School was completed, there is little doubt that the accession to the School would be increased in proportion ; and that the education of a much greater number was originally intended, may be inferred with some probability from the extent of accommodation which the building, which is of great age, affords.

The Master's salary does not appear to have been raised since the year 1759 ; the amount was fixed by the will of Sir Andrew Judd, but additions have since been made to it in the way of gratuity ; and if we look to the charter as the foundation, these salaries must be considered as capable of increase at the discretion of the Company.

How far the Company of Skinners are right in treating the surplus, after paying these salaries and repairs, as their own, is a question which can only be solved by a judicial decision. A difficulty in the investigation of this point may arise from the want of the deed of conveyance to the Company by Henry Fisher,

recited in the Acts 14th and 31st Elizabeth, but which the Skinners' Company declare themselves, by their clerk, unable to produce. As to the state of facts, however, it may be collected with some certainty, from the recital in the said Acts of Parliament, that Henry Fisher survived Sir Andrew Judd, and as surviving joint-tenant became solely seised of all the hereditaments which Judd had intended to pass to the Company; and that he conveyed the same expressly in furtherance of the charitable objects of Sir Andrew Judd, whose confidential servant he was, to the same Company; which conveyance by Henry Fisher, and the objects of it, the statutes of the 14th and 31st Elizabeth appear by their titles and contents to have been designed to establish and confirm, *for the maintenance and benefit of the School*. Nor can it escape observation, that all the transactions, subsequent to the will of Sir Andrew Judd, treat the conveyance to the Company as meaning to pass the property to them in their corporate capacity as 'Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Tonbridge.'

Dr. Thomas Knox states in his evidence: 'The present boys on the foundation are the sons of gentlemen in the neighbourhood and respectable tradesmen. I do not restrict the admission to parishioners, the number of applicants not having ever been so great as to call upon me to make any selection or preference.

'The foundation boys receive a classical education in Latin and Greek, and, if required, Hebrew. This is all the instruction I consider them to be entitled to under the foundation; but they are also all taught English, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the various branches of mathematics, at a charge of one guinea a quarter. There is a trifling sum of sixpence directed by the statutes to be paid by the foundation boys upon admission, which has been received in my predecessor's time, but never in mine. No books are found for the scholars; I provide such as are necessary, which are paid for by their parents. The foundation boys are taught with the boarders; I make no distinction whatever, either in or out of school hours, but encourage them to mix together.

'The Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company regularly visit the School on the Tuesday preceding Whitsunday, at which time both boarders and foundation boys are examined in the presence of the Visitors, according to the statutes. The present examiner is the Rev. William Gordon, of Speldhurst. There are Latin and Greek speeches in the morning, selected from the classical authors used in the School, and again in the evening, with the addition of English compositions, when the boys receive the rewards ordered by the founder's statutes.'

At a special court of Assistants of the worshipful Company of Skinners, London, held at their hall the 24th day of January 1765, to take into consideration the several opinions of counsel relating to the freedom of Tonbridge School, the court came to the following resolution:—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this court that the inhabitants of the Parish of Tonbridge have a right to have their children (being qualified according to the statutes of Sir Andrew Judd, the founder) instructed in grammar learning at this Company's School at Tonbridge, without paying any other consideration than sixpence each at first entrance, and answering and paying such other small penalties and forfeitures as such children may incur by disobedience to the founder's statutes while they are at school.

Mr. Francis Gregg, the Clerk to the Skinners' Company, produced a statement of the repairs done at Tonbridge School, of which the following is a copy:—

In 1797	expenses of repairs for Tonbridge School, about	£36
1798	. . . . .	180
1799	. . . . .	43
1800	. . . . .	32
1801	. . . . .	40
1802	. . . . .	113
1803	. . . . .	108
1804	. . . . .	264
Carry forward		£816

	Brought forward	£816
In 1805	200	
1806	400	
1807	294	
1808	520	
1809	112	
1810	—	
1811	163	
1812	122	
1813	105	
1814	596	
1815	735	
1816	251	
1817	124	
1818	107	
	<u>£4545</u>	

According to this Report the number of the boys in the School was 42, of whom 32 were boarders in the Master's house, and 10 were Foundationers. The fixed income of the Master was £20 from Sir Andrew Judd's will, £10 from Sir Thomas Smythe's, and an annual vote from the Skinners' Company of £31. 10s. Besides this, there was the house and garden, rent and tax free, rated in the parish books at £40 a year in 1818, attached to the School, and the income from the boarders. The Usher's income was about £160 a year, besides board, etc., and he was aided by another Master who received 25 guineas a year and board, lodging, and washing. The admission-money which had to be paid to the Common Box¹ to provide books had been discontinued for some time; indeed, Dr. Knox had no recollection of ever having heard of the actual payment during his lifetime. The Company paid for repairs to the School £4545 from 1797 to 1818, twenty-two years.

It was about the year 1819 that the value of the School

¹ See p. 83.

property and the revenues began to increase so much that Dr. Knox thought himself justified in raising the question as to the disposition of the surplus.¹ The result was that the Vice-Chancellor, and on appeal the Lord Chancellor, decided that the surplus revenues of the greater part of Sir A. Judd's property should be applied by the Company, in their capacity of Governors of the School, to School purposes only. A new Scheme, moreover, was directed to be prepared in Chancery, which finally set the question at rest, remodelled the statutes, and created four annual Exhibitions of £100 a year each, to last for four years.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCHEME OF 1825.

‘A suit having been instituted in the Court of Chancery, touching the School Estates, and the application thereof, and for the establishment of the School, by the decree made therein, dated the 16th day of March 1820,—it was, amongst other things, referred to one of the Masters of the said Court, to approve of a Scheme for the future establishment of the Free Grammar School, having regard to the then annual rents of the School Estates.

‘By the Report of the said Master, dated the 24th day of December 1824, he certified that, having considered the several schemes, which had been laid before him, together with the said Letters Patent and the said orders, or statutes, of the said Sir Andrew Judde, he had thought it expedient and proper that the privileges of the said Free Grammar School should not only extend to boys and youths whose parents or guardians should *bonâ fide* reside within the town and parish of Tunbridge, but also to such boys and youths whose parents or guardians should reside in any other parish or place in the county of Kent, within the distance of ten miles by the ordinary roads and ways from the church of the said town of Tunbridge; which boys and youths should be considered

¹ See p. 76 and Appendix II.

as constituting the first class ; and that there might be a sufficient number of youths to receive the exhibitions thereafter mentioned, he had thought it proper and advisable that there should be another, or second class, comprehending all boys and youths of the united Kingdom of Great Britain, who, being qualified under the regulations thereafter mentioned, should be capable of receiving the said Exhibitions : and the said Master further certified, that he had thought it requisite and proper to alter and enlarge several of the said orders of the said Sir Andrew Judde, and that certain other of the orders of the said Sir Andrew Judde appeared to him to be inapplicable, or unnecessary for the future government of the said School : and the said Master being of opinion that Exhibitions for youths going from the said School to one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, might be most beneficially established, he had prepared such articles as appeared to him to be necessary for effectuating that purpose, and also such other new articles, as from the then present circumstances appeared to him to be necessary for the future government and establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and that the several articles thereafter set forth in his said Report formed, and he had approved of the same as, a proper scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, from Christmas 1824, having regard to the then annual rents of the said School Estates.

‘By the order of the Lord High Chancellor, dated the 18th of July 1825, it was directed, that the aforesaid Report as to the scheme for the future establishment of the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge should be varied in certain articles of the same scheme, and that the scheme for the establishment of such Free Grammar School should be, and consist of the several articles thereafter mentioned, reserving at all times to the Skinners’ Company, they taking the advice of All Souls’ College, in the University of Oxford, the power to make such regulations respecting the said Free Grammar School, as, having relation to the plan thereby directed to be carried into execution, are not inconsistent with the said plan ; and also such regulations as, having no relation to the said

plan, the said Company had authority to make, prior to the institution of the said suit, the same being made with the advice of the said College, where it was requisite for the Company to act with such advice, and without it, where such advice was not necessary, as in the said order is mentioned.'

THE SCHEME OF 1825.

The following SCHEME, which incorporates, with some variations, the Statutes of the Founder, and retains much of their language, was finally settled, under the above order of the Court of Chancery, for the future establishment of the School.

I. That the Master of the said School be whole of body, well reported, Master of Arts in degree, if it may be, chosen by the Company of Skinners of London, to whose direction the Founder committed the governance of his said School and order, always foreseen that the School Master and Usher teach the Grammar approved by the King or Queen's Majesty, and that the School Master be first allowed by the Ordinary, and by examination found meet, both for his learning and dexterity in teaching, as also for his honest conversation, and for right understanding of God's true religion, set forth by public authority, whereunto he shall stir and move his scholars, and also shall prescribe to them such sentences of Holy Scripture, as shall be most expedient to induce them to godliness.

II. That the Master always appoint and elect the Usher as often as the place shall be void, whom, so appointed and presented to the said Company of Skinners, they are to admit, not knowing sufficient cause to refuse him.

III. That the Master and Usher have their houses and wages during their lives, not sufficiently convicted to have neglected their office; and if it shall happen that either of them be so convicted at any time, yet that he be not straightly removed, but gently warned and admonished, and so for the second time; and that then, if after

the second admonition he do not amend and diligently follow his office and charge in the School, that he, so offending, be utterly expulsed and removed, and another to be received into his room, and to be done with all diligence by the said Company of Skinners.

IV. That the Master and Usher shall neither of them be a common gamester and haunter of taverns ; nor by any extraordinary or unnecessary expenses in apparel, or otherwise, become an infamy to the School, and an evil example to the young, to whom, in all points, they ought to show themselves an example of an honest, continent, and godly behaviour.

V. If it happen that the Master or Usher be visited with a common disease, as the ague, or any other curable sickness, that he, so visited, be tolerated for the time, and his wages fully allowed, so that his office be discharged by his sufficient deputy ; but if they or any of them fall into any infectious or incurable disease, especially through their own evil behaviour, then, that he, so infected, be removed and put away, and another to be chosen in his room.

VI. If it happen that the Master or Usher, after long time spent in the School, do wax impotent, and unable, through age, or other infirmities, to endure the travail and labour necessary in the School, that he be favourably borne withal, so that his office be satisfied by his sufficient deputy, although he himself be not present.

VII. That the Master or Usher be at liberty to remain single, or to marry, or to take priesthood, so that he trouble not himself with any care or worldly business that might hinder his office in the School.

VIII. That if any controversy happen to arise or grow between the Master and Usher at any time, that they then refer the whole matter to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Skinners in London, and to their successors ; and they do stand to their order and determination in the same, upon pain of deprivation from their office.

IX. If there happen to be such contagious sickness as the plague, or such like, that the School cannot continue, yet, nevertheless, both the Master and Usher shall have their wages fully paid, being

always in readiness to teach as soon as God shall make such contagious sickness to cease.

X. If it shall happen that the Master or Usher shall die at any time in their office, their executors or administrators shall receive so much money as for his or their service was due, at the hour of his or their death, and in such case the room to be supplied with as much convenient speed as may be ; and, for the vacant time, the survivor to satisfy for the whole charge, and to receive so much as is due for the time.

XI. That the Master keep a register, and in the same write the name and surname of every scholar at his entering ; and that the same Master of the same School shall make a just and true account to the said Master and Wardens of Skinners, or two of them, yearly, of all such scholars as shall have been received into the School, and the names of such as shall have departed thence, so that a true account may be kept thereof.

XII. Acknowledging God to be the only author of all knowledge and virtue, it is declared by the said Sir Andrew Judde, that the Master and Usher of the School, with their scholars, at seven of the clock, do first, devoutly kneeling on their knees, pray to Almighty God, according to the form to be by the Master prescribed.

XIII. That the Master, twice in a month at least, examine those that be under the Usher's hands, to understand how they profit, and go forward in their learning.

XIV. That the Usher practise and use such order and form in teaching as the Master shall think good.

XV. That all the Scholars, upon Sabbaths and Holydays, resort in due time to divine service in the Parish Church of Tunbridge, the Master and Usher, or one of them at the least, being present to oversee them, and that the Master and Usher do duly, every Monday in the morning, call to reckoning all such of his Scholars as shall either absent themselves from the Church, or come tardy to it, or otherwise use themselves not reverently there in praying, every one of them having a Prayer Book, in Latin, or English, according to the said Master's appointment.

XVI. Considering that virtue and knowledge by praise and reward are in all estates maintained and increased, and especially in youth, it is declared by the said Sir Andrew Judde, that in every year, once, to wit on the day of the visitation of the School hereinafter appointed, there be kept in this School disputations upon questions provided by the Master, from One of the Clock at Afternoon, till Evensong time, at which disputation the Master is to desire the Vicar of the town, with one or two others of knowledge, or more, dwelling nigh, to be present in the School, if it please them to hear the same :—the disputations ended, to determine which three of the whole number have done best by the judgment of the Master and learned hearers, and that the first allowed have a Pen of Silver, whole of gilt ; the second, a Pen of Silver, parcel gilt ; the third, a Pen of Silver, for their rewards ; and that the whole company go in order decently, by two and two, into the Parish Church, the three Victors to come last next to the Master and Usher, each of them having a garland upon their heads provided for the purpose ; and in the Church, then and there to kneel, or stand in some convenient place, to be approved by the discretion of the Wardens and Master of the School, and to say or sing some Psalms, or Hymns, with a Collect, for the preservation of the King's or Queen's Majesty, and to have some honourable remembrance of their Founder, so to be appointed and devised by the Master.

XVII. That it shall not be lawful for the Master or Usher, or any of their friends, at going away from their office, to spoil beforehand, or take away from thence, any such things as are set up and fastened in their house or houses, and planted in their orchards or gardens, but freely to leave the same with as good will as for their time they have enjoyed the use thereof.

XVIII. That the Company of Skinners have an Inventory in their hands of all things that appertain unto the School, be they books, or implements in the Master's or Usher's house, so that at the departing they may be stayed to the School's behalf.

XIX. That there shall be truly written, word for word, two copies

of these ordinances, the one ever to remain in the hands of The Skinners, the other in the custody of the Master of the said School ; or, at such time as the Master's place is vacant, to remain in the Usher's hands, so that they both may thereby learn what appertaineth to their office, and also that on their admission they shall promise, before honest witnesses, to keep and see executed all such points as concern them and their scholars, to the uttermost of their power, during all the time that they remain in the office.

XX. That both the Master and Usher shall endeavour themselves to the continual profiting of all the said scholars of the said Grammar School, and of their parts faithfully observe and keep all the points and articles hereinbefore and hereinafter contained, as by the same orders more plainly doth and may appear ; and finally, if the said Master or Usher shall manifestly neglect or break any such orders, being thereof twice admonished by the said Master and Wardens, Governors aforesaid, and, notwithstanding, continue the breach thereof, that then it shall be lawful to the said Master and Wardens, Governors aforesaid, to expel and put out the party so offending, and to place another able man in his room or office.

XXI. That the house and buildings for the Master of the said School shall be made to accommodate, and shall be maintained in a state fit for the accommodation of his family and scholars ; and that a suitable house and building shall be provided and maintained for the Usher, his family, and scholars.

XXII. That the Master of the said School shall not take, or board, diet, or lodge in his house, or rooms, above the number of sixty scholars, inclusive of the twelve scholars mentioned in the sixth original order of Sir Andrew Judde ; and that the Usher shall not take above the number of forty scholars, inclusive of the eight scholars mentioned in the said sixth original order of Sir Andrew Judde, unless it shall seem convenient to the Company of Skinners that the said Master and Usher, upon occasion, may have a greater number at board and lodging with them.

XXIII. That no boy be admitted into the School who shall not,

at the time of the application for admission, be of the age of eight years.

XXIV. That no boy be admitted into the said School who shall not, previously thereto, be able to write competently, and read English perfectly ; and the Master of the said School, for the time being, shall examine every proposed scholar, and admit him, if he shall be so qualified, but not otherwise.

XXV. That no boy shall be allowed to continue in the said School after he shall have completed the nineteenth year of his age.

XXVI. That any housekeeper of the town of Tunbridge shall be permitted to receive not exceeding thirty boys as boarders, who shall be scholars of the said free Grammar School, provided such inhabitant shall obtain from the said Governors a written licence for that purpose, upon the production of testimonials from the Master as to the moral character and fitness of the applicant for the charge of such boarders, and that the said licence be renewed annually by the said Governors.

XXVII. That the salary of twenty pounds, given to the Master by the said Sir Andrew Judde, be increased to the sum of five hundred pounds per annum, clear of all deduction ; and that the salary given by the said Sir Andrew Judde to the Usher be increased to the sum of two hundred pounds per annum, clear of all deductions ; the said salaries to be paid half-yearly, at Christmas and Midsummer, by the said Governors out of the rents of the said estates ; such respective salaries to commence from Midsummer-day, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

XXVIII. That the annual sum of seven pounds ten shillings be paid by every boy, who shall not be in the first of the aforesaid two classes described in the Master's Report, to the Master, and the annual sum of three pounds to the Usher, for his instruction at the said School ; such payments to be respectively made by the parents or guardians of the said boys.

XXIX. That the sixteen Exhibitions of one hundred pounds a year each be founded, as part of the Establishment of the said

School, for the boys thereof, who shall go off to the University of Oxford or Cambridge, under the regulations hereinafter set forth.

XXX. That such boys as shall be of the first class of scholars, and shall be duly qualified to receive such Exhibitions, shall be preferred to those of the second class.

XXXI. That the boys now in the School, whether above or under nineteen years of age, who shall respectively be applicants to go off to College upon the said Exhibitions prior to Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall, in case such boys respectively shall, at the time of such application, have been five years in the said School, immediately after such application, be examined by such person or persons as the Governors shall appoint ; and, if found duly qualified, such boys shall respectively be thereupon presented by the Governors to such Exhibitions, provided that a number not exceeding two be presented in any one year.

XXXII. That until Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the said Governors shall appoint an Examiner to attend at the Annual Visitation, for the purpose of examining all the boys in the School.

XXXIII. That upon the Annual Visitation, from and after Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, an Examiner shall be appointed by the Governors for the examination of the boys and youths, who shall be candidates for the said Exhibitions.

XXXIV. That the said Examiner shall be of not less than seven years' standing at, and a resident Member of, one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Civil Law, and that application be made by the said Governors to the Warden and Fellows of the College of All Souls, Oxford, to nominate such Examiner, if the said Warden and Fellows shall think fit.

XXXV. That the said Examiner do, on every Annual Visitation, publicly examine all the boys and youths in the said School, to ascertain their progress in learning.

XXXVI. That the said Examiner shall subsequently examine in the Schoolroom all such boys and youths as shall become

Candidates for Exhibitions, and shall report to the Governors and Master respectively the names of all such of the said last-mentioned boys and youths in the said classes respectively, as he shall find qualified to stand for Exhibitions.

XXXVII. That the said Examiner shall in such Report arrange the names of the said Candidates in the said respective classes, according to their respective excellence in classical learning.

XXXVIII. That from and after Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the said Governors shall yearly present, or give, at their said Visitation, the Exhibitions to any four of the boys and youths of the said first class, who shall be reported by the said Examiner as qualified for the same ; and in case there shall not be found in the said first class boys and youths qualified as aforesaid for an University education, to receive the said four Exhibitions, then the said Governors shall present or give all, or so many of the said annual Exhibitions as the boys and youths in the first class shall not receive, to any of the boys and youths of the second class, who may be reported by the said Examiner as qualified to receive such Exhibitions.

XXXIX. That the said Examiner shall be paid the sum of fifteen pounds fifteen shillings ; and also the further sum of fifteen pounds fifteen shillings for his travelling and other expenses ; and that such payments shall be provided for by the said Governors out of the said Estates.

XL. That the said Exhibitions shall be held by the said Exhibitioners for four years, from the commencement of the University Term next after the presentation of such Exhibitioner, and for such portion of the said four years only, as they shall be *bonâ fide* resident at one of the Universities during the usual Terms ; and in case any of the said Exhibitions shall cease before the expiration of such period as aforesaid, then the said Exhibitions, for the residue of the said period, shall be given by the Governors of the said School, for the time being, to any youths then or formerly members of the said School, who shall have undergone the aforesaid examinations, and proved themselves qualified for the Exhibitions, although they failed

in obtaining the same, and who shall be then resident Members of one of the said Universities, and be under the degree of Bachelor Arts: always preferring the youths of the first class to those of the second class.

XLI. That it appearing from the list of boys and youths now of the said School, and of the times of their entrance, that a small number only can be qualified to be candidates for the said Exhibitions prior to Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and that the full number of Exhibitions intended to be hereby established cannot, at the soonest, be filled until four years from that period; the unappropriated surplus funds, and the surplus of the general account of the rents of the said Estates, shall, from time to time, be applicable to the expense which will attend the alterations and repairs of the said house of the Master, and of that intended for the Usher, and of the Schoolroom and other buildings, and of the garden and other grounds to be enjoyed therewith respectively, and the purchase of suitable books for a library, and increase of the number of Exhibitions or rewards to the said Exhibitioners, who may distinguish themselves at either of the said Universities, or for the establishment of other branches of classical education, or for any other purposes for the better establishment of the said School, as the Court shall, from time to time, think proper to order and direct; and that for the purposes aforesaid, the said Governors, or any persons interested in the said School, are to be at liberty to apply to the Court as they may be advised.

XLII. That all the Assistant Masters, which may be necessary for the boys of the second class, shall be provided by the Master, and be paid by him and the Usher, in the proportions of their respective salaries.

XLIII. That in case the scholars of the said School, belonging to the first class, shall amount to the number of forty, there shall be provided, at the expense of the said Estates, one Assistant Master, to assist in the education of such boys, and so an additional Assistant Master shall be provided for every additional twenty scholars, unless it shall appear to the Skinners' Company, with the

advice of All Souls College, that an Assistant Master should be appointed for a less number of scholars in the first class than forty.

XLIV. That every such Assistant Master requisite for the boys of the first class, shall be a member of the established religion of England; and, if such can be obtained, shall have taken a degree at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

XLV. That the said Master shall have the appointment and removal of all Assistant Masters, subject always to the visitatorial power of the Governors.

XLVI. That every Assistant Master shall be at liberty to take boys, scholars of the said School, as boarders in his house, not exceeding twenty in number.

XLVII. That the salary of every such Assistant Master shall not exceed eighty-four pounds per annum.

XLVIII. That a sum not exceeding twenty pounds per annum be allowed to the Master for supplying the Schoolroom with coals.

XLIX. That the annual sum of two hundred pounds be allowed to the Governors for the expenses of the visitation of the said School.

L. That neither the Master, Usher, or Assistant Masters of the said School, shall absent themselves therefrom, except at the periods of, and during the vacation.

LI. That Rules and Regulations, as to the hours of attendance in the School of the Master, Usher, and Assistant Masters, and boys, or youths, and the fixed holidays to be given, shall be submitted by the Master of the said School to the said Governors, during the recess at Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, who are, before the expiration of such recess, to settle the same; and such Governors are, from time to time, thereafter, to alter or vary such Rules or Regulations, as circumstances may require, and, in the settlement of such Rules and Regulations, and in any subsequent alteration, or variation thereof, the said Governors are to have regard to the twentieth and twenty-first articles in the Statutes of Sir Andrew Judde, in the said Report set forth, and the general purpose of the Founder as therein expressed.

LII. That the said Rules and Regulations, when settled by the said Governors, and as the same shall be, from time to time, altered or varied by them, as in the next preceding Article is mentioned, shall be considered as, and be part of the scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and shall be, from time to time, added to the other Articles herein set forth, as forming the scheme for the future establishment of the said School, and the future conduct and government thereof, and the same shall be printed with such other Articles, as is mentioned in the next or following Article.

LIII. That the Governors do provide printed copies of the Articles approved for the future government of the said School, to be distributed at their said Annual Visitation in the said School.

LIV. That instead of the Annual Visitation of the Governors, as directed by the twenty-seventh original Order of the said Sir Andrew Judde, being on the first or second day after May-day, it shall hereafter be held on the Tuesday next preceding the day on which the summer vacation in each year is appointed to commence.

IN 1844 ADDITIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS WERE SETTLED BY THE GOVERNORS.

I. That the Master, and Usher, and such Assistant Masters as may be hereafter appointed, and all the scholars of the said School, shall daily attend at the School from Lady-day to the 5th of November at a quarter before seven o'clock, and from the 5th of November till Lady-day at half-past seven o'clock in the morning; and prayers being read on their first entrance into the School, according to the 12th Article, they shall continue in the School till half-past eight o'clock.

II. That after breakfast, the Master, and Usher, and Assistant Masters, and all the scholars, shall return to the School at half-past nine, and shall continue therein until half-past twelve o'clock on whole school-days, and until one o'clock on half-holidays.

VIII. That no boy remain away from the School after the day appointed for his return by the Master, except in case of illness or unavoidable necessity, of which notice must have been given to the Master, as the active duties of the School will commence on the next day.

IX. That during the half-year no boy be absent from the School without the especial permission of the Master ; and that a written notice be given to the Master by the parent or guardian of every boy whenever absence from School may be required.

X. That all instances of disregard of the above orders be reported to the Governors, who may direct that the half-year in which the offence shall be committed shall not be allowed to form part of the five years necessary to qualify a boy to become a candidate for an Exhibition.

XI. That no boy, after his admission into the School, shall be permitted to be absent from the same, except at the stated periods of the holidays, unless prevented by illness, of which a certificate, signed by a medical attendant, must be sent to the Master, under the penalty of his being disqualified from becoming a candidate for an Exhibition.

XII. That the vacations be at three periods of the year, viz. at Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer ; that the Christmas holidays do commence on the Thursday before Christmas Day, and that the boys do return on that day four weeks ; that the Easter holidays do commence on the day before Good Friday, and that the boys do return on that day two weeks ; that the Midsummer holidays do commence on the last Thursday in July, and that the boys do return on that day six weeks.

XIII. That in all cases of extreme impropriety of conduct on the part of any boy, which may in the opinion of the Master render it advisable to expel the boy from the School, the Master shall in the first instance have the power of suspending him from attending in the School, and after reporting the case to the Governors, shall with their sanction proceed to expulsion.

XIV. That the gilt, parcel gilt, and silver pens be awarded to

the three boys who shall, in the judgment of the Examiner, have done best in the production of Greek verses, Latin verses, or Latin essays, so that no one boy may receive more than one of the pens as a prize at the same visitation, in accordance with the Statutes. All other prizes (except those given by the Master of the School) to be awarded by the Governors according to the respective merits of the boys as reported by the Examiner.

The substance of the difference between these Statutes and the original ones is chiefly :—

1. The increase of the Head Master's income from £62 to £500 a year, and the provision of a separate house for the Second Master.

2. The increase of the number of boarders allowed to be taken by the Head Master from twelve to sixty, and by the Second Master from eight to forty ; and no one could open a boarding-house in the town for more than thirty boys.

3. 'Non-Foundations' were to pay ten guineas for tuition, and 'Foundations' were to have the preference in receiving exhibitions.

4. Four 'Judd' Exhibitions of £100 a year, each tenable for four years, at Oxford or Cambridge, for all boys under nineteen years of age who had been five years at the School.¹

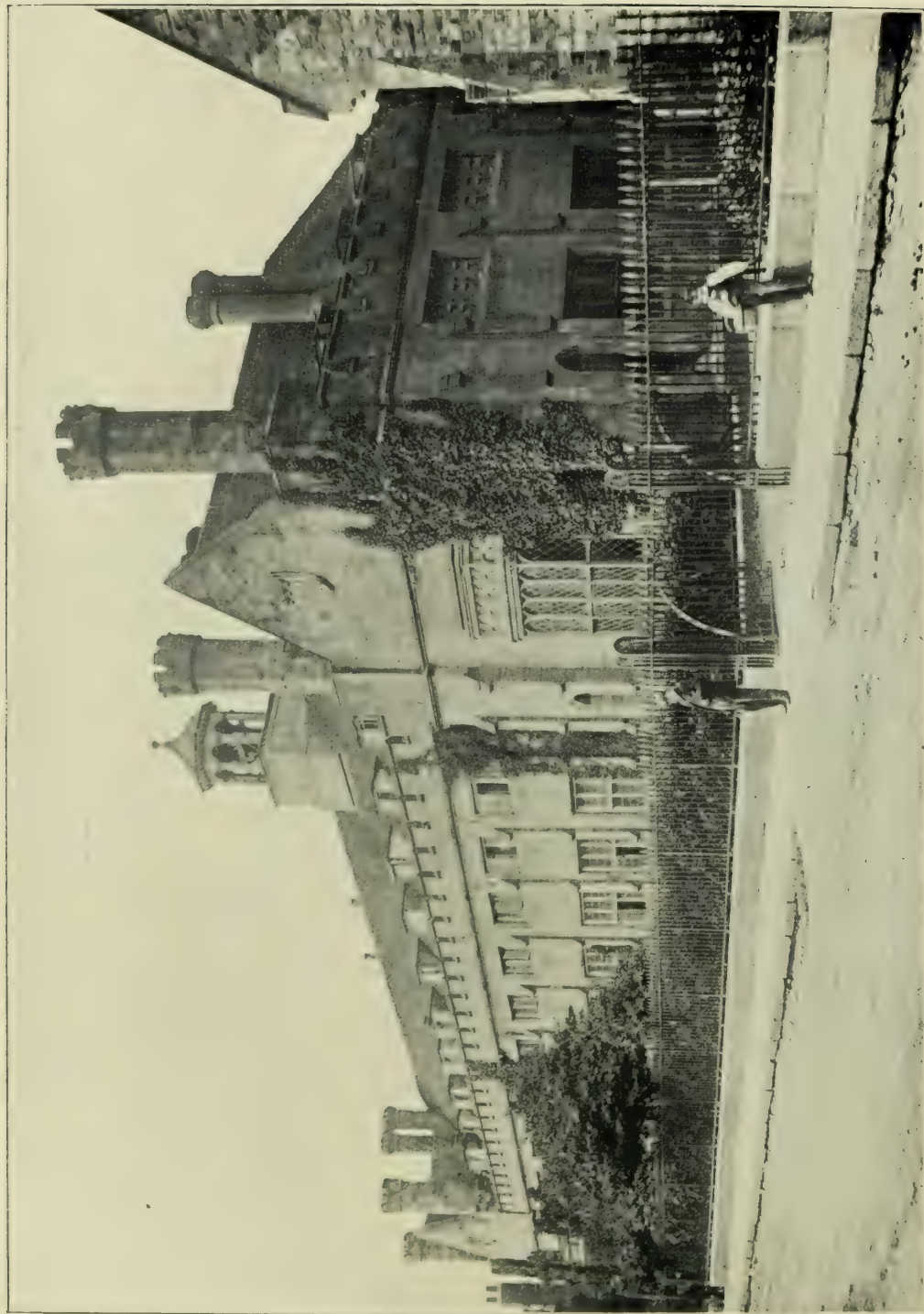
5. The appointment of an Examiner to award these Exhibitions and examine the whole School for a fee of thirty guineas.

6. Any Master was allowed to receive twenty boarders.

7. The Governors were allowed £200 for the expenses of their visitation, which was for the future to take place on the Tuesday before the last day of the Midsummer term ; and copies of the Statutes were to be provided for distribution on that day among the School.

8. The School hours were altered thus :—Morning School, from 6.45 (in winter from 7.30) to 8.30. After breakfast from 9.30 to 12.30 (1 o'clock on half-holidays). Afternoon School was from 2

¹ Rev. J. S. West wrote in 1852 from the Rectory, Winchelsea, that he was the first boy elected to one of these Exhibitions. He was examined at Skinners' Hall by the Rev. Dr. Rice, and went in 1825 to Jesus College, Cambridge.



THE SCHOOL, 1827-1864—FRONT VIEW

CHAPEL, 1859

to 4 o'clock. The holidays were to be, at Christmas, from St. Thomas's Day for six weeks from the following Monday, unless St. Thomas's Day fell on a Monday, in which case, six clear weeks from that Monday. At Midsummer, the limit was six weeks from Midsummer Day, unless it fell on a Monday, when the same provision was made as at Christmas.

9. The Head Master was at liberty to give twelve extra holidays in the year, including the reigning Sovereign's birthday, the Gunpowder Plot, and the Founder's Day (September 4th).

This revision of the Statutes was intended to place the School on a more modern footing, to give it the benefit of its enlarged revenue, and to increase the number of boys. The additional rules made in 1844 had reference chiefly to the admission and leave of absence of the boys, the terms of expulsion, the holidays, and the prizes.

On September 8, 1825, in consequence of the increased funds at their disposal for School purposes, the Governors purchased of Thomas Martin additional land out of which was formed the *Cricket Field*. This extension was marked out by iron boundary-posts dated 1826. In that year, in order to accommodate a larger number of boys, the *Lower School* was built. The trees and the wall in front of the School were removed, and iron railings substituted. *Judd House* was also bought for the Second Master's residence and boarding-house, as the enlargement of the School building for the increased accommodation of boys no longer allowed of his residence being at the north end of the School building. In 1827, the Library, built in 1760 by Mr. Cawthorn and the Skinners' Company (see illustration opposite page 80), was enlarged to its present size, and made to correspond externally with the newly-built Lower School by the addition of a gable; and the old dining-hall, built in 1676 in Mr. Roots's time, was used as the Head Master's drawing-room—a new

dining-hall with dormitories over it being added behind the large library. This latter dining-hall has been used since 1864 as a kitchen and part of the Head Master's house.

From 1828 to 1862 the four Judd Exhibitions of £100 a year, tenable for four years, were reduced to three to repay a debt incurred by the School with the Company for the repairs and enlargement of the School buildings.

The Rev. C. T. Holcombe wrote from Valentines, Ilford, to Dr. Welldon in 1862: 'I am sorry to hear that the old School is to be pulled down, but I suppose it is hardly sufficient for the requirements of the present day. I was at Tonbridge when the large dining-room or library was built, and was the cause of preventing a serious accident. I was always an early riser, and was scrambling about the building when the walls were nearly up to the roof, before the workmen came, and saw that they were considerably out of the perpendicular, and told the Doctor of it, and they were pulled down and rebuilt. I think I know nearly every room in the building. I slept in the north-end upper dormitory, and therein nursed the late Lord Chief-Justice Jervis and his brother through the scarlet fever when nobody else would go near them—"Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis."' Again, in 1863: 'Are you aware that Edmund Burke was a scholar at Tonbridge?—his name was scratched on the wall at the foot of the bed I occupied for a time in the middle lower dormitory when I was at Tonbridge. Sir Sidney Smith paid us a visit after his return from Egypt; he was very chatty, and we all thought him a fine fellow and an honour to the School, as he called out as he left the room, "A holiday, of course."'

In 1838 the field behind the School was partially levelled (by means of earth brought from the South-Eastern Railway line then in course of construction) to make the present

Head Ground, and an inscription on a brass plate let into the stump of an old tree on the south-east edge of the ground commemorated the fact: 'Hanc aream æquandam curavit Thomas Knox, S.T.P., hujus Scholæ Magister, A.D. 1838.' The original plate has been lost, but a copy of it is placed on the face of the wall of the present Cricket Pavilion.

The following are some recollections of Dr. Knox and his times contributed by two well-known Old Boys, Mr. J. F. Wadmore (1835-41), of Dry Hill, Tonbridge (a member of the Skinners' Company, and architect of the 1859 School Chapel and the Cricket Pavilion), and his brother, the Rev. H. R. Wadmore (1835-42):—

'Our road brought us (1837) to the old "Rose and Crown," whose faded glories are not yet forgotten, when thirty-two four-horsed coaches passed and repassed every day, giving an air of life and bustle to the old town. Mine host, old Parker, then dispensed the hospitalities of this good old inn: and having ordered dinner, we walked up with my father to see Dr. Knox. Much in awe of this respected personage, we found him in his garden, and he took us over the School and grounds. Well do I remember his fine and portly figure, his shaggy eyebrows and bright eye, and on my father saying his boys had brought their bats, the Doctor remarked, "Yes, quite right, quite right; I never knew a boy worth anything who was not fond of cricket." About 1827 there were one hundred and ten boys in the School—it afterwards fell to a low ebb, in consequence of Dr. Knox having given his time to, and taken a prominent part in, the leading events of the time, and the settlement of the great question of Reform; and his attendance and speech at a great meeting at Penenden Heath had given much offence to many. Under the Statutes the School should have commenced on a Thursday, but this rule was relaxed, and

although my father sent us back on that day, school did not commence until Monday, and the majority of the boys returned on Saturday. After the departure of my father to town, we had still two days before us, and with the instructions and under the guidance of a schoolboy, we went down town and proceeded to purchase knives, plates, spoons, forks, saucepans, teacups, and teapots, it being the custom for each boy to find and take care of his own, and to provide himself with tea, coffee, and milk, etc., as we were only provided by the Doctor with bread-and-butter and milk for breakfast and tea.

‘At dinner-time it was a cheerful sight to see the Doctor enter the hall, when the boys were assembled, with his hat on, his black Tommy—a short, knotty holly stick, with a grotesque head carved at one end and tapering away at the other—under his arm, wearing a silk handkerchief for an apron. He was closely followed by Best, his butler, more portly than his master, short, fat, and stumpy, with little twitching eyes deeply set in his head, bearing in his hand a large joint, and behind him came Killick and others with vegetables, etc.

‘Occasionally it was his wont to enter into the schoolroom about ten o’clock in the morning or four o’clock on fine afternoons, and having informed the boys that he was well satisfied with the work either of the fifth or sixth forms, take a new cricket-ball from his capacious pocket, and throw it into the centre of the School, as a signal that it was a let-out or a holiday, and with a shout the boys would make for the door and rush out into the field for a game of cricket. In the autumn months, hockey was the favourite game. Hockey-cutting on half-holidays was a glorious treat; tramping through the wood and selecting the best-formed sticks, and cutting them off with a bill; this, however, was not always practicable, as the noise made in cutting the tree frequently called attention to the fact that a trespass was

being committed. Then came a "chivey" over the fields and across the country; but rarely, if ever, were any boys caught, as they always outstripped their enraged pursuers, bringing the sticks off in triumph, which were dried in the chimney of the Upper School after being steamed and bent to the required shape.

There were six monitors, who read prayers in turn every morning and evening. The work, generally, in the sixth was Sophocles, Thucydides, Æschylus, Horace, Virgil. The Head Boy selected the passages for composition, and the Doctor chose the subject for the verses and theme. In the fifth, the books used were Herodotus, Cicero, and Horace; in the fourth, Sallust, Virgil, and a little Anacreon; in the third, Greek fables, Cornelius Nepos, Virgil; in the Upper second, Ovid and Cæsar, with Greek grammar; in the lower second, Latin fables and Eutropius, in both cases Ellis's Exercises; in the first, Latin grammar and English. The Doctor took the sixth and fifth forms. The Rev. Thomas Brown, Usher 1816-55, taught the fourth and third forms, using a cane or stick for the purpose of castigation. He afterwards became Vicar of Shipbourne, Kent, and died 1856. Mr. Arthur Hepton (familiarly called "Mazzard"), who lived, 1832-43, in the School House, took the upper and lower second; Rev. Clement Moody, afterwards Vicar of St. Nicholas, Newcastle (died 1873), taught the juniors from 1832 to 1840. In those days a "construe" was generally made to the accompaniment of an impending cane in case of a mistake. Punishment was almost always corporal. The unheard-of punishment of writing out 500 lines of Homer was once given by the Doctor, who caught a boy, *flagrante delicto*, riding his favourite heifer round the cricket-field! The Latin exercises of the fifth and sixth were looked over by the Rev. E. Vinall, who was curate of the parish church,

and afterwards incumbent of St. John's Church at Hildenborough; he also taught these forms mathematics in the new (or lower) School, where the Doctor heard his classes say their lessons. He died 1880. On Sundays the elder boys read Bishop Tomline's *Introduction to the Study of the Bible*, and the juniors repeated some lessons for Mr. Moody. No Greek Testament was used—indeed, religious instruction was of a very limited character. The tone of the School was altogether classical. There was a French Master, an old French officer, who taught mathematics and French. Subsequently another French Master was appointed, whose name was Tolmer (1838-49), a very kind, genial, gentlemanly man, who, doing better than his predecessor, gathered about eighteen or twenty boys together into a class.

'It was in the severe winter of 1835-36, when the frost continued to cover the ground with snow and the ponds with ice, that an arrangement was made for the boys to enjoy the exercise of skating on the lake at Summer Hill, by taking all the half-holidays of the term consecutively, on condition that as soon as the frost broke up school should be resumed during the remainder of the term without any intermission for half-holidays. For a whole month, day after day, the boys skated, and at the termination of the frost the arrangement was adhered to—but for three weeks only; the restriction was too much for Masters and boys, and by mutual consent the half-holidays were resumed.

'Previous to 1838, the annual cricket matches played by the School were two only; but two looked forward to, enjoyed, and remembered as much as or more than the twenty or so now annually played. One was against the Town and the other against the Old Boys. Russell was the great slow bowler against the School, and his friend Waite, who always played in top-boots, was one of the stoutest and

steadiest, if not most agile, batsmen on the side of the Town, who used to muster in strong force as spectators. Killick, whose face, as School porter (and previously coachman to Dr. Knox), was familiar to every Old Tonbridge boy from 1826 till a few years since,¹ used to tell how the present second-eleven ground was the scene of many a rough and hard-fought struggle of old. There was the Doctor on horseback taking a hearty interest in the game; there were the townspeople sitting in groups on the slopes, smoking their pipes and drinking the barrels of beer and cider which were placed under the trees that line the south side of the ground. Then at one o'clock the two elevens and the whole School used to adjourn to the dining-hall and dine together. The Doctor would then call upon one of the opposite eleven, Parker, the innkeeper, or the three Coomers, famous for their glee-singing, to give a song. It was one of the merriest days of the year for the School, and no one apparently enjoyed it more than the Doctor himself, who not infrequently would sing them "The Brave Old Oak" or "Old English Gentleman."

Mr. A. Brown, an Old Tonbridgian, relates that when he lived at Tonbridge as assistant to his father, a medical man, he kept a small pack of beagles, and used frequently, by invitation of Dr. Thomas Knox, to hunt rabbits in the School House garden.

Dr. Knox died suddenly in 1843 at the age of fifty-nine. He was performing service in the Parish Church on the Sunday before the annual visitation of the Governors, and had retired to change his robes previous to preaching, when he was seized with a fit, was carried out of the church, and shortly afterwards expired. There is a monument erected to his memory in Tonbridge Church, as also to the memory of his wife, who was a Miss Woodgate, of Summer Hill.

¹ See footnote to p. 197.

Among those educated under Dr. Thomas Knox were:¹—

1823-28. DR. JOHN GORHAM, M.R.C.S., author of various scientific books.

1826-28. SMYTHE, GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK PERCY SYDNEY, Seventh Viscount Strangford.

1827-30. BISHOP REGINALD COURTENAY, formerly Bishop of Jamaica.

1827-33. THE REV. THOMAS JAMES ROWSELL, Canon of Westminster.

1829-32. VICE-ADMIRAL RICHARD WILLIAM COURTENAY.

1829-34. THOMAS SOLLY, Professor of English at Berlin University.

1830-39. HOMERSHAM COX, the well-known County Court Judge and author of various works.

1832-35. THE REV. PREBENDARY GORDON CALTHORP.

1834. MAJOR-GENERAL FAIRFAX CHARLES HASSARD.

1835-37. LIEUTENANT - GENERAL WILLIAM CHARLES GOTT.

1836-41. THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH AND PRIMATE OF IRELAND, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D.D., formerly Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

1841-42. MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH JORDAN.

¹ Fuller information about these Old Tonbridgians will be found in the *Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893.



Very affct. Sir,
J. F. Wallcut.

19. REV. JAMES IND WELLDON, D.C.L.

1843—1875

DR. WELLDON succeeded Dr. Thomas Knox in 1843. He was born at Cambridge in 1811; his mother was a Miss Ind, and his uncle, Edward Ind, was head of the great brewing firm of Ind, Coope and Co., Romford. He was educated at Dedham School¹ in Essex, and afterwards at Hingham School in Norfolk, and became a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1835, taking his degree of B.A. 1834, when he was 5th in the first class of the Classical Tripos and 30th Wrangler. He then became a private tutor in the University, and afterwards, for a short while, was Second Master of Oakham Grammar School. In 1836, the Second Mastership of Shrewsbury School being vacant, he was presented by St. John's College to that appointment. In this year he was ordained Deacon, and in 1837 took his M.A. In 1838 he took Priest's orders, married, and thereby, in accordance with the Statutes of his College, was compelled to vacate his Fellowship. Dr. Welldon stayed at Shrewsbury for more than seven years; at first under the Head Mastership of Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield, and afterwards with Dr. Kennedy. On leaving, he was presented by the boys with a silver salver, and the parishioners of St. Giles's, Shrewsbury, where he was Curate, gave him a handsome Bible. He took the Oxford degree of D.C.L. on his appointment to Tonbridge.

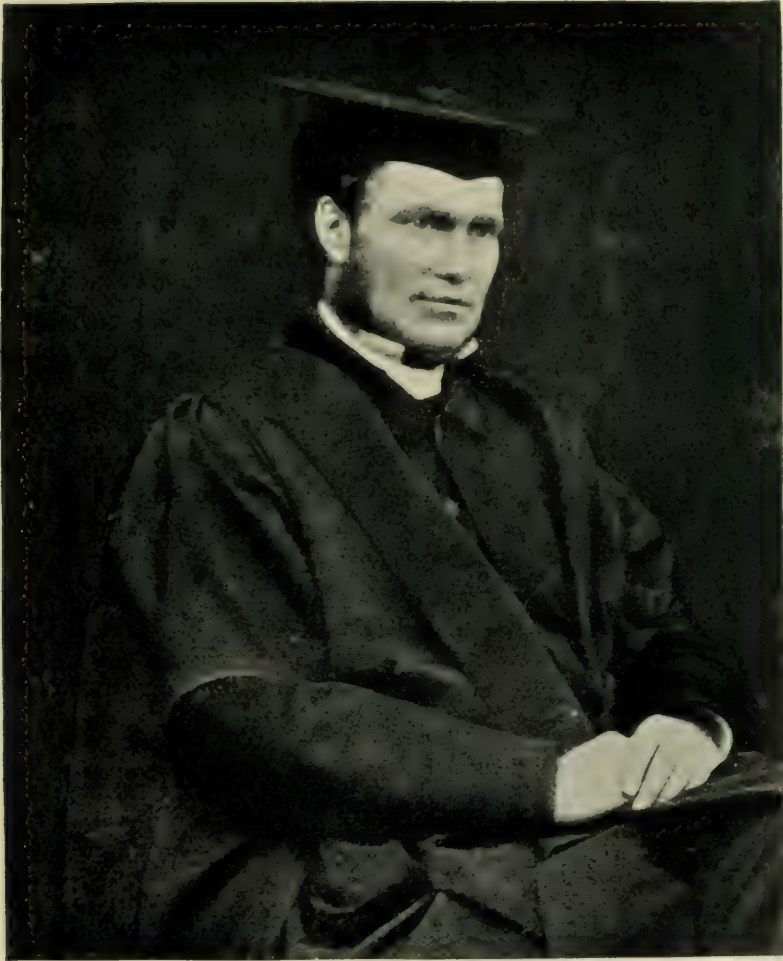
At the time of Dr. Welldon's accession in 1843 to the Head Mastership of Tonbridge there were only about forty-three

¹ See also p. 248.

boys in the School. The increase, however, was large and rapid, as many as twenty-five fresh entries a term being made between 1844 and 1845. The School list in 1844 shows 107 names in it; in 1854, 114; in 1864, 168; and in 1875, 235.¹

The Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, followed his brother to the School in 1844 as Assistant Master. In 1855 he took the place of the Rev. Thomas Brown, who had been for many years Usher or Second Master, and transferred his boarders to Judd House, adjoining the School on the north side, where he had about forty boys. He at first took the Fourth and then the Fifth Forms; afterwards for many years he had the general supervision of the Lower School, and the 'Suspension' (a form between the Third and Fourth) as his particular charge; afterwards he took the Upper Suspension, and finally, under the Rev. T. B. Rowe, he took the 'Remove.' For thirty-five years Mr. Welldon was a Master at the School, out of which he was for twenty-five Second Master. He was an excellent disciplinarian and form-master, and taught most carefully and thoroughly, taking great pains to aid boys to master their difficulties, and turning them out well prepared for the Upper School. His keen insight into character, kindness of manner and unwearied interest in the welfare of the School, and of Judd House in particular, attracted boys of all ages to him. His old House boys will also always look back with pleasure to their recollections of Mrs. Welldon, who happily still survives him, and is the mother of the Head Master of Harrow School, now (1898) made Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon. A brass lectern eagle (to be seen in the illustrations opposite pages 194 and 317), subscribed for by Old Tonbridgians and friends, was placed

¹ For a list of numbers in the School, see pp. 313-315.



THE REV. E. I. WELLDON

ÆTAT. 49

in the Chapel in memory of the Rev. E. I. Welldon in 1881, bearing the following inscription :—

‘In majorem Dei honorem et in piam memoriam viri reverendi Edward Ind Welldon, e magistris scholæ Tonbridgiensis per xxxv annos, toti huic scholæ unice dediti, discipulos singulos singulari amore prosecuti, posuerunt alumni collegæ amici.’

At his death in 1879 the office of Second Master was abolished in accordance with the Scheme of 1880.

Dr. Welldon in a short time after his appointment began to influence the tone of the School as regards corporal punishment. With some difficulty he introduced the custom of giving impositions in the place of the more forcible and more usual system of frequent appeals to the rod. He then turned his attention to providing for the spiritual wants of the School, and in 1848 made his first proposition to the Governors for the erection of a Chapel. They, however, did not then see the necessity for it, more especially as they had no funds at their disposal for the purpose.

About this time Dr. Welldon gave the School *the motto* it has since borne. In course of placing a shield with the School Arms in his study, and feeling the want of a motto, he put under it—‘*Deus dat incrementum*’—words he was often impressing on the boys.

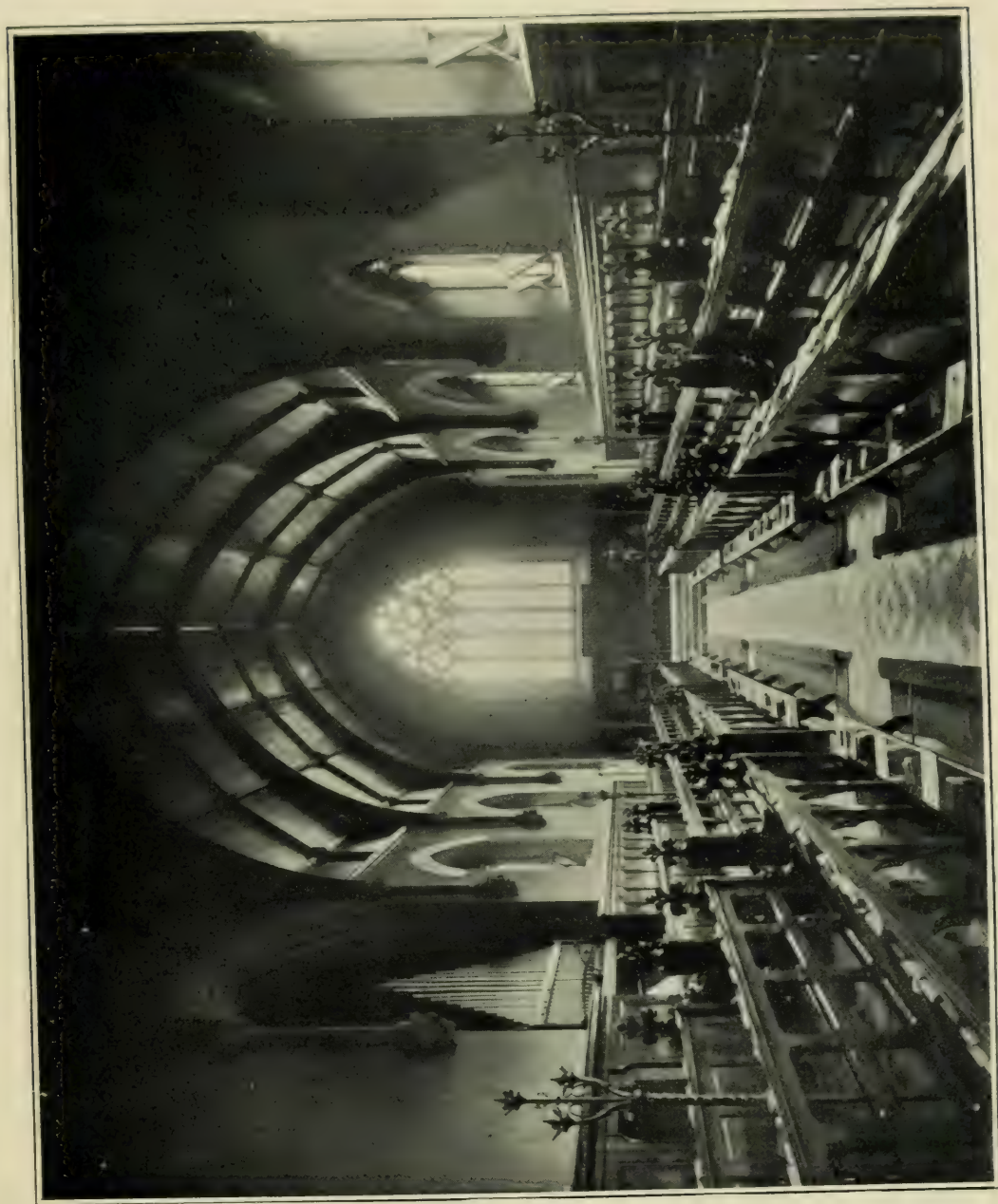
About 1851 a rather alarming fire broke out one winter holidays. Workmen were employed to make a class-room and studies in the roof over the Lower School, and they lighted a fire to melt their glue too near a large beam in the chimney: the fire smouldered till about two o’clock in the morning, when Henry Ewbank (who was reading for his degree in a bedroom facing the School), was startled by a blaze in the roof, and gave the alarm. Water had to be procured from the pond in the garden of Fosse Bank, then

the residence of Mr. William Gorham, so bad were the arrangements for water. Providentially, there was little wind, and in four hours the fire was got under.

On July 26th, 1853, the *Tercentenary* of the School was celebrated. It was the day of the Annual Visitation (Skinners' Day), which was commenced by a service at ten o'clock in the morning, with a sermon preached by Dr. Sumner, the Archbishop of Canterbury; there was a larger collection than usual of Old Boys and friends of the School, and Dr. Welldon was presented by the boys with a handsome silver vase, forming a centrepiece for a table, together with the plaster model of the School¹ which he afterwards gave to the School Museum.

In 1858 the increasing want of accommodation caused the erection of three wooden class-rooms (which lasted for thirty-six years) at the side of the playground; though small and inconvenient, they were all that the funds of the School would allow of the Governors erecting. The northernmost of these rooms, till 1864, served as Dr. Welldon's sixth form class-room; the middle one, besides being a class-room, served also for the boys' School Library, having shelves at one end. In answer to Dr. Welldon's pressing appeal for more room, the Governors were compelled to answer that through want of funds it was hopeless for them to consider at present the subject of further enlargements. However, the consent of the Governors was obtained in 1858 by the Doctor to the object he had had at heart for many years—the erection of a *School Chapel*, for which they allocated a site in the School grounds, on the condition that the School estate should be at no expense in the matter. The total cost, raised by subscriptions from Masters, the Governors, friends, and Old and Present Tonbridgians, was about £2500; and on May

¹ See *Illustrated London News*, Sept. 22, 1866.



INTERIOR OF THE 1859 CHAPEL

23rd, 1859, Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon, laid the foundation-stone, with this inscription on it:—

Hunc lapidem *akrogoniaion* ædis hujus ad majorem Dei gloriam, et in usum Scholæ Tunbridgiensis condendæ posuit Robertus, Episcopus Riponensis, a. d. x cal. Jun., A.D. MDCCCLIX Patroni, vicini, magistri, alumni pecuniam contulerunt J. I. Welldon, D.C.L., archididascolo; Wadmore et Baker, architectis; et G. Punnett, fabro. 'Nisi Dominus domum ædificaverit, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam.'

On October 25th, Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury, formally opened the Chapel, in the presence of the Governors, the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, and a number of visitors connected with the interests of the School. The design by Messrs. Wadmore and Baker was simple and effective; the building seated two hundred, and was not consecrated. The old elm-tree, under which the half-holiday roll-call was frequently taken, the survivor of a row of elms stretching down to the roadway, was cut down to make room for the Chapel.

The week-day morning and Sunday afternoon services in the School's first Chapel were heartily appreciated, especially by those who had had to attend the Parish Church twice on Sundays; the attendance there was now limited to Sunday mornings only. For thirty-three years the 1859 Chapel successfully fulfilled its purpose, and, though now superseded by a larger temporary building¹ and used as a School Museum, it is still held in veneration by those who worshipped in it during their School life. The following inscriptions are on brasses on the walls:—

In honorem Dei O. M. et memoriam rev. Vicesimi Knox, LL.B. Vicesimi Knox, S.T.P., et Thomæ Knox, S.T.P., qui per annos LXXII. deinceps huic scholæ præsiderunt, has fenestras² posuerunt filiae eorum nepotes amici discipuli debitæ pietatis memores.

¹ See p. 317.

² The two west windows.

Vic. Knox, LL.B., obiit anno Domini MDCCLXXX.

Vic. Knox, S.T.P., obiit viii Id. Sept. A.D. MDCCCXXI.

Th. Knox, S.T.P., obiit x Cal. Jun. A.D. MDCCCXLIII.

In memoriam pueri valde defleti
 Merrick Saffery Johnson qui
 Pridie Nonas Maias MDCCCLII
 In flumine Mado demersus mortem obiit
 Natus xv annos hanc fenestram posuerunt
 Parentes condiscipuli Ludimagistri.

In memoriam
 Filii piissimi Fratris amantissimi
 Gualteri Chippindale M.D.
 Hujus scholæ olim alumni
 Hanc fenestram
 Poni curaverunt ejus parentes.
 Obiit viii Id. Nov. MDCCCLXIX
 Annos xxxvii natus.

In affectionate memory of
 William Edward M'Gill, M.A.
 Pembroke College, Oxford
 for 20 years connected with this School
 as Scholar and Assistant Master
 His Schoolfellows, Colleagues, and Pupils
 Have placed this Tablet.
 Born 20 April 1840. Died 27 Sept. 1890.

The *Bonfire* was an old institution, intermitted from 1832 to 1841 in consequence of a serious accident with fireworks. In the latter year Tamplin, the Head Boy, induced Dr. Knox to permit the revival of it on condition that there were to be no fireworks, and for some little time after that there were none. For a fortnight or more before the 5th of November the Bonfire was the great subject of interest. To

meet the expenses of it a subscription was levied throughout the School, the amount being recoverable in the case of defaulters, especially among the Lower School, by the summary process of administering 'dabs,' generally performed by the sharp application of a stick or fives-bat to the open palm of the hand. The amount subscribed was increased by donations from the Masters, the Vicar, and the chief inhabitants of the town, and used to amount to some ten or twelve pounds. The preparations for the fire were made at the lower end of the playground. A tall pole, about thirty-five feet high, was driven into the ground, and surrounded with tar-barrels in a circle, so as to form a sort of chimney in the centre, in which the air circulated and drew up the flames. These barrels were in their turn surrounded by a thick coating of hop-bines; and the whole formed a conical pile rising to the height of thirty feet, and covering a circle of about seventy yards in circumference. The making up of the Guy Fawkes was intrusted to Killick,¹ the School porter; and at eight o'clock in the evening it was placed in the front hall of the School, to be inspected by the ladies and visitors who were invited in considerable numbers to see the fire from a safe position at the windows at the back of the School. Guy Fawkes was then carried down the playground, and hoisted to the top of the pole in the centre of the bonfire, which Killick lighted by creeping in through a hole left for the purpose. The townspeople used to fill the School grounds to see the sight; and altogether the scene was one not easily to be forgotten. When fairly alight the heat was intense, and the reflection cast a red glare upon the old Church and Castle. Fireworks were

¹ Killick, a familiar figure to many generations of boys—Dr. Knox's and Dr. Welldon's servant and coachman, and eventually School porter and bell-ringer—retired on a pension in 1875 after 50 years of service, and died at the age of eighty-seven in 1894.

let off by the boys ; and at the conclusion, between ten and eleven o'clock, water was poured over the burning mass, but the embers smouldered on for several days, and boys with a turn for cooking made use of them to roast potatoes, etc., obtained sometimes from the town, sometimes, it was hinted, from the garden of the Second Master. The Bonfire was discontinued in 1858, in consequence of the constant occurrence of accidents and, in 1857, of one fatal to a boy.

'I. H. E.' writes in *The Tonbridgian* of April 1861 :—

'On November 4th,¹ the day before the bonfire, as the fellows came out of morning school, were there not to be seen a couple of men digging out the old stump of the last year's pole, and implanting another into the hard gravel? Then what pleasure in getting in the way and gazing admiringly and comparing the length of the pole with those of preceding years! I suppose now that it did not quite reach the clouds. . . . Then empty barrels were threaded on this large needle, like beads, to serve as a chimney, from a great pile of the same heaped up in the School House stable-yard. This was followed by the erection of four double lines of fagots leaning against one another, and radiating from the pole, craftily devised to serve as flues—through which, and up the pole, we small boys used to creep, in a delicious terror of losing our way and being buried and burnt alive ; the lower part was filled in, I think, with fagots, and the upper part with hopbine, supplied by the munificence of neighbouring farmers, laden with which large wagons used to come creaking down the chestnut avenue, and leaving deep ruts on the turf—into which wagons, when empty, would swarm and cluster crowds of "younguns" to have the ride back that the old and merry wagoner would never deny them. In the afternoon of this and the following day, the heroes of the School, on whom we all looked with awe, had the privilege of a holiday "to build," their labour being rewarded and cheered with beer and songs ; we too had to tie moist and strong-smelling

¹ Of a year some time previous to 1861.

hopbine into fagots, or pass large basketfuls up the ladder, till our faces and hands were black and our hair was grey with the ashy leaves. This was varied by a universal saturnalia, a rolling about of empty barrels—occasionally, as your humble servant knew to his cost, not empty; a storming of piles of hopbine; a trundling of barrel-hoops; or a manful dragging about of large wagons containing the aforesaid heroes whenever they condescended to rest from their labours. Then, on the evening of the 5th, as a solitary youth might cross the playground, he would see the huge pile looming in front, with the bright School windows beyond; he would stumble over casks and fagots, and start when asked by a gruff voice, that namely of the watcher, “Who goes there?” And now it is six o’clock on the very evening; the playground is strangely silent and deserted, till you perceive muffled figures approaching one another in the dusk, puzzling over one another’s identity and producing sticks, crooked or otherwise, sometimes heavy with lead.¹ Perhaps, reader, you wonderingly ask the meaning of this disguise? Innocent, learn this, that after listening in the morning to a sermon, 99 per cent. of the School have gone round to Mercer’s and there bought dozens of those well-known rolls of white and blue and rosin; that all squibbing is forbidden while the bonfire is in progress, and very wisely, because ladies’ dresses are exceedingly combustible; and that all who are then caught squibbing are in danger of being sent to regions unilluminated and dull. Latterly, however, before the fireworks commence, squibbing is allowed, and then the air is filled with circling streams of light, and the crackers bang, and little unsuspected sparks burst into flame in dangerous proximity to your face, being allowed everywhere but near the bonfire and near the little room in which the curious see through the window strange stars and

¹ Mr. A. de Fonblanque (at the School 1842-46) writes:—‘The sticks “heavy with lead” were probably what were known in my later years as squirrel bolts. We got an ash stick, notched one end in several places, bound thick brown paper about it for four inches and ran in lead to the mould thus formed. I never knew of any squirrel having fallen a victim to this weapon, but it was the fashion to have and to carry one in our walks abroad. We also affected walking-sticks of as crooked a form as we could find.’

circles. But now the squibs have died out, and the company gather in front of the little barrel, sand-filled, in which are set the fireworks. . . . Perhaps to this display is added "Mrs. Guy," though I am unaware that she had any existence, except in the ingenious mind of Mr. Mercer. She, poor thing, is expected to perform suttee for her doomed husband in a certain fire-spouting car, which she ought to drive madly round and round in her agony; but she is but mortal, and has seldom heroism enough to die with that spirit and fierceness that is expected of her by her immolators. Slowly, sullenly she burns, steadily resisting unto the last with English doggedness, and refusing at least to gratify her tormentors. In vain is it that the band, much tormented by sundry fiery missiles, play "The Old English Gentleman": they cannot inspire her with the wild fury of the Hindoo.'

The first *Old Boys' Cricket Match* was played in 1848, and has been an annual fixture ever since. At the match in 1859 a conversation took place between A. Knox (1833-43), A. de Fonblanque (1842-46), and Tom Nottidge (1845-54), with the result that a dinner was held at the Ship at Greenwich, De Fonblanque acting as Hon. Sec., when about seventeen sat down, and from that time until the present, with four or five exceptions, there has been an Old Tonbridgian Dinner every year. Tom Nottidge was Hon. Sec. of the Dinner Committee from 1860 to 1865, when he went abroad, and W. W. Streeten (1851-52) was elected in his place. He held office till 1873, and was then succeeded by his brother C. A. Streeten (1851-56), who remained Sec. until 1884, in which year G. J. Low (1859-65), who had recently returned from India, was elected Hon. Sec., and remained so until the formation of the Old Tonbridgian Society in 1886,¹ when the management of the Dinner passed to the O.T. Society.

¹ See p. 300.

The first number of *The Tonbridgian* was issued on June 1, 1858, and the original form has been adhered to ever since. It was arranged that the editors should be the first five boys in the School for the time-being. At that time there were some particularly able boys in the Sixth Form, the names of eleven members of the Sixth of 1858 appearing on the walls of the Upper School as having won distinctions at the Universities,—H. St. J. Reade, S. O. B. Ridsdale, C. G. Isaacson, T. T. Falkner, R. H. Burrows, W. E. M'Gill, H. J. M'Gill, S. Greatheed, E. A. Brown, J. Greatheed, and H. E. P. Platt. *The Tonbridgian* was thus conducted from the outset with considerable skill.

In after times the editors varied in number from five to three, generally about three; when any of them were leaving fresh ones were co-opted by their colleagues. At the present time, under Dr. Wood's *régime*, the two editors are appointed by the Head Master. The literary education gained by the editors was of some value, and put to the test their resources. Sometimes the editors had to write Articles, Verses, Correspondence, 'to fill up'—in fact, the whole paper; for contributions from the School have always been somewhat difficult to obtain. In the opening number the editors expressed the fear that *The Tonbridgian* might expire in the course of the year because the new race who would, in due course, occupy the position of their first supporters might lack, not the ability, but the spirit and determination of their predecessors. 'Exert yourselves, then, ye Tonbridgians, raise your paper to a position worthy of the School to which ye belong, and maintain it there for many long years; a token at once of your talent and of that still more valuable quality, perseverance.' The perseverance has been there as well as the ability, in varying degrees, for some forty years now, and *The Tonbridgian* is

as vigorous as ever. Those who have been editors of it remember the perseverance that is required, and they will be interested to know that so early in its history as the sixth number the editors began the lament for want of 'copy'—a want which has since pretty regularly exercised the editors' minds during the whole term of the forty years of *The Tonbridgian's* existence.

The first cricket match chronicled in the first number was against 'Mr. Fleming's Pupils,' and the School Eleven contained the well-known names of W. Boyd, H. St. J. Reade, R. H. Burrows, S. O. B. Ridsdale, R. Burra, and E. Estridge. Then the *Boating Club*¹ is announced as fairly afloat, its 'fit-out' consisting of two light randans from Maidstone with some local pair-oars. The Club consisted of about twenty members, but did not last long. There was the *Debating Society*, flourishingly carried on with the stock subjects usual at that time—the No-Popery cry, Ghosts, and Jews' admittance to Parliament. The majority of the Society were then strongly anti-Popery, favourable to Ghosts, and against the admittance of Jews to Parliament. Other subjects found in the early numbers are bird-architecture and eggs, France, sketches on the cricket-field, papers on great men, correspondence, poetry in bulk, and queries. The Society has since been carried on with varying fortunes and somewhat intermittently. In 1871 it temporarily disappeared; in 1874 it was re-established; in 1896-7 it again was given up; in 1897-8 it had a successor in a small Society among the Day-boys, A-K.

By 1863 the financial deficit on the publication had become so great that *The Tonbridgian* was in danger of becoming extinct. Hitherto the subscriptions to the paper had been voluntary. The price was always sixpence a number—nine or ten numbers to a year—until November 1893, when the

¹ See p. 356.

paper was enlarged and reduced to six numbers a year and the price raised to ninepence. The finances were put straight by Dr. Welldon consenting, on the strong representations of the editors, to make the subscription by the Boarders compulsory ; and subsequently, as the balance in its favour has increased, the surplus has been handed over to the Games Fund of the day. During the last twenty years *The*



THE CRICKET PAVILION

Tonbridgian has widened its news columns. The achievements and movements of Old Boys have had more attention paid to them, the School news is given in greater detail, the cricket scores are given in a fuller form, illustrations have been occasionally introduced, accounts of football matches are given at length, and Masters have often lent their powerful aid to its columns. As you turn through the past

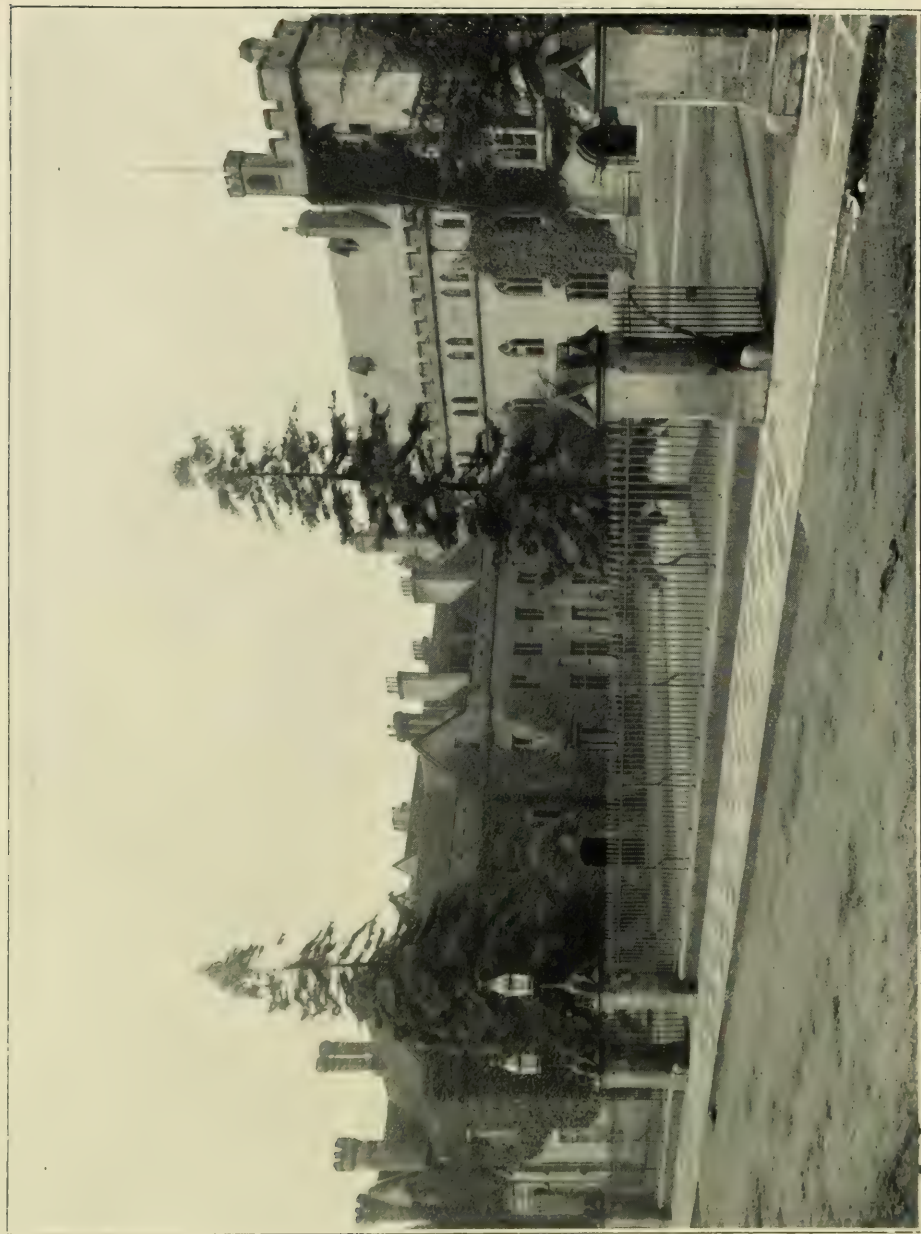
and present numbers you find a complete history of the School in detail, and an excellent living picture of its daily life in all its phases. It is to the credit of the editors, present and past, that it has always been kept up to a high level through the varying circumstances of difficulty which a life of twoscore years must naturally present. In later years, in Dr. Wood's time, a censorship was established, but it has been but slightly used.

The *Cricket Pavilion*, of ornamental brickwork, was built by subscription, at a cost of £370, in 1860, under the gratuitous superintendence of Mr. J. F. Wadmore, the architect and Old Tonbridgian, always a friend to the School's interests. In 1891 it was enlarged and made more commodious by the addition of a dressing-room fitted with lockers, and lavatories with baths and hot and cold water.

The avenue of chestnut-trees along the north-east side of the Cricket Field was planted by the Skinners' Company, and the tree at the north-west end of the Second Cricket Ground was planted by Dr. Welldon in honour of the First-class in 'Greats' obtained at Oxford by Bampffield in 1845.

In 1862 Dr. Welldon, in answer to the Governors' inquiry as to the best disposition of a portion of the money realised by the sale of School property, part of the Sandhills estate, to the Midland Railway Company for the purposes of building St. Pancras Goods Station (see plan opposite page 70), recommended the erection of *new School buildings*, and the purchase of the ground of five houses on the south side of the School, as property likely to be valuable at a future period; three of these houses, including Tom Card's Tuckshop and what is now Ferox Place, together with their gardens, were bought by the School in 1866, as well as a strip of land behind the School House. The total cost of this purchase and of the new buildings was £15,272.





THE SCHOOL, 1864—PART OF FRONT VIEW

The foundation-stone of these new buildings was laid on May 9, 1863, by the Governors, and the inscription runs as follows :—

Hanc Scholam ab Andrea Judd, milite, fundatam et munifice dotatam, A.D. MDLIII. curatores ejus honorata Pellipariorum Societas de integro struxerunt et ædibus cum amplioribus tum magis hodiernis discipulorum usibus accommodatis ornaverunt. Lapidem auspicalem posuit vii^{mo} idus Maias, A.D. MDCCCLXIII Georgius Legg, Armiger, hujus Societatis præfectus annuus G. Trist, F. Howell, S. Wix, E. Turner, Custodibus; T. G. Kensit, Notario; J. I. Welldon, E. I. Welldon, Ludimagistris; E. H. Burnell, Architecto; G. Punnett, Redemtore.

‘Timor Domini principium sapientiæ.’—PROV. i. v. 7.

Several newspapers, coins of the day, and photographs of Masters and boys, were hermetically enclosed in a leaden box, which was placed in the middle of the foundation-stone. The final demolition of the old buildings and the occupation of the new took place at the commencement of the Midsummer term, 1864.

The style of the architecture of these buildings is Early English Decorated, and the material used is the sandstone found in the neighbouring quarries. The building faces south-east, as the former did, and stands back from the road about thirty-five yards. The new School was a great improvement on the old one. For the School House, consisting of about sixty boys, the system of cubicles was adopted for the elder boys. There was a large room (added to in 1894) heated with hot-water pipes, containing cubicles, or bedrooms and studies in one, each 12 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches broad, the partitions running to the height of 6 feet into an open roof 25 feet high—thus giving plenty of light and air. It is true that those who had had separate studies in the old School with open fireplaces,

small though those studies were, regretted their loss; but the boys on the whole were the gainers. The low ceilings of the School House, and small rooms with three beds in each and connecting-doors between them, looked very much out of date by the time the new buildings were erected, but the loosely fitting casement windows and doors used to let in such copious supplies of air that no harm seemed to result. It was fortunate that there had never been much illness in the House, for the School, hitherto, was quite innocent of a Sanatorium. The Sixth Form class-room, one of the wooden class-rooms built in 1858 in the playground, was hot in summer, cold and draughty in winter. The Fifth and Fourth Forms were taught in the old Upper School, and the Suspension and Second and First Forms in the Lower School. In these the discordant sounds and clashing collision of voices were distracting and detrimental to the efforts of the weaker-voiced Master. The boys were apt sometimes to enjoy this state of affairs, as it had its humorous side, and distraction was often what they were yearning for. But the well-warmed, well-ventilated, well-lighted class-rooms of the 1864 buildings, the new large School (divided in 1894 into three class-rooms and used for the Junior School), the new dining-hall, and the airy infirmary, added to the comfort of all.

In 1867 the Rev. J. R. Little opened Park House as an additional boarding-house, to hold twenty boys. In 1890 it was enlarged by Mr. Stokoe to hold thirty-four.

In 1873 a set of covered *Hand Fives Courts* was built by subscription at a cost of about £700. These courts were placed in the south-east corner of the Second Cricket Ground, and consisted of one double court with a buttress, one without a buttress (buttress afterwards added), and one single plain court. A bicycle shed was afterwards added and an open

court, but this court was never popular, so it was roofed in and used for the gear of the Games Committee. In 1894 these courts were renovated, and in 1895 three more were built by the side of the 1887 Gymnasium.

The twenty years, 1868-1888, will always be regarded as a distinct epoch in the history of Tonbridge School, and indeed of English education. It was the period of Reform, stormy, but healthful. For Tonbridge the outcome of thirty years may be easily measured. In 1868 the Skinners' Company possessed one school of 178 boys, cramped by many disabling restrictions: in 1898 it has four schools, all flourishing, all well appointed, and containing in all more than 1000 scholars.

The Endowed Schools Reform for England began in 1858. The task undertaken was at once wide in extent and full of detail. It embraced many hundreds of schools differing in history, in importance, and in all their circumstances, from Eton to the smallest village schools with nothing for endowment but some ancient and dilapidated building. Of this multitude, seven—Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury—were selected (Public Schools Acts, 1858-1868): the treatment of these would show what difficulties lay in the way, and by what means they might be surmounted. Ten years were spent in inquiry, and when the Report was published, a Special Commission was created for these schools, and began the task of legislation. By another set of Acts (Endowed Schools Acts, 1864, 1869) the great mass of Endowed Schools was then taken in hand, the Commissioners for these being Lord Lyttelton, the Rev. H. Robinson, and Mr. H. J. Roby, and with them a body of Assistant Commissioners, Mr. C. J. Elton and others. The

first step of Lord Lyttelton and his colleagues was to issue to all schools two sets of questions—one addressed to the Governors and one to the Head Master. The replies of the Skinners and of Dr. Welldon give a picture of the School as it was in June 1865. The population of Tonbridge was 7000—not quite two-thirds of what it is now. The School income was £3613 gross and £2643 net. The number of boys was 172. No boy residing outside the town attended the School as a Day-boy. There was no teaching at all of Natural Science: classes for Science had existed, but had been discontinued. Præpostors were appointed from the Sixth Form only—boys who had been confirmed. After-noon School ended with prayers in the class-rooms. There was no covered place for play in wet weather.

The Schools Enquiry Commission, appointed in 1864, issued their Report in 1867-8. The following Report of Mr. C. J. Elton relating to Tonbridge reviews the situation at that time:—

‘This School is already of considerable importance, and its revenues will within forty years be increased so largely that it is necessary to consider with much minuteness the merits of the Scheme by which it is governed.

‘In three years the revenues will very probably be increased by £1800 or £2000 yearly; after a further augmentation a few years later, they will become very great in 1906, when an important building lease of land in London will fall in. The probable revenue has been variously estimated at £80,000 per annum (by Mr. Gladstone, when Chancellor of the Exchequer), and at £20,000 per annum by the School authorities. It will probably much exceed the latter estimate. The Founder’s intentions were:—(1) To provide free instruction in grammar to the boys residing in Tonbridge and “the adjacent country”; and (2) To benefit the town by bringing boarders to the houses of the Head Master and of the inhabitants.

‘The School having become rich by accident, as it may be said, the Founder’s intentions have been disregarded in most points. The instruction is comparatively expensive, and it is not considered desirable that townspeople, not being Masters in the School, should receive boarders. In one matter, however, his (supposed) intention is followed in a manner which threatens to destroy the usefulness of his School. In the Schemes of 1825 and 1844 the words “adjacent country” have been construed to mean a district measured along the roads by a radius of ten miles from Tonbridge Church. All boys whose parents have *bonâ fide* resided within this district for five years are on the foundation; all others are in “the second class.” Boys of both classes are eligible to the sixteen Founders’ Exhibitions, each worth £100 per annum, for which a yearly competitive examination is held; *but foundationers, if duly qualified, are to be preferred to all others.* No one knows what is the due qualification; the parents contend, with some reason, that every foundationer must be preferred, if there is a reasonable hope that he will pass through Oxford or Cambridge.

‘Great disputes have arisen on this matter between such parents and the Masters and Examiners of the School, and legal proceedings have more than once been threatened. It is found that when the number of foundationers in the fifth and sixth forms is small, idleness is encouraged by this rule, and deserving boys of the second class are disheartened. It is not known that the Founder intended any such distinction of classes, nor, if he did so intend, is there any reason for retaining the present system. The parents of the foundationers are not the tradesmen of Tonbridge, but for the most part persons of a somewhat higher social position, living in the place in order to gain the local privilege above-mentioned for their sons. It may fairly be doubted whether the privilege was created in 1825 for their benefit. The Governors (the Skinners’ Company), the Head and Assistant Masters, and the Examiners appointed from time to time by All Souls College and the Skinners’ Company, are all sensible

of the evils now produced by it, and wish that the scheme may be improved.

‘Four classical Exhibitions of great value are too much for the School in its present condition. Two at least of them should be given for proficiency in mathematics and modern languages. At present a small number of boys (about three per cent.) go to the Universities, and fewer still would go if these classical prizes were diminished in number. At present the gain of an Exhibition is often a loss to the boy.

‘The Exhibitions should be thrown open to competition, increased in number, reduced in value, and apportioned between a classical and a modern department. More minor Exhibitions tenable at the School should be provided. An attempt lately made to get these small Exhibitions established by the Governors has failed since the date of my visit.

‘Taking into account the professions which are usually chosen by the boys on leaving School, it seems very necessary that a modern department should in some way be created.

Character of
instruction and
suggestions for
its alteration.

A “modern form” existed for a short time; but the fees were too high for its success, and separate rooms with separate Masters were required. Latin should still be taught to all the boys, but modern languages might replace classical composition and the study of Greek for boys on the modern side of the School. At present the teaching is mainly classical, with a fair amount of instruction in French, mathematics, and some other “extra subjects.” The classical teaching is good. The sixth form is well advanced, and the scholars examined by me did very well in Thucydides and Juvenal, and passed a good examination in ancient history. One of the Exhibitioners was well informed in modern history, but I should not think that sufficient importance was attached to this subject. The younger classes did well. Their construing of easy authors was accurate, and their knowledge of Latin and Greek grammar was satisfactory. I was much pleased with the mathematical papers sent up by some of the higher boys during my visit, but there is a tendency in the two

highest forms to neglect mathematics and modern languages, the whole tendency of the School being classical. Much more attention should be paid to modern subjects. I cannot speak too highly of the care taken by the Head Master to maintain the discipline and promote the comfort of the whole School. There is a fine Chapel and a good playground, and the arrangements for boarders in the School House are excellent.

‘Considering the approaching increase of the revenues of this charity, I think that the following alterations should be made, in addition to those above proposed :—

‘When the income expands, the fees for tuition should be considerably reduced. The necessity for paying private tutors should be removed. No charge should be made for French or mathematics. The modern department should be entirely separated from the classical School. The salaries of the Masters should be raised, and not, as now, paid chiefly by the Head and Second Masters. Two public Examiners at least should be annually appointed. If possible, public Examiners in the modern languages should be provided annually. The Second Master should be responsible to the Head Master, and not, as now, to the Governors alone. When the course of instruction is somewhat changed, and local privileges abolished, the School will rise prominently into notice.

Suggestions
for the future
government of
the School.

‘The tradesmen of Tonbridge are not, on the whole, satisfied with the state of the School. It is true that the large number of the boarders in the School House and other houses gives a great stimulus to trade. Again, many people are attracted by the comparative cheapness of the education for day-boys, to live at Tonbridge for the three¹ years necessary to gain the full privileges of the foundation. But they cannot send their sons to the School for two reasons: the education is so thoroughly classical, and they fear class prejudices among the boys. There is one tradesman’s son from the town now in the School. No such feeling has ever been displayed

The position of
the tradesmen of
the town as
regards the
School.

¹ Five years. See p. 175, Sect. xxxi.

towards him, but the suspicion of such an evil as social pride among the present set of boys is in itself a great misfortune. There is not, after all, such a great separation of ranks as has been imagined. If the School were thrown more open to the tradesmen of the town, it is absurd to suppose that the present set of boys would be injured by their society. It is not anticipated that the very poor tradesmen would in any case use the foundation, although without doubt the clever son of the poorest man should have a chance of entering the town School by means of an Exhibition, or after an Examination. If modern classes were fairly established, I think that a good many of the wealthier shopkeepers would use the School for their children, and it is possible that the fear of such a result has hitherto impeded the free development of this modern department. It is not unlikely that many of these boys would choose to go to the University if successful in gaining a good Exhibition. At present the system of education is that of a large public school sending a majority of its scholars to the University, but the results are disproportionate to the means employed, as has been shown above. Few go to Oxford and Cambridge, and of those few some had better remain away. A young man without money, and destined for one of the minor professions, cannot properly afford to spend three years in taking a bare degree or small honours, even though he has taken a rich Exhibition from the School. All the scholars, after reaching the middle of the School, should have an option of preparing specially for their various professions, with a chance of help from Exhibitions.

The establish-
ment of a
Middle School.

‘It would no doubt be a good thing for the town if a Middle School could be established in connection with the Grammar School, which would supply the latter with a succession of industrious boys promoted by merit shown in the Annual Examinations. The funds of the charity will be quite sufficient in a few years to do this.

Original object
of the School.

‘It may be observed that the School was intended to benefit the poorer inhabitants of the town. This may be collected from the facts that the endowment was originally of

very trifling value, and that the Statutes, as approved by Archbishop Parker, provided for the gratuitous instruction of such day-boys as could write competently and read English and Latin perfectly.

‘In 1765 the Skinners’ Company took counsel with the most eminent lawyers as to the extent of the freedom of the School, and resolved “that the children of the town and parish of Tonbridge qualified as above described, should be instructed without payment of any consideration, except the statutable entrance fee.” The Exhibitions also were defined to be for the benefit of “poor scholars.”

‘A sum of money was bequeathed by a Mr. Strong in the last century “for the apprenticing to some marine business of a scholar educated at the great School in Tonbridge.” The Head Master is desirous of claiming the income of this fund as an Exhibition for a boy from his School meant for the naval service, civil engineering, ship-building, or the like. The inhabitants of the town are, however, opposed to this plan, asserting, with some reason, that too much of the benefit of the charity has already been diverted from the tradesmen and poorer residents in Tonbridge.’

Extract from the Commissioners’ Report :—

‘This School was founded by Sir Andrew Judde, Alderman of London, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. He reserved the usual power of administration to himself during his life, and after his death bequeathed the government to the Skinners’ Company, to be exercised with the advice of All Souls College, Oxford.

‘This bequest was attempted to be set aside, but it was eventually and fully confirmed by two statutes of the 14th and 31st years of Queen Elizabeth.

‘The School continued on this footing up to the date of the Report of the Charity Commission (1819); but a suit in Chancery having been instituted respecting the School estates, and the application of them, a decree was made in 1820, directing an inquiry before a Master of the Court with a view to the enlarge-

ment of the Scheme; and upon his report two orders have been made by the Court in 1825 and 1844, containing a full Scheme accordingly, which the Governors have published under the title of Statutes and Regulations, and of which we have received a copy. Under this scheme the School is now governed. We have not been furnished with any copies of the early documents of this foundation, but the first twenty clauses of the Scheme (thirty-four in all) would appear from internal evidence to be substantially from the Founder's hands. The Commissioners mention an instrument called the Statute of the School of Tonbridge, of the 6th of Elizabeth, conveying part of Sir A. Judde's intentions, and in which three points may be noted:—

‘1st. That boarders are distinctly recognised.

‘2nd. That a somewhat stringent entrance examination, including perfect reading of Latin as well as English, and writing, is provided; and

‘3rd. That (apparently) a boy was to be dismissed if after five years he had not “learnt his grammar.”

‘The Letters Patent contained a provision similar to that in those for the foundation of the Birmingham School, that the whole property of the endowment should be applied solely to the payment of two Masters, and to repairs. In neither case does this provision appear to have been adhered to.

‘The Skinners’ Company asserted a claim similar to that of the Mercers’ Company in the case of St. Paul’s School, to the absolute ownership of the proceeds of the property, after making certain payments out of it. The payments appear to have included the maintenance of the School, at least on a certain scale and within the limits of the original area, the town and parish of Tonbridge. The Commissioners, however, doubted if the claim could be maintained, and suggested that it should be solved by a judicial decision. A suit,¹ as stated above, was accordingly instituted, and it was decided in 1821 (and the decision confirmed on appeal) that the School was entitled to the most valuable part of the

¹ See Appendix II.

property disposed of by Sir A. Judde, viz. the estates situated in St. Pancras and All Hallows, the annual rental of which at that date was £3190, and to an insignificant contribution out of the remaining estates towards the expenses of the Skinners' visitation, and of repairing the old school-house. The new Scheme enlarged the area for Foundationers as aforesaid, established a second class of boys as distinct from the Foundationers, namely boys from any part of the United Kingdom, at a considerably higher rate of payment (no part of the education being absolutely gratuitous to any boys, except Latin and Greek, according to the rule often in force in ancient Grammar Schools); defined the number of boarders, the number and value of the Exhibitions, the position and emoluments of the Masters, the Examinations, and other details. But it has not essentially varied the character of the School, as it has been from its foundation. It is essentially a Classical School, or, as we should say, a School of the first grade, and in its predominant character it is a Boarding School. The Company, with the advice of All Souls, have the general power of government and regulation, but the Head Master, subject to such power, has the entire charge of the studies and discipline of the boys.

'The Governors state that no material increase of the revenues is in early prospect. Mr. Elton, however, says that in about three years probably there will be an increase of perhaps £2000 a year, and another somewhat later. But the great increase above alluded to will not be till 1906.

'The net School income is stated on an average of five years at £2643. Great additions are to be made to this in respect of payments for board and for various *extras*; but on the whole we do not think that the present amount of endowment is such as to warrant us, considering the work actually done by the School, in advising any essential change in its objects.

'The boys, especially the boarders, are manifestly for the most part sons of gentry; though a small number only go direct to the Universities, many go into the army and civil service; a very fair proportion of them are above the age of sixteen, which is an

admitted test of the character of a school, and the School is of well-established repute among the higher Schools of the country.

‘The amount of payment, especially for day-boys, is a fair question for consideration. But Mr. Elton does not suggest material reduction till the revenues are increased ; and considering the social position of the boarders, and that they do substantially benefit by the existence of the endowment. The highest bill was £128, the lowest £70, the average £95.

‘The instruction given in the School is in the main uniform, and there does not appear to be a Modern Department in it. Mr. Elton says there was a “modern form,” and that it was dropped from want of space, and from the fees being too high. The Head Master alludes probably to this when he says there were Physical Science Classes, which have been discontinued.

‘It is a question whether Mr. Elton is right in advising the creation of a Modern Department, wholly separate from the Classical ; but it seems clear that to some extent the balance inclines too much in favour of Classics, and, though cautiously and probably only with changes in detail, it should be redressed. Mr. Elton says that non-classical subjects are “neglected in the higher forms” ; and the Head Master himself states expressly that “little encouragement is given to *mathematics and other studies*.”

‘We do not think it necessary to go into detail on this subject. Valuable suggestions will be found upon it in the brief Report of Mr. Elton ; nor can it be supposed that the Governors would find any difficulty in dealing with the matter, with such aid as they would receive from a man of the ability and experience of Dr. Welldon, the Head Master.

‘There is, then, the usual question of local privileges for foundationers. The area for the enjoyment of these privileges is measured by a radius of ten miles from Tonbridge Church. This is large compared with such a case as Bedford ; and perhaps, considering the rural character of the district, no relaxation as to day-boys would have any great practical effect ; but as to boarders it would be material.

‘Again, though there is no exclusion of an absolute character, as at Bedford, of non-foundationers from Exhibitions and Prizes, there is a very invidious and objectionable distinction made to their prejudice. No non-foundationer can enjoy any of the valuable Exhibitions of the School, if a foundationer on examination can be found “duly qualified.”

‘Mr. Elton states, and it is obviously inevitable, that so indeterminate a ground of preference has led to constant disputes; and the parents of foundationers have contended, not unreasonably it would seem, that their boys have a right to election, as against others, if they have the bare *minimum* of attainment that would enable the holder to pass through the Universities.

‘We think this distinction should be abolished: and we venture to recommend, following our general rule, that the foundationers should be chosen by competition, and that the foundation should eventually (with due consideration for the vested interests of present residents) be open to all England, as much as those of Eton and Winchester.

‘We should add, that Mr. Elton says of the whole School that the teaching is “very good of its kind,” and speaks with unqualified and hearty approval and admiration of its discipline, comfort, and general arrangements.

‘As soon as the increase of £2000 a year, which Mr. Elton thinks that there is reason to expect, shall accrue, we are of opinion that the claims of the neighbourhood to good second-grade and third-grade schools should be considered. Such schools should probably be day schools. But their precise character and situation ought to be left to be determined by the Governors.

‘The Governing Body should, in our opinion, be remodelled in accordance with our general recommendations. The Skinners’ Company should name one-half, the other half should be named by the Provincial Board, which we shall hereafter describe.’

The chief object of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, as defined in the Act itself, was ‘*to promote the greater efficiency*

of the Schools, and to carry into effect the main designs of the Founders, by putting a liberal education within the reach of children of all classes'—a truly attractive programme. The meaning attached to the terms used — 'greater efficiency,' 'liberal education,' 'all classes'—had by this time received ample illustration in the new schemes prepared for the seven selected schools. These schemes gave grounds for many hopes, but also for many fears. The reforms were bold and thorough: exclusive privileges were swept away; ancient customs were abrogated; governing bodies of historical renown were compelled to admit strangers; on schools wherein Classics had reigned, new studies were imposed, some of them already more or less recognised, some never heard of before. If Winchester and Eton received so drastic a treatment, what might not less conspicuous Schools anticipate?

Perhaps, of all Schools, those belonging to City Companies had most reason to dread interference, and this not because of any neglect, but because of the care with which they had been governed. The Companies, with all their peculiarities of history and organisation, were identified with their Schools. To them, the idea of seeing strangers enter their council-rooms was nothing short of abhorrent. These admitted, habits of business, long-established principles settled by usage, the mutual comprehensions which make explanations superfluous, could not last, and the chief charm of the brotherhood would be gone. Moreover, the Commissioners were said to be men with convictions—men not to be deterred by any over-scrupulous fear of injuring strong interests or wounding cherished feelings.

There was, however, an interval of grace. One of the provisions of the Act was that the actual Governors of any School should have the first say. They might of their own motion, if they so wished, prepare a scheme and submit it to

the Commissioners. The Governors of Tonbridge took this course, submitting the *Skinners' Company's Scheme*, 1870.

The interest of this Scheme lies in two paragraphs, the first and the last; these were meant to be taken together. Section I. ran thus:—‘The Skinners’ Company and their successors shall continue to be the Governors, and shall have the entire control and administration of the rents and revenues, according to the Charter of King Edward VI., A.D. 1553.’ And at the end was the following *Memorandum*:—‘The Governors propose to found a Second Grade School at Tonbridge or some adjacent locality, *provided* they are enabled to endow the same out of certain funds arising from the residuary estate of Sir Thomas Smythe, under his Will, and certain other funds possessed by the Company and applicable to the granting of loans.’ This proposal secured at once the goodwill of Tonbridge.

For the next five years (1870-1875) no progress was made. No doubt the Commissioners had their hands full. Mr. Forster’s great Elementary Education Act, 1870, created much work in the adaptation to new conditions of the smaller educational endowments, not grammar schools, and for these alone several hundreds of new schemes were framed and passed. Other cases were taken early because pressing. At Tonbridge, Governors, Masters, and the public were held in suspense. Some hopes were raised when, in November 1872, Mr. Latham, one of the Assistant Commissioners for Endowed Schools, visited the town, and collected from all quarters information and suggestions. A public meeting was held, at which Mr. Latham was present, and a Committee of townsmen was appointed, with Mr. Homersham Cox, O.T., as chairman. This Committee addressed a letter to the Commissioners urging them to accept the Skinners’ offer to retain them as sole Governors.

But by this time agitation had begun in Tonbridge. The town had divided itself into two parties, the one consisting of the Committee and of those who wished, by retaining the Skinners' Company as sole Governors, to secure the offered Second Grade School: the other, of those who desired a mixed body of Governors, on the pattern of those recently created for Eton, Rugby, and the other selected Schools, containing representatives of the most important local interests, and of education in general. Moreover, it was remarked that the offer in the *Memorandum* was conditional: it depended on the disposal of the Smythe Charity; and a serious doubt had now grown whether the law would allow any part of that Charity to be so applied. There were disquiet and delay. It was understood that the Governors, not knowing whether their own powers were to be retained, were unwilling to undertake expenditure required for the efficient working of the School.

Against this delay and these results Dr. Welldon and his Masters felt constrained to protest. In a joint-letter, 3rd March 1873, addressed to Members of the House of Commons, urging the re-appointment of the Commission, they say: '*The School has risen from 55 to 234. During these thirty years opinions on Education have changed. At present we are at a standstill. Cramped by the Scheme of 1825, which creates within the School invidious distinctions unknown to our Founder, and awards our Exhibitions for Classics only, we are unable to introduce Physical Science, Drawing, and other subjects, and are anxiously looking for the action of the Commission.*'

But the time was not propitious. The period of five years for which Lord Lyttelton's Commission had been appointed was drawing to its close. They had done much work, and had provoked many animosities. The Govern-

ment which had selected them had gone out of office; the new Government of 1874 had come in to redress the mistakes of excessive zeal. The Endowed Schools Commission was dissolved, and its powers transferred to the Charity Commission. Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Roby had to leave their work half done, and new hands had to take it up. No one could foresee the end of delays. The town, disturbed and anxious, sent a deputation, 14th October 1875, to Skinners' Hall, and received an assurance that 'the Company were still willing, in the event of a Scheme substantially in accordance with that proposed by the Governors in 1870 being carried and established, to apply towards the Building and Endowment of a Second Grade School at Tonbridge, a sum not less than £10,000, but not exceeding £15,000, provided the consent of the Charity Commissioners was obtained to the application of such an amount out of the Funds referred to in the Memorandum.' The deputation retired satisfied; instead of the words *at Tonbridge, or some adjacent locality*, they now had simply *at Tonbridge*; they hardly noticed the introduction of the *event* on which the offer was made to depend, and did not measure the meaning of the phrase *substantial agreement*.

At last, towards the end of 1875, the 'Scheme for the *Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight*, in the town of Tonbridge,' appeared as 'Draft Published (C. C. No. 57),' this being the first of the five or six stages through which every Scheme had to pass. It was at once seen that the intentions of the Commissioners, as embodied in this Draft Scheme, were irreconcilably opposed to those of the Governors. The Skinners were not to be retained as sole Governors; their proposal of a Lower School from the Smythe Funds was left without mention. The new Governors were to be a composite body—eight nominated by the Com-

pany, one each by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by All Souls College, Oxford, by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, by the Quarter Sessions, by the Archdeaconry, and two by resident householders—fifteen persons in all. A Middle School was to be created *in or near the town of Tonbridge*, not from the Smythe Funds, but by the accumulation in the course of years of unapplied surplus, if any, of Sir A. Judd's School. These proposals pleased nobody : not the School, for its accounts showed at that time no surplus, but an annual deficit ; not the town, which saw its Middle School made to depend on an *if*—*i.e.* in effect postponed for thirty years,—and the locality defined not as *at*, but as *in or near the town of Tonbridge* ; not the Governors, who were to be removed from their patrimony. The rest of the Scheme was very much what had been expected : Mathematics, Modern Languages, Science, Drawing, etc., were to take their proper places ; the exclusive claim of residents to Exhibitions was to cease ; Entrance Scholarships were to be established. There were indeed some objectionable provisions : (*a*) The School was no longer to bear the name of its Founder, but to be called *Tonbridge Grammar School*—a quite needless piece of ingratitude ; (*b*) No provision was made, as was made at other Schools, for a representation of the Masters in the composite Governing Body ; (*c*) Governors, unless Skinners, must reside within thirty miles, even the representative of All Souls College—a mischievous restriction ; (*d*) The power of appointing Masters to Boarding-Houses and of making Regulations for the conduct of Boarders was taken from the Head Master, and given to the Governors ; (*e*) The maximum fee for tuition was fixed at £16—too high to please the town residents, too low for the work of the School ; (*f*) The Governors were to have power to create Sides or Departments not under the control of the Head Master—an

unworkable innovation. These faults, however, presented no serious difficulty; they were amendable, and at subsequent stages they were amended. The real questions were serious enough: Were the Skinners' Company to admit strangers within their precincts? Was the town to have its Lower School? On these points feeling ran high, and continued so to run during the remainder of Dr. Welldon's time, and through part of his successor's Head Mastership.¹

In 1875 Dr. Welldon retired, after thirty-two years' work at Tonbridge, in his sixty-fifth year. Three of his sons had been at the School, and of his four daughters (all married) the eldest married a Master at the School, and two others Old Tonbridgians. In his farewell speech on Skinners' Day, 1875, Dr. Welldon referred to the new Scheme then imminent, bringing in innovations with which he could not keep pace: 'While therefore the School is such as it is, while my health is such as it is, while the boys are in the very prime of their success—for never has any year been so successful as this—I desire not to tempt Providence any further, but to retire.' On this occasion he received a parting gift from past and present pupils of an address, a silver inkstand, and a cheque for £800; and from residents at Tonbridge a clock and a cheque for £275. Dr. Welldon was appointed, by Archbishop Tait, Vicar of Kennington, near Ashford in Kent, where he lived for twenty years. He had been made Honorary Canon of Canterbury in 1873.

Brought up in the Evangelical school of thought, successful at College in spite of difficulties at that time on account of health, aided by friendships with men of great ability at Cambridge, and by experience at Shrewsbury

¹ See p. 269.

School, Dr. Welldon brought to bear on his work at Tonbridge strong views of right and wrong, good classical scholarship, firm methods of discipline, and sound administrative experience. He had difficulties to deal with during his first fifteen years as Head Master¹—at times great local difficulties. But he surmounted them by facing them and dealing firmly and tactfully with his opponents. In his earlier years at the School some thought him stern: sternness was necessary then and in those days usual. As time went on he mellowed, and attracted his boys and Old Boys to him in a wonderful manner. Simple and straightforward, 'straight as a line,' always advocating *esprit de corps*, and aiming at the formation of manly character, he put his full trust in the elder boys—'lads' he always called them, as he also called his Old Boys. They instinctively knew he never said behind their backs anything more about them than he said, for their good, to their face; and he was ever ready with a pleasant word and a cheery smile. He preached, as he spoke, with a directness that was not perhaps eloquent, but that came straight from the heart, and so reached the hearts of his hearers. In teaching, he seldom dwelt so much on errors as on possibilities of improvement, unless obvious idleness or carelessness were apparent. Nor was he careful for classical teaching only, as his letter of 1873 (see page 220) showed. A Modern Side was created in the 'sixties,' and to

¹ In 1855 twenty-two out of twenty-eight inhabitants of the town sending boys to the School sent an address to him expressing 'our sincere sympathy with you under the annoyances to which you have lately and for some time been subjected. We beg to state that we have entire confidence in the justice of your dealings towards all the boys, day-boys as well as boarders, in school and out of school. We also consider the imputations cast upon the scholars most unfounded, and heartily congratulate you on the success of your efforts to inculcate among them a high tone of gentlemanly feeling and moral conduct.' This address, with an accompanying note from Dr. Welldon, was published in the *Maidstone Journal*.

Dr. Welldon must be assigned the credit of first giving Mathematics a firm position in the Tonbridge curriculum. In his time an arrangement was adopted with regard to the Mathematical teaching which, under Mr. Hilary, has been instrumental in producing a number of Mathematicians of a very high order, and of spreading the fame of Tonbridge as a Mathematical School far and wide.

The Doctor's good deeds were frequent, but he was a man who did not let his right hand know what his left was doing ; yet the help he gave in aid of the education of some of his pupils, his advice in difficulties, and his sympathy and kindness shown to those who needed it, are known to many. The evening of his life was a beautiful one. Surrounded at Kennington by friends and former pupils in the neighbourhood, and beloved by his parishioners, he was often visited by his Old Boys in his beautiful Vicarage. Occasionally he revisited his old School, but age latterly told on him, until his venerable head was bowed with the weight of eighty-five years, and he departed in peace, December 25, 1896. His widow survives him ; the kindnesses experienced at her hands and those of her family remain a grateful remembrance to several generations of old School House Tonbridgians.

In 1887 the Old Tonbridgian Society had an excellent (subscription) portrait of Dr. Welldon painted by T. Blake Wirgman. This oil-painting hangs in the Skinners' School Library, along with those of Drs. Vicesimus and Thomas Knox, the Rev. T. B. Rowe and Dr. Wood. An engraving of this portrait of Dr. Welldon has been published by the Fine Art Society, New Bond Street.

Sacred to the memory of
THE REV. JAMES IND WELLDON, D.C.L.
Hon. Canon of Canterbury
For seven years Second Master of
Shrewsbury School
For thirty-two years Head Master
of Tonbridge School
And for twenty years Vicar of this Parish.

Born June 15th, 1811. Died December 25th, 1896.

‘If thou Lord wilt be extreme to mark what is done amiss : O
Lord, who may abide it? For there is mercy with thee.’

‘Ut pastor agnos inter obdormit suos.’



DR. WELLDON'S GRAVE

The following contributions by Old Boys, and by former members of Dr. Welldon's Staff, as well as Dr. Welldon's Autobiographical Recollections, give an interesting description of him and of the School in those days.

Mr. Albany de Fonblanque, at the School from 1842 to 1846, writes :—

‘What I have to write about Tonbridge School is now ancient history ; nevertheless it will be true.

‘I joined after the Christmas holidays in 1842, and came down from London by the “White” Hastings Coach ; for the railway *viâ* Reigate was not finished then and the direct line not thought of. As we descended River Hill, the coachman (a noted whip and wit named Watson) pointed with his whip to an object which shone in the distance, and said, “That, young gentleman, is the bell on the top of the belfry of your school. Don’t you be out of hearing when the bell rings or you’ll catch it.” By the “it” in question he did not mean the bell, but something else, which I am afraid I *did* catch several times. I found fifty-five boys, and four Masters—Dr. Thomas Knox, Head Master ; the Rev. T. Brown, “Usher,” as the old statutes styled him ; Mr. Hepton, Assistant ; and Mr. Monk, who taught writing and arithmetic to small boys like myself. Of boarders there were some twenty with me at “Knox’s” (to be afterwards known as “The School House”), fourteen or so at “Brown’s” (a vestige of which remains as “Judd House,” now the Sanatorium), and four or five at “Monk’s” in the Hadlow Road. The rest were day-boys. We dined off pewter plates,¹ and carved the meat with dagger-like black-handled knives and two-pronged forks. For our breakfast and tea were provided a bowl of milk, a roll, and a pat of butter. We found our own tea, coffee, and sugar, kept in cannisters in our lockers in School—the *one* School which held us all—and we supplemented with eggs, rashers, sausages, and other dainties according to our financial position. The fellows at

¹ Some of these are now in the School Museum. See p. 266.

“Monk’s” had their repasts wholly provided for them, and were rather looked down upon on this account.

‘The School was divided into seven classes—the first, the lower second, the upper second, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth. The first six boys in the sixth were called “monitors,” and had mysterious powers—seldom exercised and never clearly defined. I can remember only two cases in which punishment was inflicted by the monitors officially; one was for rank bullying, and the other for a crime of which the victim was guiltless, as his accuser confessed when it was too late. School hours were from half-past six A.M. (seven in winter) to half-past eight; ten to half-past twelve, and two to six, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which were half-holidays. The first and the two second classes “went up” to Mr. Hepton, the third and fourth to Mr. Brown, and the fifth and sixth to “the Doctor.” The first lesson of the day—grammar or repetition and exercises (verses or themes)—was prepared over-night; all other work was done in School. In all classes but the two top ones it was law for the head and second boys to sit together in the middle of the form, with the last boy next to the head, and the last but one next to the second and so on. When the two chiefs had “made out” the work immediately in hand they called “Out! out!” when all the class gathered in front of them, and got a free construe for their guidance. With the exception of the writing and arithmetic before-mentioned for the lower boys, we learned nothing whatever but Greek and Latin, with a little, *very* little, mathematics thrown in when we got up to the “fifth.”

‘The games played in the three terms of the School year gave them their names—hockey term, cricket term, football term. Towards Christmas, when the weather was not propitious for outdoor sport, tops and marbles were permitted, but never, *O never!* was a hoop tolerated, and the ingenious drawing-master—who in the water-colour of the now Old School evolved from his inner consciousness a boy with such a toy—got himself seriously disliked.

‘After tea on some or all of the three last Saturdays of the winter term (according to the state of the moon) we had hare-and-

hounds in the Slade Fields. The hares were given "law" up to the palings which then bounded "the head," and the sound of vigorous kicking thereon was the signal for the hounds to start from the back of the School. The best jumpers were selected for hares, and it was made a point of honour to follow them, even if you had to wade the interposing streams. Very few came home dry, and when (as sometimes happened) hare and hounds were alike chased by indignant proprietors of the lands they overran, the running was as "hot" as could be desired.

'This festive season was also the time for theatrical performances—a very old institution which was revived in 1842, when we played a burlesque of *Blue Beard*, *Bombastes Furioso*, *Tom Cringle's Log*, and a farce, the name of which I do not remember. The dais at the end of the School was our stage, two large tables turned up on their ends, and decorated with drapery requisitioned from day-boys, formed the proscenium, and we had a splendid green calico curtain purchased by subscription. The *mise-en-scène* was—well, we did not offend on the score of realism. The banqueting-hall of "Aztexominous yclept the Great" was very much like the bower of the ill-mated Fatima; and, with the addition of some casks and a suspended table-cloth, served also for the deck of the pirate ship, whose blood-stained captain was so smartly circumvented by gallant Tom Cringle. But this was a beginning. We did better next time, and that was the last. Dr. Welldon would not hear of any plays but Greek ones, and these *between* (not *on*) the boards.

'We played football on the gravel playground, thereby encouraging several respectable trades, including that of the sticking-plaster maker, and enjoyed "*the Glory and the Gutter*" in substantial form. This old playground was bounded on the right (looking towards "the head") by the fenced-off garden of "Brown's," and to the left by a lane which ran parallel to the wall of the Head Master's garden and leading to the stable-yard, divided from our territory by a picket fence.¹ Along the fences on either side was a

¹ Pointed boards nailed on to horizontal rails at a distance of their own width one from another, and supported every three yards or so by posts.

stone gutter, and when at hockey or at football the leather got into this there was a rush, a lawless scrummage, and a good deal of very lively shinning. In the fence along the lane were several gaps known as "hospitals" because, after a "gutter," players were wont to sit in them to examine and nurse their damaged shins. Our hockey and football were played in primitive style—two unorganised mobs hitting (or kicking) "up" or "down" towards goals represented by the gates leading into "the head" or the London Road respectively. We had only one rule that I remember, and that corresponded to the "off-side" of this more scientific age. The "kick-off" was from goal, and then the sides charged each other like South African Impis.

'We had no one to coach us at cricket, but we picked it up somehow, and were frequently represented in the 'Varsity elevens. In this game we had two organisations—the "Head," and the Second Eleven, and an attempt to make service in one or the other compulsive resulted in a quite Homeric encounter between Arthur Knox (son of the Head Master) and a certain peppery retired Major who lived on the London Road, who resented some discipline applied to his boy for shirking. There was, however, more talk than fight in it; and at last the Gods from the Olympus of the Petty Sessional Bench interposed, and peace was made. A few years after I left there was another outbreak on this subject, in the course of which much good printing-ink and some bad temper was expended without any definite result.

'It was not until the year 1846 that the First Eleven played matches with the Town, etc., unaided. Before then it was stiffened by Old Boys and members of the Parker family, one of whom was the School doctor. Only six or seven of the real boys played, and some of these were selected on account of their size or standing in the School, irrespective of their merits as players. Alec (kindly remembered as "Jimmy") Hore has the honour of having been the first captain to discard this adventitious help, and to choose his team on their cricket merits only. "Jimmy" Hore is still with the minority, and when he wrote my name on the list to

play against an Oxford eleven I thought him the greatest, the grandest, and the *wisest* being on earth.

‘I have said that the railway was not completed when I first came, but the whole place teemed with “navvies,” and for some reason every youth of the lower order was known as a “navvy” and regarded as a natural foe. We had our “little wars” with them as with frontier tribes. There was a frontier tribe in a row of cottages on the London Road to the right of the gate at the end of the Avenue which leads out to that thoroughfare, and they constantly attacked us—or we them. A sort of Town and Gown row was chronic. There was an epoch-making battle between Arthur Sandilands and the Grand Sachem of all the navvies, whose name I forget, under the trees right in front of the School gates, in which our champion prevailed. One winter, when the snow lay thick, the “navvies” began the war by harmless snow-balling of the day-boys as they came in. After a little, they bound up stones in their snow-balls and cut some of us, who were pelting back, badly. Then we sallied out with hockey-sticks on “a punitive expedition,” and did well. Then the enemy armed themselves with similar weapons and illegally barked our knuckles. Then we called out the fencing-class with their basket-handled single-sticks, and there was lamentation and woe. The order was to slice the navvy over the shins, and, when he stooped to rub them, give him No. 1 over the nape of his neck. That settled it. Alas! for all these glories of the past; I find that this present generation does not know what a “navvy” means!

‘Dr. Knox died suddenly in the pulpit of the Parish Church on the Sunday before Skinners’ Day, 1843. To the boys not in his class he was an abstraction—sometimes a painful, never a pleasant one. He fought against what he considered to be encroachments on the revenues of the School by the Skinners’ Company, but otherwise he took little interest in it, and at the time of his death there were only about sixty boys on the books. He was succeeded by Dr. Welldon, who came from Shrewsbury, full of Shrewsbury, and was perhaps too keen at first to root up Tonbridge and plant

Shrewsbury everywhere in soil that was not quite suitable. No doubt he had difficulties to deal with. There were two distinct Dr. Welldons. The first appeared to many of us to be unsympathetic, and sometimes impatient; the other was one of the most genial, just, and generous of men. In common with all his old boys worth their salt, I hold his memory in unmixed respect and affection. There was a time when we ran away and hid ourselves if he appeared in the playground. There came a time when he endeared himself to all. The School revived under his touch, and went on towards prosperity with leaps and bounds. The "Old School" of those days no longer held us all. The "New School" (as we called it then) running at right angles to it, hitherto used only as a box-room and play-room, became the Lower School and was crowded. Several studies were added to the solitary *one* we had before, and still more accommodation was required. The old structure was doomed, and part of the new one erected behind it. Dr. Welldon lived to see the time when even this did not suffice, and gloried in the growth of the School he loved without one jealous thought.

'Dear "old Welldon"! I saw him within a few months of his death, and he remembered, kindly and generously, more about my school days than I could recall myself.

'I kept touch with the School, as all good Old Boys should, visiting it frequently on its "Gaudy Days," until 1862, when I went into the Consular Service—and exile. Then my visits became, in one sense of the term, angelic. On my retirement in 1892 I tried to take up the broken threads, but few of them remain. And what a change! With the exception of "Brown's" (Judd House, now the Sanatorium and the Skinners' School Library) there is hardly one stone (or brick) on another of what I knew of old as Tonbridge School. But I love it for all its associations.

"You may break—you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will cling to it still."

The Rev. George Maberly Smith,¹ Rector of Penshurst, who was at Tonbridge in the first years of Dr. Welldon's Head Mastership, and to whom has fallen the Honorary Canonry vacated by Dr. Welldon's death, writes as follows:—

'I went to Tonbridge School at thirteen years of age in 1844, the term after Canon (then Mr.) Welldon was appointed Head Master, and remained there as a "day-boy" till July 1849. My early recollections of him are of a strict and stern master, of whom I was much afraid—being a slow boy and ill prepared, with not strong health. Gradually I learnt to know him as a just and considerate man, with a most kind heart, and eventually he proved himself about the best friend I ever had, especially through the early troubles I underwent on my father's death, leaving me wholly dependent on an Exhibition gained at the School. . . . The affection of Tonbridgians for their old School became quite a characteristic, and it was chiefly maintained by the cordial welcome they always received from Dr. Welldon, who invariably tapped his old pupils on the shoulder with the greeting, "Well, my good lad," no matter what age and standing they had reached.

'When he settled at Kennington, near Ashford, after his retirement, it was a special happiness to him to find himself in a little colony of "old boys," who were landowners, bankers, etc., in the neighbourhood, and many were the visits he received from others living at a distance.'

The Rev. T. F. Burra, Vicar of Linton, Maidstone, at the School from 1857-62, writes:—

'I am looking back some forty years and trying to recall on paper some impressions of the School as I knew it in the "sixties." Let me begin with my first initiation. I can remember it as if it were yesterday. I was a new boy, and was

¹ The following recollections are taken by permission from Prof. G. C. Moore Smith's article 'In Memoriam' in the *Eagle* of March 1897 (a St. John's College, Cambridge, Magazine).

interviewed by the Doctor in his study. Some questions were asked as to what work I had been doing. As soon as they were answered, a volume of a Greek play was taken down from a shelf, and the opening passage "Ἦκω νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα καὶ σκότον πύλας" was in front of me. The lines were translated more or less, and so ended the very brief entrance examination, and I was in the Lower Fifth. I thence passed out into the school life. I had a bed at the end of the long "Upper Dormitory," and a desk, last but one, in the row of the Fifth Form desks in the "Upper School." I was certainly, as far as attainments went, placed too high in the School, and had it not been for Edward Estridge—now a Master at Repton and a life-long friend,—I should have found Cicero de Officiis unapproachable. But I must deliver the experiences of a new boy. There was a considerable introduction into the honours of being in the School House. There was the demand that the new-comer should sing. The demand was not to be resisted, and I quavered out "Some talk of Alexander," the Jingo song of those days. I did not escape, even with this, the attention of some big boys, and I remember well being tied up to the School-bell rope one night and nearly throttled. The big School where we sat in the evening, and in fact our only place of refuge, had but one fireplace, and fires were *never* lit till the 5th of November. The reader can picture our contentment when fires came. But they were not joys to the little boy who sometimes got roasted, and always had to take a very late place in the toasting of the supper cheese "bunnies." Other cookings used to take place at the fire when money was flush. The Doctor coming in on such occasions, would either not notice, "winking," prudent man! "the other eye," or would detect a foreign smell and say, "Umph, my lad, what a smell of gunpowder!"

'Let me try to present the recollections of a School day as they occur back in the long distance that now separates them from the present. Boarders in the School House—the only other house practically was "Teddy's" (the Rev. E. I. Welldon's)—heard a first bell at 6.30 A.M. to which little attention was given,—another

followed,—and at length the ten-minute (or was it five-minute?) bell imperatively demanded a hurrying-on of clothes and a scurry down to prayers. There was then no Chapel. A few years later the Chapel was built, and much was changed for the better. Prayers over, work began. There were scarcely any class-rooms. All work was done and said in the “Upper” and “Lower School.” It was amusing to see the difficulties of Masters who tried, some-



THE TUCKSHOP, 1898

times ineffectually, to maintain order, while a mouse, or cock-chafers, or other torments were let loose by the boys. But order *was* kept, and well kept too, by many. Breakfast followed at 8.30. The meal was Spartan. I should like to see the face of the modern parent, who writes to the *Morning Post*, over it. There were long French-like yards of bread, there was tea, and there was butter, which last we commonly disdained—some turbulent spirits putting it on the end of a flexible knife, and with some adroitness sending it up to adhere to the ceiling. Early in the term there

was an imported luxury or two from "Tom's,"¹ but this stream of Pactolus soon ran dry. After breakfast, preparation and work began at 9.30; there was then a ten minutes' interval, and lessons went on to 12.30.

'As regards the quality of the work, it was undoubtedly good in the Upper forms. The Doctor had a quantity of wise saws and short rules, which he delivered in a sonorous and impressive way, which were always remembered, and the ripe scholarship of the teacher very soon affected those who came under him. The Lower forms were well taught; but the Masters were not in those days absolutely successful disciplinarians. I grieve to think of the "bad time" experienced by one or two of the more sensitive of our pedagogues, but I don't know they would have fared better anywhere else. Certainly, looking back on the old days I remember with affection the "strong" Masters who kept us in order. My own idea is that the Doctor was best in Greek, and that he liked his Greek prose and verse best of all his work with us.

'In the middle of the day a short time was given to punting about a football, or bat fives, or to regular cricket, or stump cricket. This last was a wonderfully good teaching for the eye, and helped to train us into good batsmen. There was also a "giant stride" and an elementary gymnasium² which might attract a few boys. Dinner followed—and no doubt we were hungry for it. We knew each day what to expect, and there was the inevitable "resurrection" pie on Saturdays. Puddings were solid—"Plum duff," "spotted dog," and an occasional "milky." There was one day never to be forgotten. Michaelmas Day was kept in royal manner. Geese galore crowned our board, and I never taste goose now without thinking of the Doctor standing and delivering portions of the tasteful bird to his admiring boarders. Pancakes also were a feature on Shrove Tuesday. We all took books into dinner and read away during the meal, the Doctor taking a great interest in

¹ Tom Card's tuckshop next the School, where the temporary Chapel now is.

² This Gymnasium was a circular open shed standing near the Giant Stride. It disappeared many years ago.

what we read. I remember his surprise at seeing me as a little boy busy with the *Faerie Queen*.

'The afternoon School lasted some two hours, except on half holidays, of which there were commonly two, and sometimes an "extra" was earned. The Sixth Form could get an "extra" provided two compositions during the week gained full marks (20). When the Sixth were really bent on a holiday, they could generally get one. Platt or O'Hanlon, the former now Fellow of Lincoln College, and the latter, one of our cleverest men, formerly a Fellow of Brasenose, could generally score a twenty between them, and the second twenty was invariably left to me. Though not a very accurate scholar, I acquired a marvellous facility in analysing Mr. Parr's sermons, the curate in charge at the Parish Church. Mr. Parr could preach for fifty minutes, but I could keep my attention and finally reproduce an exercise that commended itself to the Doctor.

'O that morning church! I see it all. The gallery—now gone for ever—and the slanting benches; the Doctor's little seat at the corner; the small boys in the back intent on chestnuts from Summer Hill (it was a favourite Sunday walk to the South-Eastern Railway bridge), and the elder boys busy with respectful admiration of the congregation below, or of Edmund Hardinge (now Sir Edmund, Bart.) in the opposite gallery. We were considerable dandies in our way, and I believe even fancied that some young ladies looked up to our gallery. But this is a digression.

'The afternoon holiday gives me the opportunity of saying something of the games as I knew them in the sixties. When I first joined we played hockey in the gravel playground. It was a woful game, and none of the rules as to raising the club or stick were then in force. But, if hockey was bad, our variety of Rugby football on the hard, stony ground was a parlous game. Imagine a poor little boy in the game of "School House v. School," when the fifty School House boarders were on one side and all the rest of the School on the other. I believe the whole School played, and certainly every School House boy was raked in. There was an elm-tree, a

venerable growth—cut down since for the 1859 Chapel site—round which the tide surged. I have a mug made of its wood by Bridger, a turner near “Tom’s.” Round this tree the battle raged horribly. And then there was the long red wall that separated the playground from “Teddy’s”; against and along this there were woful “scrums.” Football afterwards found its way on to the turf, and was duly organised. A thirteen was formed, and I was one of a committee



THE AVENUE

who (in 1861) selected the velvet caps with boars' heads which have since figured on the heads of many distinguished Tonbridgians who have made the old School notorious for turning out players of the very first rank. There were very few football matches; one against “Fleming’s” I remember, but little else; and when we left Tonbridge for the Universities football was unknown.

‘Let me speak of the cricket. When first I went there was no Pavilion; we kept our things in a hut at the north-west angle of the ground. There were First and Second Elevens, but that was

all. A later system provided for all the boys having some place to play in, and colours were selected. The present blue-and-white striped caps were chosen in my time, and were, I believe, antecedent to the Marlborough colours, which are very similar. Cricket was quite up to the standard of any public school. Henry Reade, Ridsdale, R. Burrows, E. A. Brown, Boyd, Edward Estridge, would have been in any school eleven, and a later generation included H. A. Richardson, J. W. Dale, and J. T. Welldon. But I do not attempt a history of School cricket. It had its ups and downs, and I relate with sorrow that when I was captain I verily believe a Master played for us sometimes. Rather let me recall an Old Boys' match. The typical Old Boys' Eleven would then include Flower, A. Humphry, T. Smith (now Sir Thomas, Bart.), A. de Fonblanque, H. Reade, Sir Edmund Hardinge, T. Nottidge, F. Elers, and last, but not least, Arthur Knox, son of Dr. Thomas Knox.

'The game was the great day of the cricket year (the Brighton match was too serious), and this contest combined a good game with songs, cherries, tips, prize bats and balls, and all those side features, which then only occurred once a year. As time went on I believe a dance was held, and later, certainly, many things grew up round the match; but in its original state it still remains an indelible feature of my boyhood, with the genial figures of one or two Old Boys standing out in fair proportions. I cannot attempt to reproduce my recollections of the general aspect of the School cricket. My own impression is that we were a very good lot of men in the field, and, though we had not then a Kortright, we had a very fair lot of bowlers, who, however, had to keep their arms pretty low down. Wickets were good, but there were no mowing machines. These last are responsible, with water-rollers, for the great increase in modern run-getting. But I must step off the ground, and bid farewell to cricket memories, which include such past things as long-stops, and several generations of Humphrys, old Luck, Close's grubs, Martin Larkin, Shrubsole, South Norton, and such now unusual things as a nice half-volley outside your legs, and a fair proportion of wide-balls.

'The Athletic Sports, which occurred in the Easter Term, produced a good quantity of athletes. The "Games," as we then called them, included such varieties as "bat-fives," "quoits"! "throwing at a mark"! There were prizes given, as now, by the ladies of the town and, later, by Old Boys. We ran in heavy flannel trousers and cricket-shoes, or in our socks, and, considering all things, did fair times. A "Quarter" in "58" under these conditions and on heavy



THE STEEPLECHASE WATER-JUMP, 1898

turf is not bad. The School turned out some good men; "Betsy" Law and J. G. Hoare occur to me as notable jumpers, and I myself farmed most of the stranger races at Oxford at about 150 yards.

'Once or twice in the winter we went for paperchases. Paper was diligently torn up by little boys for some time previously, mostly old copy-books and imposition "lines," and the two "hares" were started with some ten minutes' grace. I well remember going "hare" once round by Ightham Moat to "One Tree Hill"—still a conspicuous landmark—and watching from the boughs of the tree

the hounds hunting me below.¹ The evening wound up with hilarity, and I rather fancy that we had special rations served us.

‘I have mentioned the bat-fives courts.² The Doctor was very fond of the game, declaring it to be the finest out, of its kind. Constantly he would be looking on, and I think he thought the game superior to a covered-court game. The game was well enough, and trained a boy on for a covered court.

‘We used to go to bathe down the river—was it to the second or first lock below the town? I can remember it well, and can picture the scene; the boys undressing by the side of the bank, and delighting in the filling lock. It was muddy—it still is—but little we recked. We learnt to swim from each other, and I think were watched and guarded by Killick, who had previously rung a “bathing bell.” I seem even now to see “Bert” Nottidge holding his nose with one hand and jumping legs first into the yellow stream, and coming up with great boulders, the result of exploration down below. The other feature was the rotund person of Berncastel, the French Master, who floated with easy grace on the placid surface of Father Medway. Other diversions were the Giant Stride, also beloved of the Doctor, and the open Gymnasium, which, though in name given over to gymnasts generally, was chiefly reserved for the boxer,

¹ Tom Nottidge (1845-54) writes of paperchases as follows:—‘As I generally ran as “hare,” the details of the paperchase did not come under my view. I remember P. G. Skipworth and I ran as “hares” once towards Sevenoaks, when we were mistaken for two sailors escaped from Maidstone Gaol, for whose capture a reward had been offered, and a policeman in a cart raised the whole countryside on us, and we were caught. It all ended in a jollification in a “public,” the other side of Hildenborough. I remember another long run, when Rust d’Eye and I were hares. We started down the river, swam it below the Bathing Locks, ran through Summer Hill and Pembury Woods to the back of Tunbridge Wells, then along Mount Ephraim by Speldhurst and Bidborough home. Many small boys got lost and kept dropping in at the School until past midnight, and were consequently forbidden afterwards to run in paperchases.’

² This open Bat-Fives Court, with front wall only and flag pavement for flooring, bore the following inscription: ‘HOC SPHAERISTERIUM AEDIFICANDUM CURAVERUNT GEORGIUS M. SMITH, CAETERIQUE HUIUS SCHOLAE PRAEPOSITI, 1849.’ It fell down in 1893. The Rev. George Maberly Smith is now Rector of Penshurst and Rural Dean of Tonbridge. See p. 233.

for here we had our School fights. Long and Homeric were these contests. I have heard of one in which a now well-known publisher was concerned, which lasted for three successive mornings, and which would have gone on longer had it not been "stopped by the Sixth." Not far from the Gymnasium the School antiquarian in the "seventies" would come across, on the gravel near the fives courts, a charred stump buried deep in the ground. This was the remains of the "Fifth" bonfire.¹ Farmers from all round sent up hopbine, barrels of tar, and other combustibles. A subscription was raised in the town for fireworks, and we had a rare time. I think that a death in the School occurred at or near the time of one "Fifth," and the celebration was stopped and never resumed. It certainly was not without danger—and collisions with the town "navvy." Fights were not unknown.

'To complete a list of out-door employments I should mention the School volunteers.² The corps had a brief existence. We drilled in the playground, and I can remember "forming fours" and marching about, but as we had no instruction in or opportunity of shooting, or any competitions of any sort, the corps died a natural death. There were no doubt other matters worthy of notice, but I must now conclude the day's School work to be over and tea finished, and the boys after "lock-up" in the "Upper School." We did our preparation under the eye of the House Master, those of us who had not one of the few studies. There was not much opportunity of quiet reflection, but we managed to get something done. Prayers followed—the Doctor came in and almost invariably read a portion of the Book of Proverbs, and read it in a way that commanded attention. After prayers, the small boys in "Lower Dormitory" went to bed, and we who were in the Upper School were allowed free licence till bed-time. Supper was brought in, some mild ale in a big tin, and bread and cheese ("cords") in a clothes-basket. This we proceeded to cook, and those who were not allowed the fire made play with the gas. Various initiatory rites took place at this time, and high court was held over offenders,

¹ See p. 200.

² See p. 319.

and some irregular justice was dispensed. And so to bed, where we slept in the long Upper Dormitory, and where some high spirits took occasional late suppers, and some studious youth consumed the midnight oil.

‘Much more could I write, but I cannot expect to be allowed more space. I have put down at random a few impressions and recollections, and introduced a few names – I trust, without offence. A word is due in conclusion as to the general tone and standard of the School, and the taste it leaves after forty years. The flavour is ancient and curious according to some modern ideas, but the quality is *sound*. The Doctor stands out as a schoolmaster of the Arnold type, trusting the boys, encouraging a manly straightforward tone, and as a warm-hearted personal friend. No one on this side the grave will ever know of the countless acts of generosity the old schoolmaster exhibited; and his brother Edward was equally good. I must not mention other names, because all are more or less endeared to me, as I look back down the vista of years. I can remember my confirmation. The Archbishop (Sumner) came (with a wig) to the parish church, and though I remember nothing of his charge except the wig, I recall how I went up on to the “Head,” near “Hanc aream æquandam curavit,”¹ and vowed I was to be a good man, and looked back on the old parish church in the distance. And now, at fifty and more, when I again look back, I can fairly say that if I did not turn out all I intended, it certainly was not the fault of Tonbridge School or of the good and great old chief who then presided over its destinies.’

Professor G. C. Moore Smith, who was at Tonbridge during the last five years of Dr. Welldon’s Head Mastership (1871-75) writes:—

‘Every morning one saw him in Chapel (the hour was 7 in summer and 7.30 in winter), and one knew that before this he had always had a brisk walk. In the afternoons, after School hours,

¹ See p. 185.

he would be seen going for a ride with one of his masters, the Rev. John Stroud.

‘He went to bed—so we understood—at ten all the year round, no difference being made if he had company. He was a devotee of cold water—fond of quoting in support of his faith Pindar’s *ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ*, a motto which still recalls him over a drinking-fountain in the School playground. It was this Spartan-like simplicity of life—and the good health and alertness of mind and body which were its consequences—that helped him to hold the reins so firmly to the end of his thirty-three years of office.

‘In the School Chapel on Sunday afternoons the Doctor was more than ever imposing in his silk gown, white bands, and scarlet doctor’s hood. His sermons were plain, pointed, manly, and held the attention of his audience. They were always addressed to “My lads and my friends.”

‘On week-days as he came along the corridors he would give warning of his approach by the rattle of the keys he carried in his hand. This lofty refusal to take boys at a disadvantage was very characteristic of him.

‘Such was all one saw of the Doctor till one rose in the School (unless it was one’s fortune to be “sent up” to him “to be stizzled,” as the phrase went). In the Upper Fifth one became in one’s turn “Monitor” of the week, that is, one had to carry round the book of punishments to the various class-rooms. The Doctor’s punishment for School offences, such as absence from morning chapel, was ninety lines, or its equivalent, an hour’s detention. Other notices issued by the Doctor were also inserted in the book, and often had to be read by the Monitor to the different forms, as the Doctor’s writing was not legible. Another of the Monitor’s duties was to be present at all the Doctor’s canings, and “count the strokes”—generally six. The Doctor was most scrupulous in having this done.

‘For a year and a half I was under him in the Sixth. I cannot say I remember him to have inspired me with new ideas, or new ways of looking at things. But he was a sound scholar, and helped

to make sound scholars. He had a great memory for quotations, especially from Horace and Shakespeare. He never caught a boy's eyes wandering away from his work without a tag from *Macbeth*: "Eh, my lad, 'Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with.'" He looked on Tennyson as obscure, if not unintelligible; and I remember how, after we had started on a few pages of Plato's *Phaedo*, he lost patience with the subtleties of Platonic argumentation and would go no further.

I think he was not altogether at home in Lightfoot's edition of the *Epistle to the Colossians*, though he read it with us as a safeguard against the dangers of the book *Supernatural Religion*, which was making a stir at the time. When a Sixth Form boy of rather modern ideas dropped the expression, "the Fourth Gospel," he was quickly suppressed. "No 'Fourth Gospel' here, my lad—St. John's Gospel, please." Still, in his Sixth, though the Doctor's rigidity and simplicity of mind might sometimes be smiled at, he held sway by his kindly sternness, his alert vigilance, his high sense of duty. He always stood to teach. It was characteristic of him to insist on his Sixth Form boys cultivating some of that dignity or stiffness of bearing which he had made his own. I remember him calling a boy back who had made an ungraceful rush at the door, and telling him always to leave a room with dignity.

I only saw Dr. Welldon three or four times after he left Tonbridge. Once I remember hearing him make a speech at a dinner of old Tonbridgians in London—one of those simple, kindly speeches, full of practical wisdom and old-fashioned Christianity, which, coming from one's old Master, could not but touch the heart. One maxim I have not forgotten—"The secret of happiness in life is always to have something to do, somebody to love, something to hope for—and the higher you set your hope the better." Another time, on the day of an Old Boys' match at Tonbridge, I remember the thrill of pleasure with which during the service one saw him enter the Chapel with Mrs. Welldon and take his seat in his old pew by the door,—and then the cordiality of his greeting afterwards—though at School he had known no more of me than of hundreds of other

boys—and the pride one felt when he put his arm in one's own to stroll up to the cricket-ground and greet old acquaintances. And then though he was going for eighty, and his face had grown more spare than in the old days, his eye was as bright, his smooth white hair as thick, his memory as good as ever! And as he stood with Mr. Rowe and myself in the School House Library, he showed us that he had the straightest back of the three!

The Right Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, Bishop of Calcutta, and formerly Head Master of Harrow School, eldest son of the Rev. E. I. Welldon, writes:—

‘My uncle as a schoolmaster was, above all else, a classical scholar. He was, indeed, a scholar of the old school; he believed in the pure classical scholarship which was the distinction of Shrewsbury School under Dr. Kennedy. His classical interests did not go much beyond translation and composition. He was a better Greek than Latin scholar. Among classical authors his favourite was, I think, Thucydides, and I have spent many hours as a boy reading the books of Thucydides with him. His style of translating his favourite author was strong and vivid, but what struck me most was his power of piercing to the full grammatical meaning of every sentence, and of expressing it somehow or other in clear, if not always elegant, English. He had caught, I suppose, from Dr. Kennedy the horror of a false quantity or a wrong concord, or an illegitimate *άν*, or even a false accent.

‘No one could know my uncle in his later years without realising his passionate devotion to Tonbridge School. He had spent so many years there that it filled the best part of his life, and no place in the world was to him so full of memories and associations as Tonbridge. His had been the happiness of raising the School to an honourable place among the public schools of England; and in my last conversation with him two or three months before his death, he showed all his old interest in the development of the School. He was, I believe, very popular with the Old Tonbridgians, and I know what a pleasure it was to him to greet them at Kennington, or

elsewhere ; indeed, I doubt if he thought that any School was equal to Tonbridge, or that any old boys were so true and worthy as his.

‘I should like to add that I was much struck by the facility with which he passed from the administration of a public school to the care of a small country parish. Unlike many schoolmasters who take to parochial life in old age, he was, in my opinion, a very successful parochial clergyman. He knew his people well, and visited them regularly ; he had a hearty, familiar way of addressing them in the village ; and so long as his health allowed him to take his usual daily walks, it would have been difficult for any one to surpass him in his care for the good of his people. Perhaps his early experience of a parish at Shrewsbury helped him here. It is not, I hope, the partiality of near relationship which makes me feel that I shall always cherish as a sacred memory the thought of his happy old age, beloved and honoured, and surrounded by friends, with hardly a wish or a thought that was not gratified.’

The Rev. J. R. Little of Stansfield Rectory, Clare, Suffolk, for many years one of Dr. Welldon’s Assistant Masters, writes :—

‘When he went to Kennington, it was remarkable how vigorously he threw himself into all the interests of parochial work. “The Doctor’s new hobby,” some people would say : but they soon found it was no *hobby*, to be taken up for a time and then dropped. At the age of 65 he set about his new work with the enthusiasm of a young man, and the effects soon began to tell upon the parish. He at once added a morning sermon ; and very shortly enlarged the house and restored the church. One remarkable feature of his Kennington life was the hospitality ; the house was almost always full : old Skinners, old pupils, old Masters, always found a hearty welcome from the venerable host and hostess. His sermons were always pointed and practical, and nothing happened in the parish without comment. He used to visit his school on Monday morning and reward some of the children who could repeat his Sunday texts. One new sermon every Sunday was his rule.

‘I was staying with him for a few days early in December last

(1896), and, though he was manifestly failing and the effort seemed great, he kept up his parochial work to the last. He had not preached in church since a sudden attack of illness in the pulpit some months before; but after that his practice was to dictate his sermon to the Curate, who wrote it in shorthand, then wrote it out and read it to him again, and then preached it, giving out: "The Vicar's text this morning is, etc." As he wrote to me some time ago, "It is droll for me to sit and hear it." This continued to December 6, when I was there. On that day he took a part in the Morning Service and Holy Communion—and in the afternoon showed his indomitable courage and strong sense of duty in visiting some sick people; but, as I caught sight of his shrunken, muffled-up figure creeping along the road, I felt it would be the last time I should see him. In the evening the old fire broke out as he sang in a strong, clear voice one of his favourite hymns. I had been reminding him in the evening of Dr. Holden's elegiac verses welcoming to the See of Peterborough Dr. Creighton, one of his old Durham pupils, and of Creighton's graceful reply to his former Master—their positions being reversed,—and almost his last words were: "Remind me in the morning to write to Holden for a copy of those verses."¹ He kept up his love of the Classics and of scholarship to the last. I do not think he was a deep reader of Divinity: but he was always interested in new books.'

Dr. Welldon, at the age of 83, dictated some Autobiographical Recollections to his family, who have allowed the following extracts to be used:—

'At an early age I was sent to Dedham School in Essex.

¹ Dr. Henry Holden, late Head Master of Uppingham and Durham Schools, now Rector of St. Luffenham. The verses referred to are these:—

Dr. Holden to Dr. Creighton—

'Gratulor hanc cathedram titulis accedere vestris:
Doctorem docto succubuisse juvat.'

Dr. Creighton to Dr. Holden—

'Res nova: discipulus docto dat jura magistro:
Quid tamen hoc refert? Dat sibi jura pius.'

My father had been very much struck by the dignified appearance of Dr. Richardson, the Head Master, when preaching in the University Church at Cambridge. I was put under the charge of Pooley, his Head Boy. I recollect there was one French boy in the school, and I, being the smallest boy, was made to fight him every week for the honour of our country, and of course I got terribly mauled. It was a very rough school, and strange things were done in the dormitories. I remember a rebellion there in connection with our food; the cry was, "Resurrection pie!" Dr. R. put it down with a strong hand, and several of the boys were dismissed. Dr. Richardson was Rector of Dunmow, and the disturbance occurred while he was on a visit to that place. I read all Sir Walter Scott's works in the dormitories, where I used to resort as soon as school was over; I was perfectly enchanted with the novels.

'While I was at Dedham, Queen Caroline died, and we boys were allowed very early in the morning (winter) to meet the cortège which was conveying her body to Harwich, and one of the dragoons of the escort rode (they all had their sabres drawn) with his sabre broken near the hilt. There had been a "row" at Colchester, and the soldiers had charged the mob, the feeling of the people being all in favour of Queen Caroline. One of our games in the winter was chariot races after the manner of Homer. The chariots consisted of big china-baskets in which sat the driver, and six or eight boys were harnessed in front. The course was round the playground, which was spoilt by rather a steep hill, down which the chariot had some difficulty in descending safely. I have heard there was in the playground a strong castle in Cromwell's time (there was a considerable moat), which held out for Charles I., and was knocked down by Cromwell. I had a bad attack of

typhoid fever while I was at this School, from which with difficulty I recovered. After a year or two at this School, I was transferred to Hingham, in Norfolk. I always look upon this as the turning-point of my life. The Rev. Henry Browne, the Head Master, was an enthusiastic scholar, and inspired us with his own love of classics; he had a most wonderful memory. We read a large amount of the best classics, even to Pindar, which young boys don't generally read. He was a good scholar himself, but in his time there was no Classical Tripos at Cambridge. There was a terrible summer and autumn during one of the years I was at Hingham, and all the bread of the next year was like dough (the corn had not ripened, and there was no free trade). In the church there, the squire's pew had in it a looking-glass, hair-brush, and other apparatus for the toilet. The music was extraordinary, violins, bass viols, bassoons, clarionettes, etc., and we boys all turned round to watch the instruments and singing.

'After a while I went to Cambridge and read very much by myself, perhaps not very judiciously, but widely. My old Master, the Rev. Henry Browne, had taught us that we should read consecutively, beginning with Homer and Hesiod down to Demosthenes. This I tried to do as far as possible. Before I went to College I read with Mr. Price, an excellent scholar from Shrewsbury School. When I was entered at St. John's College, I was taken notice of by Mr. Isaacson at once. He was a College tutor, and gave me private lessons. I believe a piece of Greek Prose I composed at the first Christmas examination drew Mr. Isaacson's attention to me. I can well remember at St. Mary's Church the grand figure of Hugh J. Rose, and the sermons preached by Mr. Simeon. When I looked round the church my heart often sank within me, to see the numbers there and think

what chance was there of my coming to the front among them, with few to direct or encourage me! I had none of the prestige or encouragement which a public-school boy has. Just before I went to College, I had an attack of smallpox, and not long after that another attack of typhoid fever, and in the autumn of the same year I had ague. These left me extremely weak and unfit for much mental or bodily exertion; however, I worked on steadily, gained one or two prizes, and was high in the first class in the May examination. After this, I was elected a Foundation Sizar (I had been a plain Sizar before), and dined at a separate table with about a dozen others. I had rooms in the New Court of St. John's, and after taking my degree I took pupils in classics; but having made up my mind for a schoolmaster's life, I obtained, through Mr. Isaacson, the appointment of Second Master at Oakham School, and entered upon that office the following September. I went to Oakham and took the classics and mathematics of the higher classes when Dr. Donaldson was the Head Master. He had been Fellow of Christ's College, and obtained prizes for the Latin Epigram, and was an excellent scholar of the old school. I stayed about a year at Oakham, and while a Master there I obtained a Fellowship at St. John's in company with G. Kennedy and Cotterill (Senior Wrangler, and afterwards Bishop of Graham's Town and of Edinburgh). All the new Fellows had to pay a visit of compliment to each of the Senior Fellows; I remember the words of the eldest: "Gentlemen, the election to a Fellowship was the happiest day of my life, and I think it will be of yours." After I left Oakham, I took pupils, residing in the Turret Staircase of the New Court; one of my pupils was Dr. Currie, late Master of Charterhouse. However, I was anxious to get married, having been engaged some time, and upon

the death of the Second Master of Shrewsbury School, I applied for that post, and was successful. It was in the gift of St. John's College. At Christmas I went to introduce myself to Dr. Butler, the Head Master, and to occupy the Second Master's house; I stayed with Dr. Butler, who was also Archdeacon, and went with him and Archdeacon Bather to a meeting at Bishop Ryder's, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. After the holidays, I entered upon my duties, taking the lowest class in classics and highest in mathematics; however, Dr. Kennedy, who succeeded Dr. Butler when certain of the classical Masters retired, gave me the Fifth Form. I was ordained Priest by Dr. Butler on my Mastership, having been previously ordained Deacon by Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester, on my Fellowship, by letters-commendatory from the Bishop of Ely. Dr. Kennedy came to be Head Master after the midsummer holidays, upon the resignation of Dr. Butler. Dr. Kennedy's Head Mastership was marked with successes at both Universities such as no other school could equal or approach. In those days schools were rough places, few comforts for the boys, indifferent sleeping apartments, and a tone among the boys which required the energy, wisdom, and example of a Dr. Arnold to act upon. The old school buildings were very picturesque but very inconvenient. There was a long schoolroom, and other smaller ones; the Head Master's classroom was a poor, inconvenient place, but it was glorified by the list of honours obtained there, and this made it almost beautiful. There was a very fine library, full of old books, but it was not much used.

'I was invited to take charge of the Church of St. Giles in the Abbey, Foregate. The Curate of the Abbey Church was the Rev. E. Bickersteth, an excellent man, and afterwards Procurator of the Lower House of Convocation, and

late Dean of Lichfield; I kept up an acquaintance with him till his death.

‘My church was a very pretty one on the outside of Shrewsbury, and I had great enjoyment in the services, two every Sunday; no music, only a pitch-pipe and half a dozen boys, but the clerk trained them well. The church held about 200, and was generally full both morning and evening. The congregation were labourers and their wives for the most part, and middle-class tradespeople. I always wrote one sermon and borrowed another. In one of my visits to a parishioner who lived alone with his wife, and had been a butcher and made money, whose son afterwards was Mayor of Shrewsbury, I was told a tale which illustrated the tricks of schoolboys. “Wife,” said he, as they looked out of the window, “what on earth is the matter with that duck? why, it’s walking up the wall. I must go and see.” When he got to the bottom of the garden, he found the duck was being dragged over the wall by a fish-hook which one of the boys had baited with a worm. The old man told the story with much glee. I still look back with pleasure and gratitude to that church, and the dear old people who attended it.

‘I quitted Shrewsbury with great regret, but there was no future for me there. I received a present from the School of a very large handsome silver tray, and from the people of St. Giles’s Parish a very handsome Bible.

‘My removal to Tonbridge occurred thus. I was staying at Chatham with my friend Mr. Clayton, the Curate of that parish, when the news appeared in the daily paper of the death of Dr. Knox, Head Master of Tonbridge School. Mr. Clayton and his rector, Mr. Harker, at once suggested to me that I should become a candidate for the vacant Mastership, and in a few days we all started to

London to canvass the Governors of the School, "The Worshipful Company of Skinners." The result upon the whole appeared satisfactory, although there were formidable candidates in the field, the Rev. G. Kennedy, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Dyne, Head Master of Highgate School, the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, Head Master of Bury School, the Rev. Dr. Osborne, Head Master of Rossall School, and several others. I believe my connection with Shrewsbury School, and the grand successes of that School at both Universities, were one great point which helped my election; but I am sure that the testimonials given me by the Governors of that School and by Dr. Kennedy, and also testimonials from parents and pupils, helped. A letter from Mr. W. Burra (who was then living at Shrewsbury) to Mr. Moore, a leading member of the Skinners' Company, had doubtless considerable influence. I recollect well my feelings at the dinner given at Blackheath, the speeches made on the occasion, and my first visit to Tonbridge the next day with Mr. Randall; a large number of the Skinners went down with me afterwards to introduce me to the parents and boys, and Mr. How, one of the parents of the boys, made an address to me on their behalf.

'The old town was much as it is at present; the old School has entirely passed away and been replaced by the present building. If parents could see the bedrooms as they were when I first visited Tonbridge, arranged over the Upper Schoolroom, in chambers each containing three boys, so low that I could easily touch the ceiling with my hand, and not engaging in other respects, they would hesitate to risk the health of their children in such sleeping apartments. However, I am bound to say we had very little ill-health in the School. The schoolroom (the Upper School)¹ in which I sat and taught

¹ See p. 80.

was a long room with high casement windows, and two rows of desks and seats on either side where the boys learnt their lessons. The Head Master sat at the south end under a clock,¹ and his class when saying their lessons sat round him. There is a story connected with the clock in Dr. Knox's time. He did not come into School till late, and there was painted up against the hour of eleven o'clock (his time for appearing) "*Nox venit.*" The Master of the Fifth and Fourth Forms sat at the north end; the rest of the School were with the Second Master and his assistant, in what was called the Lower School. The Second Master, when I was appointed, was the Rev. T. Brown; the number of the School was under fifty, fourteen of them being boarders in the Head Master's house, and some in the Second Master's house. Dr. Thomas Knox, for some time before his death, had been suffering from ill-health, and was compelled to leave a great deal of the work and superintendence of the School to junior Masters; the consequence was the School had gone down, and, as usually happens with the appointment of a new Master, it rapidly improved in numbers. The Head Boy of the School at the time of my appointment was Sandilands. Other boys in the Sixth were G. F. L. Bampfield, Willis, Wilgress, Buttanshaw, and Stroud. The class had read very little, but we covered a good deal of ground the first two terms in Sophocles and Thucydides, and after a while Willis obtained a scholarship at Oxford, as did Buttanshaw and Stroud; and I had every reason to be satisfied with their aptitude and inclination to work. There were a few unpleasantnesses connected with the changes I felt it necessary to introduce, but they gradually passed away, and the School settled down to work. Several new Masters were engaged, and old ones dropped off, but the

¹ Now in the School Museum. See p. 266.

best change was when the Mathematics was put under the charge of a separate Master. I taught Mathematics at first as well as Classics; and when a Composition Master



THE 1859 CHAPEL AND JUDD HOUSE

was introduced, there was a great improvement. I had not been very long at the School before I felt the want of a Chapel, and I applied to the Governors to allow me to take measures for its erection. They hesitated at first, and

thought that our statutes bound us to the Parish Church. However, in 1858 I again applied for leave to erect a Chapel: this time with better success. It was found that the wording of the statute would be satisfied by our attending the Parish Church once in the morning. Henceforth we attended the School Chapel in the afternoon or evening, and always before breakfast on week-days. The Head Master preached the sermon once a fortnight and the other clerical Masters on the alternate weeks. For some time however, there was no celebration of the Holy Communion in the Chapel. The Vicar of the parish objected, but eventually Archbishop Tait recommended and insisted that the Chapel at Tonbridge should be in the same position as the Chapels in other large schools. In old days the boys sat in the gallery in the church, which had been erected by the Skinners' Company for that purpose,⁷ and it bore in front the Skinners' arms. I well remember my seat there and the difficulty I had in keeping the boys quiet, for the service was not such as would interest young people, and often the length of the sermon was formidable.

'When I first went to the School, there was a good deal of drinking, I believe, among some of the boys; gradually these were got rid of. A better tone was introduced, and I have to thank H. St. J. Reade (now deceased) for his determined and successful efforts in that direction; "He, being dead, yet speaketh" to me, his Head Master, and I shall ever honour his memory. He was Head Boy, Captain of the Eleven, the best athlete in the School as well as the best scholar. The work he began was carried on by others. He was afterwards a scholar at University College, Oxford, Captain of the Oxford Eleven, took a First-Class in Moderations, and a Second in Greats; he was a person of wonderfully quiet manners, but very decided; he loved cricket as few

others could, and he inspired that love in others.¹ I was at Tonbridge thirty years, and having reached the age of sixty-five I began to feel myself unequal to the work. At that time of life we can't drive four-in-hand. The School had reached nearly 240, and I therefore communicated to the Governors my wish to resign. They requested me to remain at the School till Christmas 1875. However, all the ceremonial connected with my departure took place on Skinners' Day of that year, when I was presented with a considerable amount of plate and a cheque for £1000.

Shortly afterwards I received the offer of the living of Kennington from Archbishop Tait.' When I came into this parish, the church had the old-fashioned pews, some square, some almost triangular, of all sorts and sizes. The pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk were of the old-fashioned kind, three-decker, sounding-board, parson's reading-desk beneath, large enough for three persons. There were frescoes found in the walls of the church, near the pulpit, but so faint they could not be preserved. A harmonium had superseded a barrel-organ, which was placed in the vestry. Everything was behind in this respect, and when I first saw it my heart sank within me. When I had been here a year or two and Mr. James Burra, my old pupil, had settled in his new home, the restoration of the Church was undertaken. . . . I have now lived in the village twenty years, and am getting to be an old man, and feel in many respects the truth of the picture of old age given in Ecclesiastes xii. Anyhow, the daughters of Music are low, the voice failing, and I hardly know what will be the next step. Hitherto my steps have been guided

¹ Rev. H. St. J. Reade was Assistant Master at Haileybury College, and afterwards Head Master of Beccles Grammar School, of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, and of Oundle School. He died in 1884. See *Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893.

ever since my boyhood by a special Providence which recovered me from so many illnesses, and I will say, 'Thou hast guided me from my youth up, forsake me not now when I am grey-headed!'

Among those educated under Dr. Welldon were :¹—

1842-46. ALBANY DE FONBLANQUE, author of *How We are Governed*, and of some popular novels, and well known in the Consular Service.

1844. THE HON. CHARLES H. PEARSON, LL.D., Professor of Modern History in King's College, London, author of *Early and Middle Ages of England*, and other works, and for some time Minister of Public Instruction of the Colony of Victoria. He afterwards went to Rugby School.

1844-49. THE DEAN OF DERRY, A. F. SMYTH.

1844-50. SIR THOMAS SMITH, BART., F.R.C.S. Given a Baronetcy in 1897 on account of his eminence as a surgeon.

1846-49. LIEUT. - GENERAL HENRY BRACKENBURY, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the well-known and distinguished officer; and his brother,

1845-47. MAJOR-GENERAL C. B. BRACKENBURY, the well-known writer on military subjects.

1846-51. SIR MAXWELL MELVILL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Judge of the High Court at Bombay, and Member of the Council of the Bombay Presidency.

1846-52. BRIGADIER - GENERAL SIR HENRY COLLET, K.C.B., eminent for his services in India.

¹ Fuller information about these Old Tonbridgians will be found in the *Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893.

- 1848-53. W. R. MORFILL, Lecturer in Slavonic languages, and Reader in Russian and other Slavonic languages at the University of Oxford, and author of the *Grammar of Russian and Slavonic Languages*.
1849. THE BISHOP OF BRISBANE, W. T. T. WEBBER.
- 1853-54. SIR REGINALD HANSON, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1886-7, and M.P. 1891-2 for the City of London. Afterwards and chiefly at Rugby School.
- 1855-56. PROFESSOR CHILDERS was at the School as a day-boy for eighteen months. On his return from Ceylon he commenced his well-known Pali Dictionary; he became Assistant-Librarian to the India Office, and afterwards Professor of Pali and Buddhist Literature at University College, London.
- 1860-67. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian at Oxford.
- 1860-67. WILLIAM GREGORY WALKER, Q.C., Judge in Bankruptcy, Sydney, N.S.W., formerly Chancellor of the diocese of Sydney.
- 1864-71. CHARLES MORRIS WOODFORD, a noted Naturalist and Explorer in the Solomon Islands, and Deputy-Commissioner.
- 1865-70. THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA, Hong-Kong, JOSEPH CHARLES HOARE. In 1876 he was appointed Principal of the Church Missionary Society and College, Ningpo, China.
- 1869-74. A. J. MOUNTENEY JEPHSON, who accompanied Stanley in his expedition to Africa to relieve Emin Pasha.
- 1873-79. THE BISHOP OF MELANESIA, CECIL WILSON. His last four years were under Rev. T. B. Rowe.



The Rev. B. Rowe

20. REV. THEOPHILUS B. ROWE, M.A.

1876-1890

THE REV. THEOPHILUS BARTON ROWE, the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Rowe, born at Croydon, 25th January 1833, was educated for six years at the School for the Sons of Wesleyan Ministers, Woodhouse Grove, near Leeds, and then for five years as King's Scholar of Durham Cathedral School, under Dr. Elder, afterwards Head Master of the Charterhouse School. From Durham he proceeded as Sizar to St. John's College, Cambridge where he was successively Proper Sizar and Scholar, and graduated in 1856 as Third in Class I. in the Classical Tripos, Thirty-first Wrangler, and Chancellor's Medallist; he was elected Fellow in 1858, but did not reside. He was ordained Deacon by Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, as curate of Bathampton, Somerset, in 1859. It was not till 1879 that he was ordained Priest by Archbishop Tait. For fifteen years from 1861 until he came to Tonbridge, he was one of the House Masters at Uppingham School under the Rev. Edward Thring, and had charge of the Lower Sixth. Mr. Rowe was in his forty-third year when he succeeded Dr. Welldon in January 1876.

The history of these fifteen years is inseparably bound up with the history of the passing of the Scheme of 1880, of its introduction into the School, and of its immediate effects.

In January 1876 the School had 222 boys, viz., 198 handed on by Dr. Welldon and 24 new. The new *régime* was in two or three minor matters stricter: the rules as to dress were more uniformly enforced, noise within the

buildings, especially at the customary Christmas concert, was discouraged as being out of date; but on the other hand some of the severer disciplinary restrictions were relaxed. The rules of 'Bounds,' and for calls on half-holidays, had at one time (1858) been strict. Some of these regulations Dr. Welldon had found it possible soon after to modify. After 1876, there was only one call with many 'Leaves off,' and the only places for which special leave was required were the river, the railway station, places of public amusement, and inns.

Within the School House a change was made, not perhaps very important in its appearance, but fruitful in its effects. Hitherto, two of the class-rooms had been used by School House boarders as sitting-rooms, a set of lockers in each providing for books and other personal belongings. In the evening the cubicles were available as studies for the ten or dozen highest boys; but only in the evening, and only for those boys. During the day-time, except for Præpostors, the cubicles were locked. This system, itself a great improvement on the arrangements previous to 1864, existed in 1876. An effort was then made to secure for each boy something of the privacy and quiet which many boys find to be a necessity of life. The cubicles were opened, with some necessary restrictions, to their thirty-two occupants all day long. For the smaller boys a general sitting-room was found, independent of the class-rooms, and several smaller rooms as studies, with two or three boys in each. The new Houses, Hillside and Parkside,¹ as they were built, extended this system.

It was not long before the new Head Master found that he had no easy task before him. The School was lamenting the end of thirty-three years of kindly government. The

¹ See p. 268.

Masters were weary of waiting for the action of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. The Governors were threatened with distasteful innovations. The town was divided,—resident parents complaining that their sons were being deprived of their rights; tradesmen crying out that promises had been made only to be broken; widows, who had been enabled under the Founder's statutes to take boarders, unwilling to let go their vanishing privilege. The air was thick with paragraphs and pamphlets. The discords which divided parents extended to the Sixth Form and even to the Old Boys at the Universities, whence they were reflected back to the School. At the centre of these disquietudes, discipline was hard to maintain.

When appointing a successor to Dr. Welldon, the Governors had stated their expectation that the New Scheme already issued would come into operation in the course of the year 1876. This expectation was one of the bases of the appointment, and was in fact universal. The impending changes in the educational plan were awaited with some impatience, and Mr. Rowe thought it best, as far as possible, to prepare the way for them. Mathematics and French, though not recognised by the then existing Statutes, nor in the Exhibition examinations, had long ago, under Dr. Welldon, won a strong position in the teaching; and now Natural Science, German, Drawing, Vocal Music, and Gymnastics were to be introduced, with Political Economy to fill up a corner. Five new Masters were appointed, and a Laboratory for sixteen boys was fitted up.

The new subjects flourished. The spirit of Science began at once to pervade the School, and took hold of some of the more active minds; German became an integral part of the work of all the higher boys. The whole School received an intellectual stimulus, and even the inert found some interest.

Perhaps the popular interest gathered most readily about the *Workshops*. The systematic teaching of the Manual Arts—Carpentry, Carving, Turning, Ironwork, and Instrument-making—is now so fully recognised as an essential part of a School's work, that it is difficult for this generation to realise that in the early decades of the century no such thing was heard of. Tonbridge must have been early in the field ; but the Foundation did not contemplate such matters, and the growth was slow. In 1875 there existed a modest Carpentry class, possessing a lathe, and a carpenter coming for two or three hours in the week. In 1876, a corrugated iron room was added to the three wooden class-rooms in the playground, and all four were used for workshops. Additional lathes and sets of tools were supplied, a permanent Instructor was engaged, the work systematised and placed under an Assistant Master. The bequest in 1876 by one of the Governors, Mr. Josiah Wells, of turning apparatus, tools, and lathes, valued at £800, gave an impulse to the movement. Soon nearly half the School was learning Carpentry. At first in some cases a question arose whether the ordinary games might not be better both for the boy and for the School ; but the tendency to excess was not carried far, and in the end, on the whole, the right boys learned Carpentry and at the right times. At each extension of the buildings these occupations have found increasing facilities. Of their effects as agents and aids to discipline, no doubt remains. Like the playing-fields, they tend to find work for idle hands, and so to keep the atmosphere pure. They are the Master's best lieutenants.

At this time many School institutions arose. Some flourished for a while, and then died out. The greater number took root and grew—the Museum, the Natural History and afterwards the Scientific Society, the Scientific

Magazine, the Photographic Society, the Ambulance Class, the Bicycle Club, and various Reading Societies.

The beginnings of the *Museum* in 1877 were due to Mr. C. T. Whitmell, Assistant Master from 1877 to 1879, afterwards one of H.M. School Inspectors; and its success was great, and much good work has been done in it. The cases containing the specimens were ranged in the upper corridor of the then New Buildings; thirteen more were added in 1878. The Coins were arranged and labelled by H. E. D. Blakiston in 1879, and the Moths presented by Mr. Mera were arranged by Mr. W. Thomson, who took great interest in the Museum. Mr. J. Flower (O.T.) obtained subscriptions from other Old Tonbridgians for a handsome Cabinet for Birds' Eggs and presented it to the Museum. Since Mr. Whitmell left the School the Museum has been managed by Curators, the Scientific Sixth, and the Natural History Society. Another row of cases was added in 1880. After 1881 for a period the Library and Museum were supported by a common fund, towards which the Governors contributed annually £30, and about one-third of this sum went to the Museum. In 1887 the Museum cases were placed in the corridors of the new Buildings and in the Library. In 1892, under Dr. Wood's Head Mastership, the whole collection was transferred to the old School Chapel and arranged by the leading representatives of the Natural History Society, V. H. Jackson and A. W. Greig. A committee was then formed, and different members were appointed to look after the various branches of the Museum. Some of the most interesting contents of the Museum at the present date are as follows:—

Collection of Beetles, presented by Mrs. Horner in 1895. This collection was made by her husband, Dr. Horner. There are 16,000 specimens in it, almost entirely collected in

the neighbourhood, and it has been valued at £1000 by the distinguished naturalist, Dr. Sharp.

Flint Implements, etc., by Mr. J. F. Wadmore (O.T.).

Fossils, Minerals, etc., by the Rev. T. B. Rowe.

Eggs of British Birds, by the Rev. J. R. Little.

Fijian Club and Chief's Staff, by Admiral Campion. These were given to Admiral Campion in 1858 at a meeting of twenty-five Chiefs of Fiji to sign the treaty ceding those Islands to Great Britain.

Birds' Eggs and Skins, by the Rev. C. W. Woods.

Curiosities from Solomon Islands, by Mr. C. Woodford (O.T.).

Herbarium, by Mr. J. E. Little (O.T.).

Water-colour Drawing of Tonbridge Priory (see page 3), by Mr. J. F. Wadmore (O.T.).

The Old Schoolroom Clock, which for more than 100 years (from about 1740, to judge by the nature of its escapement) had ticked for seven Head Masters—Spencer, Cawthorn, Towers, V. Knox the First, V. Knox the Second, Thomas Knox, and Welldon. This is the clock which ventured to rebuke the tardy advent of Dr. T. Knox. (See p. 255.)

The Pewter Dishes and Plates, handsome of their kind, with Dr. T. Knox's crest and name, used in the old School House Hall (now the kitchen) within the memory of many Old Boys.

The Plaster Model of the School as it was in 1853, given by O.T.'s to Dr. Welldon¹ and by him in 1875 to the School.

The Minerals and Geological Specimens have since been removed to the Lecture Room, where they are exhibited in sealed glass cases: they form a valuable typical collection. The Biological Specimens are in the same way shown in the Biological Laboratory. The Coins are placed in the Library. The Arms (arrows, spears, tomahawks, etc.) are

¹ See p. 194.

arranged in groups of trophies in the Volunteer Corps barracks. The Eggs and Entomological Specimens, including Dr. Horner's Beetle collection, have been placed in the Science Buildings.

The *Observatory* originated in 1879, through the kindness of the Rev. J. M. Heath, father of Mr. Whitmell's successor. The framework, revolving roof, transit telescope with piers and fittings, originally in Mr. Heath's garden at Godalming, were acquired for the School on easy terms. A good telescope of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches aperture was borrowed from Mr. Rowe, and for some years under Mr. W. T. Goolden there was always a small band of observers. But as Chemistry has waxed, Astronomy has waned, and when Mr. Rowe left Tonbridge the study of it ceased to exist. The School now possesses an Observatory, complete in all respects save that it is without a telescope! Perhaps this defect may be remedied some day.

The *Natural History Society* has led an irregular existence; it has been thrust aside at times by the exacter sciences. It existed in 1875: it was revived in 1878. In the following years the *Scientific Society* usurped its place, and has continued with various fortunes, at times dormant, at times bursting into activity and flowering in Lectures, Excursions, etc.

The *Photographic Society* arose in 1885 under the care of the Rev. A. Lucas, and soon established itself as a recognised School institution with a frame for exhibits in the corridor. In 1886 it was strong enough to claim a place in the new Science wing. In 1890 the Society was reconstituted, and its affairs were placed in the hands of a committee presided over by one of the boys. A dark room for the use of members has been fitted at the top of the Central (1894) School Tower, and there is a monthly meeting during

term-time to exhibit work done. In the winter term there are generally one or more public exhibitions of lantern slides in the Big School. At present there are about forty members.

During the whole of Mr. Rowe's time, one of the most popular features of the School was the *Lectures*. These were appreciated, not only by boys, but also by parents and other residents in the town and neighbourhood. Over two hundred lectures were given in the fifteen years, some by Masters, some by friends of the School, as Canon (now Dean) Fremantle and Canon Maclear; but the chief Lecturers were men of the highest distinction in their several subjects, Sir Robert S. Ball, Professors Judd, Sollas, Bonney, Seeley, Duncan, Mr. H. J. Mackinder on Geography, Miss J. E. Harrison on Greek Art, Dr. Andrew Wilson, Mr. C. V. Boys, and others. One effect was unforeseen. For Science excellent Lecturers were to be had in numbers: for Literature, for History, even for Antiquities, it was difficult to find any Lecturers outside the School equally effective, or any subjects equally suitable. The result was to encourage Science most of all in the competition for attention. During the earlier years indeed there was in the School a set of boys with some real power—H. C. Campion, G. C. M. Smith, H. W. Smith, H. E. D. Blakiston, V. Plarr, H. Nicolas and others, whose influence did something to redress the balance: from time to time, too, various Literary Societies, due chiefly to the Rev. J. A. Babington, made a most welcome effort: but on the whole it must be acknowledged that the influence of the Lectures was not in favour of Classics. Perhaps Mr. Rowe's stronger sympathies were with Science.

In 1877 and 1878 two new *Boarding Houses* were added to the School equipment: Hillside, built by Mr. Rowe, to hold thirty-three, and occupied in succession by the Rev. J. Langhorne, Mr. Owen Ilbert, the Rev. J. H. Williams, and

the Rev. T. Walker; and Parkside, built by the Rev. A. Lucas, to hold forty. The number of houses was now five, viz. School House, Judd House, Park House, Hillside, and Parkside—a number which gave scope for House Matches and for the growth of a House-feeling which tended much to invigorate the spirit of the School Games. Subsequently, the history of the House Cups has been an essential part of the life of the School.

The School reached its highest number of boys under Mr. Rowe in 1879—239 boys; after that year the numbers varied—179 in 1882, 217 in 1885, 181 in 1888. From various causes the month of December 1879 was a dark month for the School. The death at the end of the term of the Rev. Edward I. Welldon¹ was a great loss. For thirty-five years his name had denoted an unflinching steadfastness of purpose, and an impressive consistency of thought and action.

It will be convenient to turn now from the internal history of the School to follow its history as a Foundation.² It was still waiting with hopes deferred for its New Scheme, and for the new Buildings necessary to carry that Scheme out. The year 1876 was employed by the Commissioners in considering the 'Draft Published' of 1875, in receiving or weighing suggestions. Two questions were pendent: Were the Skinners to remain sole Governors? Was the town to have a Second Grade School? At this juncture fortune intervened with both hands. With the one she pulled down, with the other she built up. The Skinners' Memorandum,³ 1870, had mentioned two sources of revenue for a Lower School—Sir Thomas Smythe's Trust and certain other funds. It was found that Sir Thomas Smythe's Trust could not act for the benefit of Tonbridge only, nor indeed for any merely educational Scheme. This hope, then, failed. The other funds,

¹ See p. 192.

² See p. 223.

³ See p. 219.

both under the administration of the Skinners' Company, were the Hunt Charity, 1551, and the Atwell Charity, 1558, intended for loans without interest to young men, freemen of the Company, on starting in business, now seldom used. This hope did not fail. From these two Charities there were annual incomes, and also large accumulations in the hands of the Company. An express provision of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, dealt with such Charities, which were numerous in various parts of the kingdom, Charities whose objects—the redemption of prisoners and captives in the hands of the Turks, or of the Barbary pirates, the relief of poor prisoners for debt, the tending of lepers, the granting of marriage portions to discreet maidens, and the like,—by the change of circumstances in the lapse of centuries, had become obsolete. In such cases the Act gave power to the Trustees, acting with the Commissioners, to convert the endowment to educational uses. The Company now took advantage of this provision and expressed to the Commissioners their desire to apply, for the creation of a Middle or Lower School or Schools, the sum of £10,000—viz. £3110 from the Hunt, and £6890 from the Atwell accumulations,—and the Commissioners assented. There was also the Judd Charity. Mr. Elton had reported¹ that in three years the School revenues would probably be increased by £1800 or £2000, and that then the funds would be quite sufficient to establish a Middle School. The Governors were, at that time, not so sanguine: they stated in 1874 that 'no considerable increase of the School revenues could be expected for thirty years.' Mr. Elton's view now turned out to be more nearly correct. In 1876 the leases on the Gracechurch Street portion of the Judd estates fell in, and were renewed at an advanced rental,

¹ See p. 208.

yielding £1500 or £1600 of additional income. This increase, taken in conjunction with the Hunt and Atwell proposal, opened the way, and the Commissioners issued (8th November 1876) a 'Revised Draft.'

This Revised Draft, on its appearance, deeply moved both the town and the Governors. The town was affected in two ways. In place of the somewhat hollow reference to 'un-applied surplus,' and 'accumulations' therefrom, the Draft directed that £1000 a year should forthwith be set apart from the Judd funds for a Middle School. This of course pleased the town, and the School, in spite of the immediate hardship, might have assented, looking forward to 1906. But there was another alteration not so pleasing. The locality for the new establishment, formerly defined as being 'at Tonbridge,' was now described as 'within the parish of Tonbridge, or within ten miles of the parish church'—an area wide enough, and no doubt intended to be wide enough, to include Southborough, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge Wells, and so to deprive Tonbridge itself of all advantage. Did the Commissioners, even at this date, see the course which events were ultimately to take? Perhaps so. In that case a few words of explanation then given, had that been possible, might have spared the heartburnings of the next ten years. Of course the town was indignant. Strong words were used—'breach of faith,' 'alienation of the Judd funds from Sir A. Judd's own town,' 'official tyranny,' and so on.

The Governors, too, were harassed on their own account. The 'Revised Draft' contained many improvements in important details; but it did not restore to the Skinners' Company the sole Governorship. Moreover, although the alteration of 'at Tonbridge' to 'within ten miles' was none of their doing, they had to bear the brunt of the town's indignation. It is not pleasant to make a beneficial offer,

to find it set aside by the strong hand of external authority, and to receive in return little but obloquy. Besides, the Commissioners soon began to press them hard, telling them plainly that their offers, high though they were, were not high enough, and that, if they desired to remain sole Governors, they must, instead of taking the £1000 a year from the Judd funds, find money out of their own corporate funds to supplement the £10,000 which they were now proffering from the Hunt and Atwell Funds. The Court of the Skinners' Company was roused and divided. Some of the most influential members opposed *totis viribus* any such bargaining; they preferred to give up the struggle, to resign altogether the management of the Judd Trusts, and to keep their halls free from intruders and their ancient brotherhood intact. But such thoughts did not prevail. On 2nd January 1877 the Court passed an elaborate resolution, undertaking to provide £10,000 out of their own funds, making, with the Hunt and Atwell £10,000, a total of £20,000 for the foundation of a Second Grade School; and this resolution was communicated two days later to a Tonbridge deputation.

The Commissioners, having extracted this offer, began *de novo*. A freshly revised 'Draft for Consideration,' 11th July 1877, embodied the new arrangements: the Skinners, on paying over their £10,000, were to remain sole Governors, and the Judd funds were to be released from the burden of a Second Grade School, for which £20,000 had been independently secured. In due time (February 1878) the twin schemes appeared: No. 252, Sir A. Judd's School; No. 253, The Skinners' Company's Charities, providing for the establishment of a Second Grade School, to be called 'The Skinners' Middle School.' But again the School was to be disappointed. The Schemes contained a condition. The Company had not yet paid over their £10,000; when would

they pay it? By way of security for its payment, the Commissioners determined to hold Tonbridge School in pawn until all should be settled. They did this by tying the two Schemes together—Scheme No. 252 was not to become law until *one day later* than Scheme No. 253.

And now the real battle of the sites began. Many indeed by this time guessed that in the council-chamber of the Commissioners the battle was already over. The Middle School Scheme had evidently never been framed to suit Tonbridge: it was framed to suit Tunbridge Wells. What Tonbridge needed was not a Middle School overlapping the Grammar School, and possibly competing, but a plain Commercial School for tradesmen—a Third Grade School with low fees, and a limiting age of fifteen. The Middle School offered was very different. There were indeed two facts which Tonbridge could not get over: the first was that the foundation now proposed was not a Judd or a Smythe foundation, but perfectly new, and having no special connection with Tonbridge; the second that £20,000 was a very large and magnificent sum, and might be regarded as too large to be bestowed on Tonbridge tradesmen, too magnificent to be frittered away by division. The first fact swept away any claims as of right; the second pointed to Tunbridge Wells. Indeed, a town of only 8000 or 9000 inhabitants could hardly bear two great educational endowments,—the Judd foundation already large, and to become larger after 1906, and this new Skinners' foundation of £20,000. All that the people of Tonbridge could urge was their losses in the Grammar School, now to be finally raised above their heads. All that they could propose was that the £20,000 should be halved, £10,000 to be given to Tonbridge, and the rest to be used somewhere else—a distasteful proposal both to Governors and to Commissioners. But they persevered;

they believed that in the Court of Governors itself there was a majority who recognised both the reality of their losses, and the justice of the hopes excited by the Memorandum of 1870 and by Mr. Elton's report. They trusted that all would come well. Both towns, Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells, began to look for sites.

Meanwhile the Skinners' Company paid over to trustees the sum demanded, and both Schemes, with some improvements in detail, but with no substantial alterations, were submitted to the Council of Education, June 20, 1879, and finally became law on July 30 and 31, 1880.

It was now the office of the Governors finally to decide upon some convenient site 'in or near the town of Tonbridge,' subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. Both towns had by this time found sites which they offered free, or nearly free. Tunbridge Wells offered six acres on the outskirts of the town, adjoining the road to Southborough. Tonbridge offered the choice of two sites, one on Bloodshot Fields above the Hastings Road, the other at Brook Street Lane. The Commissioners sent down their Inspector, who reported favourably of all the sites. The Governors, after full deliberation, and after considering all the proposed sites, wrote to the Commissioners, 24th April 1882, that they 'had decided to place the School at Tonbridge,' and asked the Commissioners to approve. On August 19th the Commissioners replied; they laid down that 'their approval of any site must be given with the full consideration of all the circumstances.' They pointed out that Tonbridge had only some 10,000 inhabitants; Tunbridge Wells, even excluding Southborough, had 27,000. They further pointed out that the School sketched in the Scheme (their own Scheme) was not suitable for Tonbridge. They emphasised the fact that 'in May 1878 the people of

Tonbridge themselves had asked the Commissioners to lower the proposed standard of the education to that of a Commercial School.' They therefore felt it their duty to refuse their assent to any site at Tonbridge. The Company considered the reasons given, but were not convinced, and they told the Commissioners so. And the Commissioners were not convinced, and wrote to the Company (10th May 1883): 'After a careful reconsideration of the whole case, the Commissioners see no reason to alter their views, and urge upon the Company the necessity of selecting a site which the Commissioners can sanction'; adding (13th June 1883), 'it is impossible to leave the matter in its present position.' What was the Company to do? Trusting to the words of the Scheme that 'the Governors were to select the site,' they had allowed the ambiguous definition of the locality to pass. They had paid over the £10,000. They were absolutely in the hands of the Commission. Finally they succumbed. They wrote, indeed, in the Commissioners' own words, that they still were of opinion that 'the Tonbridge site was the one that would most conduce to the advantageous application of the Endowment, and also to the advantage of the district for which the Endowment was given, namely, the district lying in or near the town of Tonbridge'; but they added that, 'in view of the attitude assumed, they saw no good result likely to ensue upon their further endeavouring to enforce their views. They therefore left to the Commissioners the entire responsibility for the change of destination,' and accepted the Tunbridge Wells site. There was no further delay. A public meeting at Tonbridge (August 1884) passed a resolution that the 'Commissioners had committed a breach of faith'; but this did not hinder the preparation of plans for the Middle School, and the erection of its buildings at

Tunbridge Wells. The Skinners' Middle School at Tunbridge Wells was opened in September 1887, under the Rev. F. G. Knott, with sixty-four boys, and steadily increased to one hundred. Not only this: the Company found themselves able out of the same Hunt and Atwell Funds to establish a second Skinners' Middle School, their London Day School for Girls.¹ For this a separate Scheme provided a capital sum of £14,000 for buildings and a yearly income of £1500. In 1890 the completed buildings at Stamford Hill were opened with 195 pupils, and the School soon attained its full number of 350. Nor could Tonbridge be content to be left to meditate on its grievances. The Local Board took heart in December 1886 to address an expostulation to the Commissioners, who thereupon wrote to the Governors urging them 'to consider whether the expenditure on Sir A. Judd's School could not be reduced with a view to the establishment of a Commercial School.' This was a serious problem. The Governors, July 1887, consulted the Head Master. Perhaps no reduction was really needed: for by this time the Judd finances were much improved, so that instead of a debt from the School to the Governors of £2400 as in 1876, the accounts for 1886 showed a balance in hand of nearly £2000, and a surplus for the year of £300. However, reductions were made, and the number of Classical Masters was reduced from eight to six—a serious loss. With these reductions it was thought that the Judd funds might bear the weight of a Lower School. A 'Draft Scheme for a Judd Commercial School,' 8th August 1888, restored the proposal of 1876 in a modified form, directing 'that a yearly sum' (not of £1000 but) 'of not less than £500 should be so applied out of Sir A. Judd's Foundation, and buildings erected or hired from the same source.'

¹ See p. 49.

The Governors did not delay, and the Judd Commercial School was opened in September 1888.¹

When Scheme 253 (the Skinners' Company's Charities) with all that it involved was out of the way, it remained to bring Scheme No. 252 (Sir A. Judd's School), commonly called the Scheme of 1880, into operation at Tonbridge.

Within the School the new arrangements were carried out easily on 1st January 1881, so far as the existing buildings permitted. The first alteration was in the curriculum of studies. For this every preparation had long been made. The Skinners' Day List of that year shows that French was, by July, being taught to every boy in the School, Science to 106 boys, German to 90, and Drawing to 140—while 100 boys were in the Choir. The view commonly taken by parents seemed to be that, as these were now no longer extra subjects at extra fees, every boy should learn everything; and it took some years to modify those ideas. The second alteration was that the exclusive claims of Foundationers to the Exhibitions disappeared. How great a relief this was may be seen from some then recent examples. In 1876 there were only three Foundation candidates for the four Exhibitions; these three were of course elected to the three first Exhibitions; then the fourth was given to S. Olivier, the Head Boy; the second boy, R. S. Wilson, was excluded altogether. In 1878 there were six candidates, four of them Foundationers; of course the two Non-Foundationers, though standing second and third in the Examination, were excluded. The Examiner reported, 'This is really a great hardship to Harding, the second boy. His papers seem to me, altogether, the most meritorious work done.' The case of H. C. Campion, in 1879, was similar. He was a Foundationer, but his name had not

¹ See p. 365.

been entered on the very first day of the autumn term in 1874 when he was admitted, and so he had not quite completed his five years. For a different reason Homersham Cox, afterwards Fourth Wrangler, though a Founder, was excluded, Mathematics not counting. These cases are specimens. The invidious restrictions were now removed. The new Scheme also extended the availability of the Exhibitions. These had been tenable at Oxford or Cambridge only. They were now made 'tenable at any University or place of higher education approved of by the Governors.' Thus, in August 1882, E. M. Lachlan took an Exhibition to Woolwich. Soon afterwards Draper, Crofts, and others, after completing their course at Cambridge, applied to hold their Exhibitions for a final year at a German University, and this was allowed. These extensions much increased the utility of the Exhibitions, and the machinery of the School, thus amended, worked more smoothly.

On the Governors the Scheme imposed the duty of deciding many questions, of framing a whole body of regulations, and of erecting buildings. The first matter was the change in the Tuition Fees and in the system of finance. Under the old Scheme the Governors had nothing to do with the School Fees; the Head Master took them, and paid his assistants himself. As there was no charge to Foundationers for tuition in Classics, and all other subjects were optional, there had been instances where Foundationers had actually declined to take up any subject but Greek and Latin. Non-Foundationers paid to the Head Master £10. 10s. for Classics; £10. 10s. more for Writing, English, Mathematics, and French; £4. 4s. more for German, or Drawing, or Music; £10. 10s. more if in the Modern Form. These charges in some cases mounted up to £30 or £35 for tuition. There were also minor charges: for School Printing, £1. 1s.; Chapel (for Boarders

only), £1. 1s.; Sixth Form Room, Library, etc. etc. The boarding fee varied for different houses: each Master made his own charges, and so also did certain widow ladies, and one gentleman in Bordyke. The new Scheme ended this system. Under it Boarders were to be taken by Masters only, and the Governors fixed all fees, both for tuition¹ and for boarding. Moreover, the Governors took over all fees, except for boarding, into the general funds of the Foundation, whence salaries and all other School expenses were paid. It followed that the Governors decided how many Assistant Masters should be employed, a power which of course could not be exercised without marked results. And there were numerous other matters for them to consider. To facilitate their deliberations, Mr. Rowe drew up a series of ten Memoranda, giving in detail for comparison necessary facts and figures both for Tonbridge and for other Schools. They dealt with such subjects as the proportion of Studies; Fees and Payments; Assignment for Tuition; Prizes, Scholarships, and Exhibitions: Terms, Vacations, and Holidays; Licence of Boarding-houses and Appointment of Masters thereto; Plans and Money for New Buildings; Sanitation; and many other topics. The first object of the Memorandum on Fees was to secure an adequate assignment for the salaries of Assistant Masters, and an attempt was made to have the principle acknowledged that the tuition fees taken over should still go to pay for tuition, any remission of fee to Foundationers being made good out of the Foundation; but there were practical difficulties, chiefly that the Scheme did not contemplate any such system of ear-marking. Substantially most of the suggestions of the Memoranda were followed: regulations were framed and authorised by January 1881, and work proceeded on the new lines.

¹ See p. 317.

The School now looked for its New Buildings. The Scheme directed that, 'as soon as conveniently might be, the Governors should arrange for the establishment of a Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, and other suitable rooms and appliances.' This took seven years to accomplish—not a long time to look back upon, but a long time for the School to go through. Mr. Rowe's Memorandum upon Raising Money for New Buildings represented that, owing to the system of building-leases followed, no doubt unavoidably, in 1805, the School was not in the present generation deriving from its estates one-quarter of their actual value, while an abnormal capital, quite beyond any possible requirement, was being heaped up for 1906: that the Scheme expressly gave power to sell a portion of the estate for the purpose of building, as had been done with good results in 1862, and that additional buildings would be additional capital. The method of sale was, however, only partially adopted. Ultimately £12,000 was borrowed at interest; the sum available for tuition was thus curtailed by a sum equal to the cost of two Masters, which led afterwards to serious results. This Memorandum also described in detail the buildings required. The Governors were considering this, when Mr. Cazalet's proposal came before them.

In a letter to Mr. W. Gorham, published in the *Tonbridge Free Press*, 29th July 1879, Mr. Edward Cazalet of Fairlawn, Shipborne, had offered to give to the Governors of Tonbridge School a sum of £10,000 for a special purpose. Mr. Cazalet, a native of Mid Kent, had spent some five-and-twenty successful years in St. Petersburg, and had returned with two considerable ideas—the one political, the furtherance of friendly relations between England and Russia; the other educational, the establishment in England of First Grade

Modern Schools on a level in every way with the First Grade Classical Schools already existing. In France and Germany he had seen the Classical Gymnasium and the Scientific Polytechnicum flourishing side by side. Tonbridge School seemed to offer an opportunity of doing something speedily in that direction. The Scheme of 1880 placed Classics, Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages on a level. A Modern Side, with a temporary Laboratory, was already at work, awaiting development. The sympathy of the Head Master was assured. The prospects of the Foundation in 1906 were a guarantee of stability. The difficulty lay in the immediate present. The School was at the moment £2000 in debt to the Governors; how should it now both erect the new buildings contemplated, and also find salaries for the additional teachers, salaries sufficient to secure capable men? Mr. Cazalet offered to undertake either part, if the Governors would undertake the other, *i.e.*, either to spend £10,000 on buildings, or to endow a Science Mastership. The Governors could not refuse so generous and opportune an offer; they undertook the erection of the buildings. Much labour was expended by Mr. Cazalet in co-operation with Mr. Rowe, in drawing up conditions for the tenure of the Mastership and a scheme of teaching; and the Governors, when the School Scheme became law, proceeded to make plans, taking the above-mentioned Memorandum on Raising Money for New Buildings as a basis. But they soon found the need of caution. They had to feel their way under enlarged financial responsibilities. The numbers of the School were now no longer increasing; they wrote that they 'did not feel in a position to satisfy the Charity Commissioners that the School should be enlarged, and money borrowed for that purpose.' Perhaps, too, there were other grounds for hesitation. Mr. Cazalet was a politician; was it well to be mixed up with

Mid Kent politics? And might not a joint-administration have its complications? Moreover, was there not a danger lest Classics should become secondary at Tonbridge? Negotiations dragged on, fresh points arising. At last, in June 1883, the Governors wrote that 'they did not see their way to erecting new buildings at present.' A few weeks after this, Mr. Cazalet went to Constantinople for an interview with the Sultan. The interview was delayed, and, before the appointed day, Mr. Cazalet died. His gift to Tonbridge was lost, and all his projects fell through.

It cannot be doubted that the Governors, in all these years of delay, sympathised with the Masters and boys of Tonbridge School. In fact, the spirit and prestige of the School suffered. The Examiner in Chemistry in 1883 reported 'that no good results were to be expected on any considerable scale in Chemistry, without a Resident Master to help the boys in voluntary work, and to see that apparatus was kept in order; further, that disorderly apparatus meant demoralisation.' Without a proper Laboratory, a Resident Master was impossible. At the following Annual Visitation of the Governors, Mr. Rowe, in the presence of the assembly, ventured to give some expression to the general disappointment. The Governors took note of it, but two years more passed of effort to teach Chemistry to 150 boys with space and appliances only meant for 16. In 1885 the Governors levelled the top of the School fields, thus giving an additional ground for Cricket: '*Campo nostro novus campus additur*,' as the Orator of that year says to the Governors; but the 'Laboratory and other suitable rooms' still existed only in hope. Each annual Report had to say, 'the Scheme is not being carried out.' It was not until 1886 that building was commenced. At last, on December 1st, 1886, the School

entered upon the *Gymnasium*, and on May 24th, 1887, the *New Science Buildings* were opened.

It is worth while to put on record the salient features of this day of fusion of old and new. A distinguished company of nearly 300 filled the *Gymnasium* at Luncheon,—Governors, Masters, Dr. Welldon, eighty-five Old Boys (of whom eighteen dated from Dr. Knox's time, and fifty-six from Dr. Welldon's); the Lord Mayor of London, Sir R. Hanson, O.T., the Sub-Warden of All Souls, many Professors, men of science, and local dignitaries. Subsequently, in the Big Schoolroom of that time, the opposing views with which recent developments were regarded found full expression. On the one side Dr. Welldon spoke with feeling: 'He was an old-fashioned scholar, and when he saw how beautifully the Science rooms were fitted up, and how few books there were in the Library, he feared that literature might go to the wall. The School's work was to make men, men for Church and State. He could not recollect any judge or statesman who had been made by Science.' The Doctor's Old Boys applauded. Was it the Doctor's speech they were applauding or the Doctor himself, or both? On the other side Sir Robert S. Ball, Astronomer-Royal for Ireland, after lightly illustrating the educational value of Mathematics, and Physics, and Chemistry, and Geology, and Geometrical Drawing, and some other subjects, declared that 'for these absolutely necessary studies the long hours hitherto devoted to the dead languages afforded a rich mine of time, which might safely be plundered.' Professor Judd, President of the Geological Society, speaking for the Founder, 'looked for a reconciliation of studies, each incomplete without the others'; while a letter from a venerable neighbour, Nasmyth of the steam hammer, gave a caution, weighty as coming from

him and eminently sagacious—‘*Avoid complexity: ne multa, sed multum.*’

The 1887 Buildings were erected under Mr. E. H. Burnell, architect to the Skinners’ Company, and were placed on ground bought from Mr. J. F. Wadmore and the executors of Rev. E. I. Welldon to the north of the then existing School Buildings. The Gymnasium was placed to the west of the Science Buildings (see plan opposite page 346). The New Buildings consisted of *Physical and Chemical Laboratories, Lecture Room, Drawing School, Library, Engine Room, a Metal Workshop* since superseded, two new class-rooms, and some smaller rooms. The *Wood Workshops* were at this time in an iron building at the back of the School.

The following is the inscription on the Buildings:—

AD DEI GLORIAM
ET IN AUGMENTATIONEM VETERIS SCHOLÆ
AB ANDREA JUDD EQUITE CONDITÆ
HAS ÆDES
QUIBUS PRISTINAE LITERARUM DISCIPLINÆ
NOVA ARTIUM ET SCIENTIARUM STUDIA CONCILIENTUR
HONORATA PELLIPARIORUM SOCIETAS
PONENDAS CURAVERUNT
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCLXXXVII^{MO}
LUDOVICO BOYD SEBASTIAN I.C.B; A.M.
PRÆFECTO ANNUO

C. B. KENT	}	T. B. ROWE A.M
C. DORMAN		INFORMATORE
W. MASTERMAN I.C.B		E. H. BURNELL
G. A. TRIST		ARCHITECTO.

‘AUDITE DISCIPLINAM ET ESTOTE SAPIENTES
ET NOLITE ABJICERE EAM.’ PROV. VIII. XXXIII.

The cost of the 1887 Buildings was £17,933, and the outlay was met partly by the proceeds of the sale of premises on



CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 1887

the Sandhills estate and of other premises belonging to the Foundation in the City of London, and partly by a loan of £12,000 from Dame Alice Smythe's Charity, of which the Skinners' Company are the administering trustees. The money from these two sources not quite meeting the total cost, the balance was met by a payment out of income.

In 1894 the Science Buildings of 1887 were supplemented by large additions to northwards of the main 1864 Buildings (see plan opposite page 346). *Mechanical* and *Biological Laboratories* were added, together with *Wood* and *Metal Workshops* as now existing, and the present electric light plant was then installed. Other additions were also then made to the general School Buildings (see page 327).

The *Laboratories* and *Workshops*, which are a great feature of the School Buildings, date from the erection of the Science and Art Buildings in 1887 and their extension in 1894. The Laboratories from broad and general design down to minutest detail have been erected with the greatest care. They originally owed much to the suggestions of a former Science Master, Mr. W. T. Goolden, and since owe more to Mr. Alfred Earl, on the School staff as Science Master since 1884. It is satisfactory to find that Old Tonbridgians returning from the Laboratories of the Universities, Hospitals, and various Technical Schools all give the greatest praise to the Laboratories of their old School. They are situated partly in the Science Buildings of 1887 and partly in the additions of 1894, while the Workshops are to be found in the basement of the New Buildings of 1894; but they all connect with one another, and the Drawing School also comes into the same plan. Thus the whole of the Science and Art work is carried on in the northern block of the School Buildings, and, as the rooms are *en suite*, control is made an easy matter and a feeling of organic

unity is gained. The sequence into which they naturally fall is:—

Wood Workshops.

Metal Workshops.

Mechanical Laboratory.

Physical Laboratory.

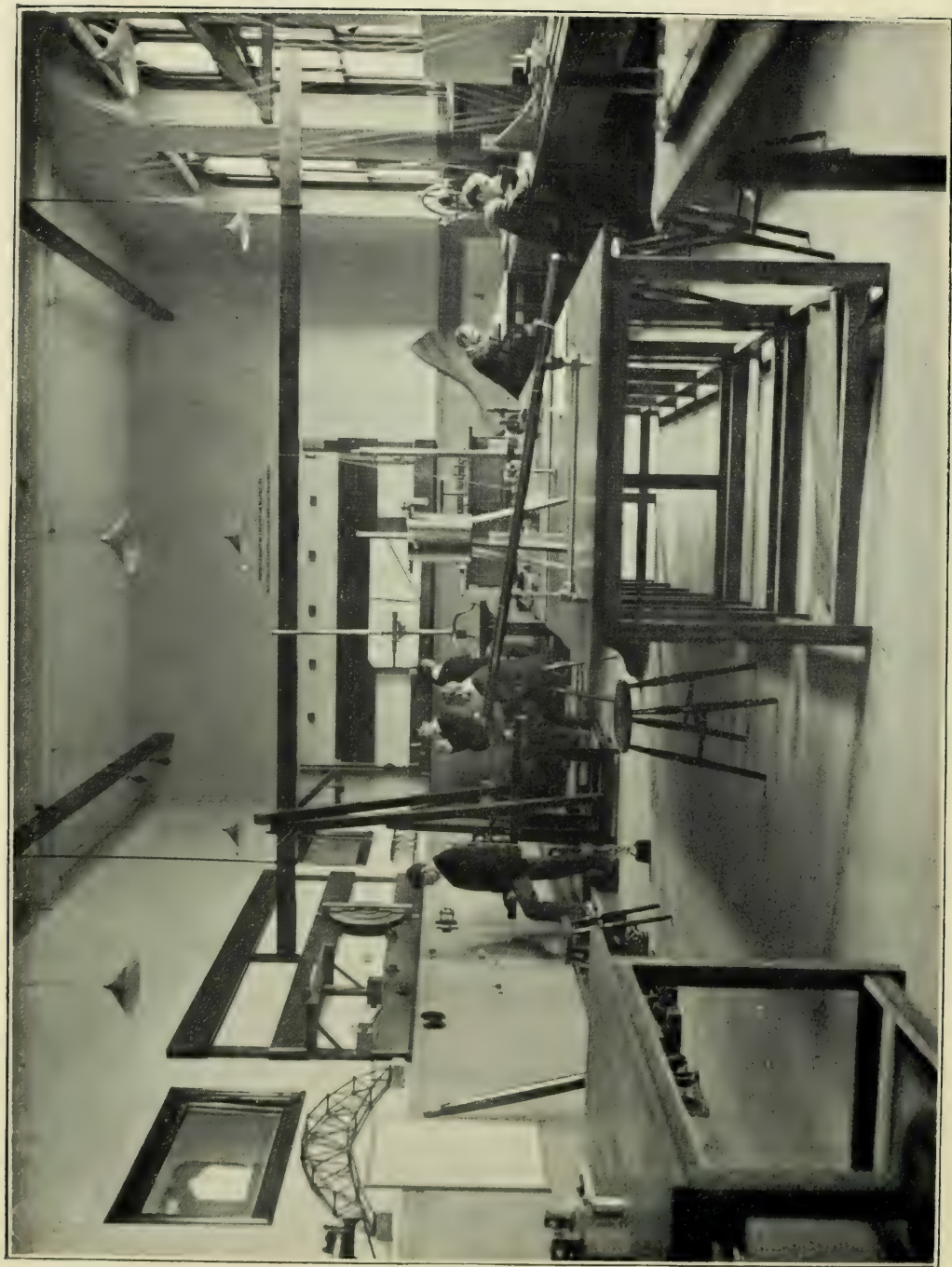
Chemical Laboratory.

Engine Rooms with Electric Light plant.

Biological Laboratory and Museum.

The *Wood Workshops* consist of three rooms occupying a space of fifty by thirty feet. They are well lighted and airy: for night work they are fitted up with electric light. Sixteen work-benches allow about sixty boys to work at the same time, the favourite hour being from 7 to 8.30 on Saturday nights and the dull and wet afternoons of the autumn and winter terms. A regular course of instruction is laid down, and every one goes through this before he is allowed to construct the shelves, boxes, tables, toboggans, or canoes which form the staple produce of school shops. Mr. George Baker has for the past fifteen years been Instructor, and the Wood Workshops have during that period been under the superintendence of Mr. Walker.

In use as well as in situation the Wood Workshops lead on to the *Metal Workshops*. These are naturally smaller, and accommodate only twenty boys working at the same time. When a boy comes up from the Wood Workshop he commences in the Metal Shop by making his own tools, forging and tempering them. He is taught to file and turn, and when he is thoroughly well acquainted with every machine in the shop and understands its working parts, he is allowed to construct any particular instrument he may fancy. The favourites are electric bells and motors, small



MECHANICAL LABORATORY, 1894

dynamos, microscopes, levels, gas-engines up to one-half horse-power, and bicycles. This shop contain six lathes (from 4-inch centre up to 7-inch), as well as powerful and up-to-date planing and drilling machines. Mr. W. C. Grinyer has been in charge of the Metal Work for ten years now, and not only has he had the instruction of classes, but he has likewise had the construction and repair of the various scientific instruments in use in the Physical and Mechanical Laboratories, so that a large quantity of the apparatus in use in these Laboratories has been made on the spot under his care and by his pupils. Perhaps one of the most distinguished of Tonbridgians trained in the workshops was the late E. Ray, whose work was in so many ways typical of the work done here that it merits a few lines of description. He entered the School early in 1890, and after passing through all the Modern Side Forms with credit, reached Modern A, in which Form he devoted himself to scientific work only. Leaving the School in 1892, he entered the London Central Technical College, where he soon took first place. At the end of his second year he was awarded the John Samuels Scholarship, and later on the Siemens Memorial Gold Medal, the highest honour obtainable. He devoted his leisure hours to original work of important character, and received a special premium for his essay on 'Underground Conductors.' Had he lived a little longer he was to have been the recipient of special honours from the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The *Mechanical Laboratory* (1894) is one of the homes of the Engineering Class, and is devoted to the study of Practical Mechanics and Physical Measurements. It is a very interesting room to examine, as the wall spaces are utilised for the display of working models and apparatus connected in one way or another with mechanics. The tables in this

room are all movable, so that any desired combination of working space can be obtained. Glass doors lead from this room to the *Physical Laboratory*. Here the benches and tables are all fixed, and the walls lined with shelves for the storage of apparatus. All Modern Side boys are well acquainted with the interior of this room, which was designed for the instruction of classes up to twenty-five boys, all working simultaneously at the same experiment; for this purpose the benches are fitted with drawers, each containing complete sets of apparatus for the use of classes of this size; and all the Modern Forms, in rotation, come in and go through a well-defined and regular course of Physics. Accommodation is provided round the sides of the room for more advanced work in Practical Physics, and with this in view the electric current is laid on all round so that it may be used for any purpose and by any number of students.

Leading out from the Physical Laboratory is Mr. Earl's private room, in which some of the most delicate and valuable instruments are stored, and in which the optical experiments, requiring a darkened room and special facilities for lighting at varying points, are carried on. From this room a staircase leads to the upper set of rooms. Of these the *Chemical Laboratory* is a fine room, lighted by side-lights and sky-lights. It is so arranged as to permit the working of fifty boys at a time, and it may often be seen filled with this number. It differs from other chemical laboratories in one or two important points. For instance, the lead troughs for washing-up purposes and the water supply are all at the sides of the room, so that there is no splashing and untidiness on the benches. The draught-boxes, which are very efficient, serve as supports for vessels in use, and are, together with the shelves for re-agents, completely removable, so that the



BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, 1894

benches can be cleared for setting up apparatus on an extended scale. Another point: the cupboards and drawers of the benches recede so that it is possible to sit close up to one's work.

From the Chemical Laboratory one passes through the *Balance Room*, which is fitted up with chemical balances, and is also provided with a reference library much used by the Scientific Sixth, to the *Lecture Room*—capable of seating 150 boys. It contains an admirably furnished lecture-table, black-boards, two different-sized screens for lanterns, and numerous chemical specimens. Round the walls are glass cases containing a typical collection of Minerals (about one thousand), arranged on the same excellent system as at the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Here also, in suitable cases, are stored the valuable Geological and Insect Collections of the School. The Lecture Room is used for many purposes, and few boys leave the School without having been at work in it in some one way or other.

The *Biological Laboratory* (1894) opens out from the Lecture Room. It is the most recent addition to the School, and one of the most attractive show-places of the buildings. Not only this, but it is also one of the best designed and best fitted of its size in the kingdom. Naturally, it is only used by a few specialists in the Science Sixth.

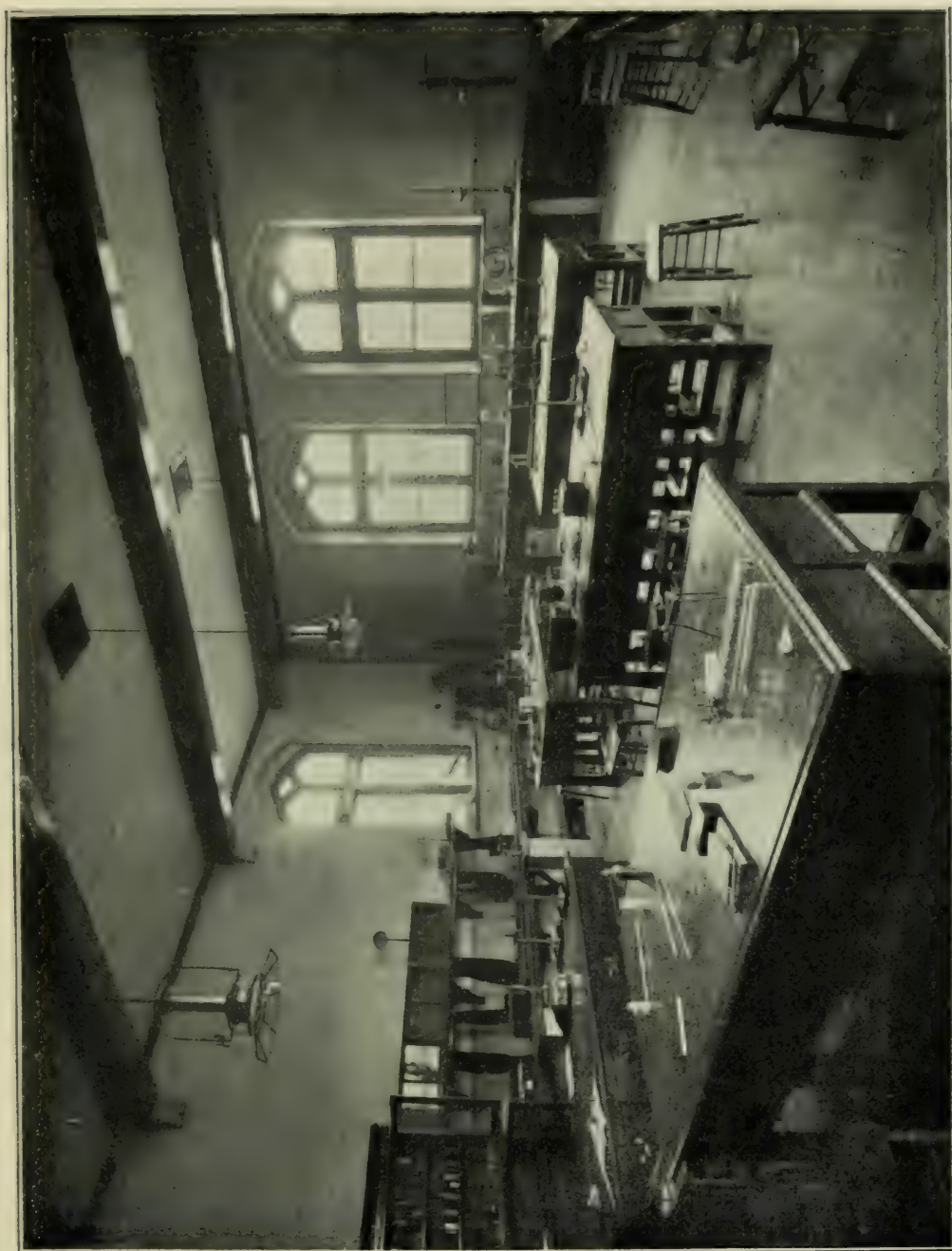
The plan of the Biological Laboratory ensures the best light. The work-benches, made of plate-glass sloping to a white glazed gutter communicating directly with the waste-pipe, face the windows, which come down to the level of the benches. The roof is provided with a good skylight. Water-supply is handy for each worker, and the benches can be kept continually flushed and clean. The central part of the room is occupied by cases which contain preparations

and specimens under the headings of (*a*) Form and Locomotion ; (*b*) Alimentation ; (*c*) Circulation and Respiration ; (*d*) Nervous System and Sense Organs ; and lastly, objects displaying the main lines of classification. This collection is modelled, on a miniature scale, both as to cases and method of display, on the same lines as the Introductory Collection of the late Sir William Flower at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

The *Engine and Electric Light Rooms* are situated in the basement of the Science and Art Building, and are of great value to the newly formed Engineering Class, besides being the source of supply for the electric light with which the greater part of the building is furnished. There are three engines—one a gas-engine of twelve indicated horse-power, in general use for driving the Ewell-Parker dynamo ; a second, which is driven by steam, is a horizontal engine of six indicated horse-power, fitted with a Crosby indicator ; and a third, a triple-expansion marine-pattern vertical engine of eight horse-power, was presented to the School by Mr. John Kirkaldy. Separate rooms are allotted to the accumulators (19 K type), the boiler for steam-engines, and the various necessary stores.

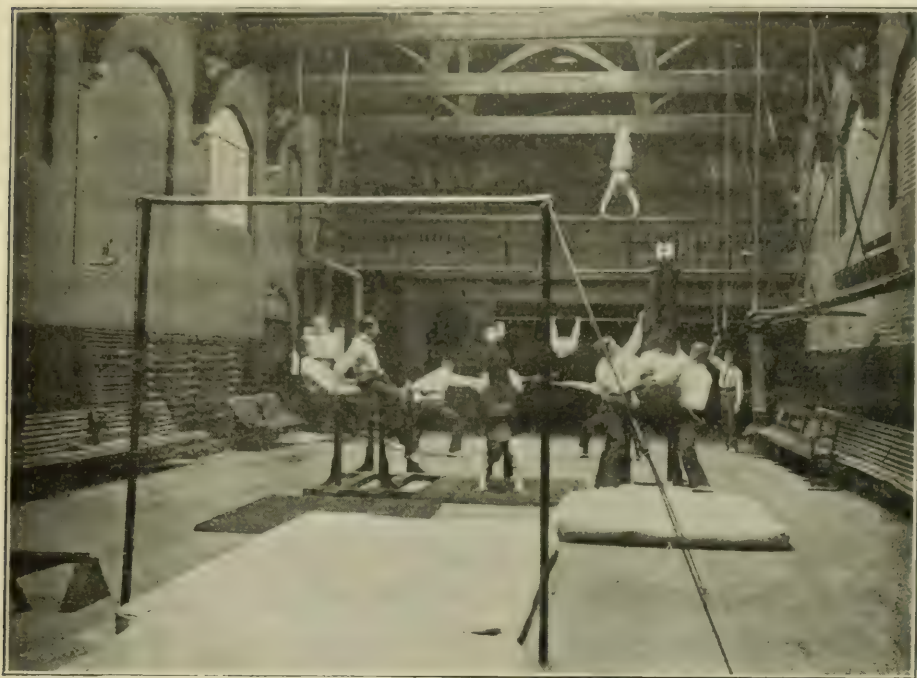
The *Drawing School* is on the first floor of the building and next to the Chemical Laboratory. It is of good proportion as regards height ; it has a north light, and is adequately equipped for both elementary and advanced Art-work. A new installation of electric light has recently been provided on an improved system for lighting Art Schools, which enables the evening work to be conducted to the greatest advantage. The quality of the work carried on shows itself most strikingly, perhaps, in the practical side of Art.

The *Gymnasium* was opened in 1887, and is undoubtedly



PHYSICAL LABORATORY 1887

one of the best among those of the Public Schools, both in appearance and in dimensions. Rugby, Harrow, Cheltenham, and Rossall alone are larger. During the Winter Terms, all boys, except those who are medically exempt, are required to attend the Gymnasium for instruction twice a week. The Gymnasium is also open for voluntary exercise from 2.30 to 4 on Wednesday and Satur-



GYMNASIUM

day afternoons. During the Summer Term there are no compulsory classes, but the Gymnasium is open by arrangement for private lessons in Fencing and Boxing.

Every Tonbridgian of later date than the year 1887 has had some practical acquaintance with the Gymnasium under the tuition of Mr. Roche. The enfoldng of every member of the School in a systematic training in gymnastics may have been felt at the time as a hard fate by a few. In

the case of the overwhelming majority, the Gymnasium has been the scene of vigorous physical growth and of manly discipline. And there are many, too, who, by resolute determination and by confident belief in the benefits of exercise, have changed from weaklings with narrow chests to sturdy specimens of their race. It takes no little grit to succeed in gymnastics, and the gymnast is always handicapped by the absence from his exercise of all those circumstances and conditions which go to the making of a game. There are fellows it would be an omission not to name who have set an example to the School by steady training and hard work—O'Grady, Cockburn, S. Ruck, Knight, Hamilton, Porter, Dunn, and Latham.

The House Gymnastic Challenge Cup since 1887 has been won seven times by the Day Boys, three times by the School House, once by Parkside, and once by Judd House. There are, besides, numerous prizes, due to the generosity of the Old Tonbridgian Society and various members of the Staff, awarded to competitors of varying ages in Gymnastics and Boxing, and also in Fencing. In addition to these competitions, Tonbridge sends representatives for Gymnastics, Boxing, and Fencing to the Public Schools competition at Aldershot. The highest point reached so far on these occasions was when G. Hill was first and won the medal in 1892, and C. S. Knight was second and gained the silver medal in 1893, for middle-weights in Boxing.

Among the immediate results of the Buildings of 1887 was the reorganisation of the Library. Before 1880, only one Library, the *Skinners' School Library*, in the Head Master's house, interesting, but antiquated, was recognised by the Governors. The *School Library* for the boys must



THE LIBRARY, 1894

have come into existence under difficulties. Its abode, after it had left the wooden Class-room in the playground, was the room on the stone staircase opposite the Sixth Form class-room. Its income was meagre: each boarder contributed one shilling a term; and any boy who reached the Sixth might, by payment of one guinea, purchase a key giving a lifelong right of taking out books at any time, term time or holidays—an arrangement generous towards town residents, but dangerous for the books. The books were to be found far and wide on their travels: they circulated through the homes of Tonbridge; they accompanied Old Boys to Oxford and Cambridge and London. The difficulty of finding a remedy lay in the established privilege, bought and paid for. With the New Scheme of 1880 the School Library passed to the Governors. With their approval, payments and privileges were both swept away. New locks were put on the doors, and iron gates, to be closed during the vacations, on the stone stairs. The effect was soon seen. In July 1880 a review of the Library had shown 210 books missing; in the year July 1880 to July 1881, only 11 were lost; in the year July 1881 to 1882, only 3. A grant of £30 a year for Library and Museum combined was then made out of the School Funds, and in 1888 the Library moved into its new and ampler home. A grant of £500 was made from the School Funds to provide books and suitable cases, and it was properly catalogued in 1892. It may add an interest to record that the new oak shelves were designed and made in the School workshops.

The results of work during these and previous years are shown by the following First-Classes won at the Universities between 1875 and 1892:—

CLASSICS (Eight).

- H. E. D. Blakiston, Lit. Gr. et Lat., Lit. Hum., Fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxford.
 G. C. Moore Smith, Cl. Tripos.
 H. W. Smith, Cl. Tripos.
 W. C. Geldart, Cl. Tripos, also I.C.S.
 E. E. Bryant, Cl. Tripos, Fellow of Emm. Coll. Camb.
 G. E. Timins, Cl. Tripos.
 H. C. Champion, Lit. Gr. et Lat.
 C. H. Baker, Lit. Gr. et Lat.

MATHEMATICS (Eight).

- Homersham Cox, 4th Wrangler, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.
 S. L. Loney, 3rd Wrangler, Fellow of Sid. Suss. Coll. Camb.
 R. Lachlan, 3rd Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.
 R. M. Pattisson, 10th Wrangler, and 1st Class in Law Tripos, Fellow of Emm. Coll. Camb.
 S. W. Finn, 12th Wrangler.
 W. F. Marwood, 18th Wrangler.
 W. Hartree, 18th Wrangler.
 P. E. Bateman, 14th Wrangler, Fellow of Jesus Coll. Camb.

Of these Lachlan and Loney have been Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos.

NATURAL SCIENCE (One).

G. T. Watson.

The system by which the Governors are bound to apply to All Souls College to nominate an Examiner does not appear to be very old. In 1818 the Examiner was the Rev. William Gordon of Speldhurst, and Dr. T. Knox 'had never heard of any interference on the part of All Souls College or of any other.' Lord Eldon seems to have

imposed the obligation in 1825. The Examiners have since that date been Fellows of All Souls of M.A. standing. The system has provided the School with a series of Classical Examiners of great ability, energy, and freshness, and for the award of the Exhibitions it has proved to be quite satisfactory: for the forms below the Sixth it has some disadvantages. In the Annual Report for 1885, Mr. Rowe, after consulting Dr. Welldon, wrote: 'The present custom deprives the Examination of much of its value: the Examiner is almost always a young barrister of five-and-twenty, who has never taught a class, and who has never examined a school.' The Governors laid these remarks before All Souls, and received a reply that 'the College saw no reason to change its customs.' The system is continued under the Scheme of 1880, but with the addition of a second Examiner, appointed by the Governors. In 1877, by special arrangement between the Governors and the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board, the School, without violating its own regulations, came under the Board.

The effects of the widening of the sphere of studies were soon apparent. It was thought right to give the new subjects some impetus to start with: but Science soon proved that it was more than able to take care of its own. It not only claimed a share of the time to be disposed of, but it arrested and distracted the interest of the School. Some few resisted the distraction: and the Orator Congratulatorius of 1881, H. E. D. Blakiston, expressed their feelings: '*Commutatus vero vetus ille civitatis nostrae ordo, qui usque ad proximum annum, usque ad praefecturam meam, pervenerat: hoc autem quam maxime molestum tulimus, nos omissâ illâ rerum discendarum simplicitate pluribus quam antea distrahi studiis.*' Others took this subject or that, more frequently

this and that; some endeavoured to grasp all; the Head Boy in Classics of 1885 and 1886 (Geldart) was head also in Chemistry: they were trying their wings. For much of this omnivoracity parents were responsible. In the competition for attention Science fought with the vigour of youth: Mathematics (or should we say Mr. Hilary?) still held some of the ablest boys; but Classics lost their ancient prerogative.

Another circumstance weighed heavily on Classics, and deprived the School of anticipated Honours and Fellowships,—the early death of several of its most promising scholars. In 1881, J. F. Bryant, who was to have succeeded Blakiston as Head Boy, died very unexpectedly. In 1883, H. C. Campion died suddenly at Keble College, Oxford. Another Head Boy, O. H. M. Smith, died while at the School in 1887, and in 1893 H. Nicolas and W. C. Geldart. These were of the flower of the School; one or two of them had some touch of literary genius. The death of a School Captain lowers the standard for a year.

Again, the reductions in the number of Masters told most severely on Classics. The number of Classical Masters allowed in 1885 was nine. In 1886 this number was reduced to eight; again in 1888, when the Commercial School was to be opened, to six. The loss of Mr. W. O. Hughes-Hughes as a Master was a blow,—an indefatigable teacher, the author of *The Register of Tonbridge School*,¹ a devoted O.T., and the friend of many O.T.'s. A School of not more than 200 boys, and these varying in age from ten to nineteen, if it is to teach a variety of subjects, cannot, without effort, supply a sufficient number of Classical Forms to secure a proper gradation of work. This was foreseen. It was, nevertheless, thought that the occasion was special—

¹ See p. 302. He died in 1894.

the Commercial School was to be started: Science was to receive its first impulse; and it was hoped and believed that, finally, Classics would come by its own again and hold its rightful place.

One measure of School progress during the nineteenth century is to be found in the improved position of Assistant Masters. Mr. Elton had reported: 'When the income expands, the Salaries of the Masters should be raised.' In 1874 the average for an Assistant was £237, 8s. In 1885 the assignment under the new Scheme shows an average of £318; for 1889 the average was £346. An attempt was also made to secure a regular scale of increase. Nor was this all. As Houses were built, the emoluments, dignity, and stability of a House Mastership were added to the salaries. In other ways, too, the improved status of Assistants was recognised; Masters' meetings, almost unknown before 1875, were regularly held; the necessity of a Pension Fund for Assistant Masters was admitted, and in some cases pensions were granted.

The Games at Schools change less perhaps than any other part of School life. Cricket and Football flourished, and the School Fields supplied several players of University and national distinction.¹ Fives and Hockey were popular, and so was the old institution of Stump Cricket for Saturday evenings, in which the whole School heartily joined. Quoits had their turn, and were recognised in the Easter Term Athletics. The one Horizontal Bar on the gravel playground, the only Gymnasium before 1887, attracted a few. Nor can the Giant Stride be omitted, the delight, for many generations, of small boys in the quarter of an hour after Preparation from 8.15 to 8.30 P.M. in the summer-time—

¹ See pp. 343, 350.

destined doubtless to ultimate extinction. Lawn Tennis more than once attempted to invade the School grounds, but was promptly expelled: the School had no room for additional games. Cycling, on the other hand, which in the seventies was met in many Schools with an absolute prohibition, was welcomed at Tonbridge. The Bathing was still in the river at the first locks. There was no organised Boating, no Rifle Corps, no Racket Court. These deficiencies were supplied afterwards, when the numbers of the School increased, under the next Head Master, Dr. Wood.

The School life continued to expand in various developments—the School Mission, the Rovers Cricket Club, the Old Tonbridgian Society, etc.

The *Tonbridge School Mission* was founded in 1883 in the parish of Holy Cross, Cromer Street, London, opposite King's Cross Station, on the Sandhills Estate, Sir A. Judd's original gift to Tonbridge School. The parish, when constituted about 1876, contained some of the most degraded slums in London—North Terrace, Dutton Street, and others, happily swept away in 1891. It had a population of about 6000, finding a precarious livelihood in the various lowly avocations of unskilled labour. The first Vicar was the Rev. Albert Moore, and among those who gathered round him was Mrs. Goodenough, the widow of a brave and good man, Commodore Goodenough, whose death in August 1875 from a poisoned arrow, while engaged on an errand of kindness on the shore of the Pacific island of Santa Cruz, had recently brought that island's name into notice. This suggested the title of 'Holy Cross.' For the first six years the only church was a hired shed, originally built for wood-chopping. In 1883 Mr. Moore appealed to the School for assistance: it was felt that the claim was just, and £30 a year, afterwards £60, was guaranteed. This

evoked an additional £60 from the Society for providing Additional Curates: a Curate was engaged, and the School Mission was started. In 1891 the School increased its subscription to £100. This amount is annually made up by terminal collections from each Form in the School, and by donations from Governors, Masters, Old Boys, and friends of the School. As the value of the living is only £200 per annum, it would be impossible for the Vicar to pay a Curate out of his own pocket, and he relies on the help afforded him by the School. By means of the School Mission Curate a large number of parish societies and organisations are maintained in a flourishing condition, and a vast amount of good has been effected. Clubs for adults of both sexes, a Working Boys' Club, Young Women's Help Society, a Temperance Society, are well supported. In November 1887 the foundation-stone of the permanent Church in Cromer Street was laid by the Right Honourable G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the next year the Church was consecrated: 'every seat was occupied, and the aisles; many of the congregation very poor and ill-clad, and carrying their babies in their arms, but reverent and orderly.' It was felt to be a work worth the doing, and a duty that must last as long as the School goes by the name of Sir Andrew Judd. Underneath the Church is a large room for parish meetings and entertainments. Interest in the Mission Work is kept up at Tonbridge by Mr. Moore, who pays occasional visits to the School, and gives an account of the work which he is doing. He specially values visits from Old Tonbridgians, and is much encouraged by any interest shown by them in his work.

The *Tonbridge Rovers* Cricket Club took shape in 1884 and 1885. It has perhaps never surpassed the exploit of its infancy, its cricket week in Holland under Mr. Lucas's

guidance in August 1884. This success led in the next year to the formal constitution of the Club, as the Old Tonbridgian Cricket Club, merged (1897) in the Old Tonbridgian Society.

The Old Tonbridgian Society, which has now (1898) between 600 and 700 members, was constituted in 1886 chiefly by the efforts of G. J. Low (at the School from 1859-65), its object, according to the rules, being mainly to 'promote mutual intercourse amongst Old Tonbridgians, and good feeling between past and present members of the School.' It is managed by a Committee consisting of the President, two Vice-Presidents, twelve Committee-men, and the Hon. Sec., who are annually elected by the members. The Society provides a professional bowler for the School, and gives prizes for athletics, gymnastics, and swimming, etc., subscribes to the School Mission in St. Pancras, gives books from time to time to the School Library, and as far as it can helps in any scheme connected with the School. For instance, it gave a stained-glass window for the 1894 Big School, subscribed to the New School Chapel Fund and the Dale Memorial Racquet Court. In 1887 Dr. Welldon's portrait was painted by T. Blake Wirgman,¹ under the auspices of the O.T.S. The Society undertakes the arrangements for the annual Old Tonbridgian Dinner, and gets up the O.T. cricket and football teams which play against the School each year; it also publishes an annual report containing a list of members and various details of interest. Its colours are silver, marone, and black.

In a certain sense the Old Tonbridgian Society probably grew out of the annual Old Boys' Dinner, as that in its turn grew out of the annual Old Boys' Cricket Match; and it was soon after Low's election as Hon. Sec. of the O.T.

¹ See p. 225.

Dinner Committee that the idea occurred to him. On the 12th May 1886 a meeting was held at which the first Committee were appointed, with instructions to draw up rules and submit them to the first annual general meeting, and Low was appointed Hon. Sec. This office he held until 1895, when, much to every one's regret, he was obliged to resign owing to ill-health, and the present Hon. Sec., Harcourt B. Slade (1850-55), was elected in his place.

The first annual general meeting of the Old Tonbridgian Society was held on May 18, 1887, the number of members being then 419. The first President was Sir Edmund S. Hardinge, Bart. (1844-51), and the Vice-Presidents, R. Hornell (1852-57) and Tom Nottidge (1845-54). The Presidents from the beginning of the Society to the present time have been :—

- 1887. Sir Edmund S. Hardinge, Bart. (1844-51).
- 1888. T. Nottidge (1845-54).
- 1889. Major-Gen. F. C. Hassard, C.B. (1834).
- 1890. The Bishop of Derry (now Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland), the Right Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (1836-41).
- 1891. Major-Gen. J. Jordan, C.B. (1841-42).
- 1892. A. de G. de Fonblanque (1842-46).
- 1893. T. Smith, F.R.C.S. (1844-50) (now Sir T. Smith, Bart).
- 1894-97. Col. Sir Henry Collett, K.C.B. (1846-52).
- 1898. The Bishop of Melanesia, Cecil Wilson (1873-79).

Never before has there been such a representative gathering at the Old Tonbridgians' Dinner as that which assembled in 1898 at the Holborn Restaurant, at the thirty-seventh annual *réunion*. Once only has the attendance been larger, the number of guests in 1875 being 120—three more

than on the present occasion. There was one O.T. present who was at the School as far back as 1842, and it was an interesting fact that not a single year since that date was unrepresented.

Among the members are many O.T.'s who are living abroad, some of whom take the keenest interest in everything connected with the School, and occasionally send home accounts of their meeting with other members. Not long since, somewhere in Siam where there is no regular church, the few English and American residents got up an informal service on Christmas Day, and after it was over one man (in the Indian Forest Department) remarked, 'The music of that *Te Deum* seemed very familiar to me ; I wonder where I have heard it.' The reply (from a man in the Diplomatic Service) was, 'Oh ! don't you remember?—it was one we used to sing in the old School Chapel at Tonbridge.' Another instance of a meeting of O.T.'s occurred lately at the annual cricket match 'Military *v.* Civil' in the Bombay Presidency, when, on the captain of the 'Military' team (Captain C. S. Wood, East Yorkshire Regiment—1890-92), going on to the ground in his O.T. colours, he found, much to his surprise, that the captain of the 'Civil' team (A. D. Wilkins—1868-72) was wearing the same colours. Last year the Hon. Sec. was asked to send out two shields with the School Arms for H.B.M.'s Legation at Bangkok. So the School seems well remembered in many parts of the world.

No notice of the benefactions of Old Boys to the School could be complete without the name of W. O. Hughes-Hughes, whose *Register of Tonbridge School*, first published in 1886, and re-issued in 1893, must last with increasing value as long as the School lasts. It is the result of an enormous amount of labour, and contains an Introduction with a short sketch of the History of the

School; an Analysis of the Register; a List of the Head Masters and Second Masters; Founders of Exhibitions; a List of Exhibitioners previous to 1820; the Register from 1826 to 1893; List of Masters for Lent Term, 1893; elected Members of the House of Commons; Head Boys of the School, 1822-1893; Open Scholarships or First-Class Honours at Oxford or Cambridge; the Indian Civil Service; the School Cricket Elevens; the School Football Teams; Oars in the Inter-University Boat Race; Players in the Inter-University Cricket Match; Winners in the Inter-University Athletic Sports; Players in the Inter-University Rugby Football Match.

During these fifteen years there was a great hindrance to the prosperity of the School in the state of the Parish Church. A statute of the Founder directed that upon the Sabbath 'all the scholars should resort to Divine Service in the Parish Church,' and this statute was strictly observed. In those days and previously the Church was not what it is now. Old Tonbridgians will remember the plaster ceiling, the cumbrous and dilapidated screens and pews, the heavy galleries. The School used to sit in a gallery¹ on the north side—the Skinners' Gallery, where, cooped up in a corner beneath the roof, they endured every Sunday morning two hours or more of increasing misery. This gallery was enlarged in 1662, when the Arms of the Skinners' Company were placed in front of it. In 1878 the Church was restored and resealed at a cost of £16,000, of which the patron, Mr. Deacon, and his friends gave more than £8000, the Skinners' Company £600, Masters of the School and parents of boys some £2000 more, and the townsmen the remainder. The gallery was then removed, and the Coat-of-Arms transferred

¹ See p. 257.

to the School, where it was placed by Dr. Wood over the doorway of the library in the Head Master's house. During the restoration of the Church the School for two years held its services in the School Chapel; after it was finished they occupied seats in the south aisle. The return to the restored Church only deepened the conviction that for the School the School Chapel was the proper place. Yet to break through the associations of 350 years, to sever the bond connecting at Church the School and the town, was a step not to be taken with a light heart. After some hesitation the Masters petitioned the Governors to be released from the bondage. The local clergy met this with a counter-petition. They did more: they asked that in the New Scheme, then 'under consideration,' a special direction might be inserted that 'the practice for the Scholars to attend in the Parish Church should continue as heretofore.' To this the Governors added, 'except so far as the Governors may by any regulations to be made by them from time to time otherwise direct.' The compromise was accepted. The attendance was continued, and endured, until the end of Mr. Rowe's mastership.

The numbers of the School from 1888 to 1890 averaged one hundred and seventy-five; and limited numbers implied limited efficiency. A careful inquiry in 1888 showed several causes conducing to this result—among them the advancement of the age for entrance from eight to ten. Under the old statutes, young boys entered the School without going to any Preparatory School. The *Register* shows, for the eight years 1873-1880, thirty-two entries of boys under ten; after 1880 there could not be any. Nor was that the full extent of the loss; for boys once sent to a Preparatory School stayed there up to twelve or thirteen or fourteen. Thus, of all the boys entered from 1873 to 1880, one

hundred and forty were under twelve: of those entered from 1881 to 1888, only fifty-nine—a decrease of ten entries a year, and this although, at the same time, of entries over twelve there was a slight but steady increase of about three a year. The average duration of a boy's stay at School was thus reduced, and the number in the School at any one time was affected accordingly. Another cause was the before-mentioned growing dissatisfaction with the services of the Parish Church. This deterred intending residents. But there were internal causes also. It was said that the Classical side was being overborne by the Modern; that Classical Honours were not what they ought to be; that the number of Classical Masters was too small; that a multiplicity of subjects was dissipating energy and complicating the time-table. Several of the staff had been at the School for more than thirty years, and in the absence of any pension could not retire. Mr. Rowe had also some personal considerations; he had, perhaps, never been quite able to conciliate the good-will of those Old Boys of a previous generation for whom the School meant the School as they had known it; the advance of years, the need of peace, the responsibilities of office and especially of preaching, weighed upon him. The period of reconstruction was over, and it appeared probable that a fresh start under a new Head Master might give an opportunity for rectifying mistakes and for leaving behind the misapprehensions which fifteen troublous years had collected. In September 1889, Mr. Rowe sent in his resignation for the following Easter. The Governors accepted it, at the same time by Resolution of the Court recording their 'cordial acknowledgment of the sincerity and generosity with which Mr. Rowe had devoted himself to advance the cause of education in its widest sense, and to promote the welfare of the School as a body

and of its members in particular'; adding that they 'would always recall with satisfaction the friendliness which during the years of his tenure of office had characterised his relations with the Governors.'

On Old Boys' Day, 1890, Mr. Rowe's Old Boys presented him with an address signed by one hundred and forty Old Boys who had been under him, and with his portrait, painted by G. P. Jacomb Hood, O.T., giving at the same time to the School a replica, which hangs in the Skinners' School Library.

In anticipation of the new Head Mastership, the Governors gave retiring pensions to the two senior Assistant Masters.¹ At the request of the Head Master elect, they reduced the fees for young boys, and authorised the appointment of additional Classical Masters.

Mr. Rowe married, in 1861, Eliza Nicholls Buckler, eldest daughter of Joshua Vardy Buckler, of Boreham, Wilts, who died at the School House in 1887. Her monument in Tonbridge Cemetery records, in words spoken in the School Chapel by the Rev. J. R. Little, the outline of her character: 'Eminently capable of happiness herself, and never so happy as when striving to give happiness to others.' Mr. Rowe married secondly, Frances Ellen Blanche Hanbury. He published the following works:—

The Right of Assistant Masters to an Appeal on Dismissal.
A Letter to H.M. Endowed Schools Commissioners. 1874.

A Sixth Form Greek Syntax. Rivingtons, 1890. (Used for some time at Tonbridge under Dr. Wood.)

Bacon's Essays transcribed into Modern English, with Sectional Analysis. By T. B. and B. H. Rowe. G. Bell and Sons, 1896. (Intended for the use of Indian Students.)

¹ See p. 329.

An old pupil of Mr. Rowe's, one of his first Sixth Form boys, has supplied the following appreciation of Mr. Rowe's power and influence as a teacher :—

‘There are two kinds of success which may attend a Head Master. The one kind which is determined by purely external tests, such as figures, is success as generally understood by the unreflecting public. But there is another kind of success, not less real but more impalpable. By this we mean success in developing to the best ends the minds and souls of boys: primarily of those boys who are brought into the closest personal contact with the teacher, but indirectly of all the boys in the School also—since a strong influence exerted on a small body of boys will tend to diffuse itself to others, and since a Head Master who sees his main business in the work of developing fine individualities will strive that the whole of the School system shall tend to this result.

‘And what qualities must a Head Master have who is to achieve the utmost measure of this sort of success? What but the highest qualities of all—a strong and individual character of his own, a fervent love of righteousness and (what is rarer) of truth, a deep sympathy with the natures which he is trying to liberate and guide towards the light?

‘It is perhaps possible to imagine an ideal Head Master, an *αὐτο-αρχιδιδάσκαλος*, who achieves both kinds of success in equal measure. But the ideal Head Master is yet to seek. Mr. Rowe was far stronger on one side than on the other. He fell on difficult times, and, notwithstanding all he did in reorganising Tonbridge on modern lines, by the standards of the superficial, here and there he failed: in the deeper work he succeeded rarely. He took over boys filled with the conventional ideas of their homes and of their schoolboy associates: he took them over and de-conventionalised them. He caused them, now by a little playful humour, now by a set argument, to see their little ideas in the light of truth and reason; it was not altogether a pleasant process to the average boy

to give up this little absurdity or that ; some disciples perhaps, like the disciples of Socrates, went away angry with dialectics and the dialectician ; but those who received it grew up free men. And such felt for their Master the affection of intellectual sons, the affection which Socrates inspired in Plato and Xenophon.

‘Even some of those who afterwards had the greatest admiration for their Head Master were little drawn to him in the first few weeks of his taking command of the Sixth Form. They had had an affection for the fine old man they had lost, and in the new Head, with his innovations, his seeming want of sympathy with a boy’s intense conservatism, his appeal to cold reason, homely disregard of shows and trappings, there was something which seemed at first uncongenial and chilling. But it took only a little time for the finer spirits to see that in Mr. Rowe there were qualities they had never met before (and perhaps have never met since in the same degree). And as time went on, and the outer world, including many Tonbridgians of a past generation, still misunderstood him, and perhaps misrepresented him, the loyalty of the loyal grew more intense. They saw a man tried in the fire and found not wanting.

‘And what were those qualities in Mr. Rowe which left the deepest impression ?

‘Perhaps first his profound belief in righteousness : especially his horror of looseness of life. Along with this went a deep sense of the happiness and holiness of the grown man’s life. It was an error, he told boys, to say that life’s happiest time was that of boyhood. A still deeper happiness lay before them. Only—this was another frequent reminder—it must be remembered that years brought not so much increase of freedom and power over others as increase of responsibility and duty to others.

‘And then there was the love of truth. No one was ever more fearless in uttering the naked truth without toning it down to meet conventional requirements. This to some people was sometimes irritating, to others sometimes comic. But those who could see the easy courage and freedom of mind which was implied in saying

what one felt instead of what one was expected to say, found in this honesty of utterance one of Mr. Rowe's greatest qualities.

'With this devotion to truth went a certain disregard of conventional dignity. There was a sort of pride in Mr. Rowe which made him rather like to put himself in a position at which the Philistine would smile. It was as if he said, "What I am doing is perfectly simple and perfectly right: if you have it in you to separate realities from forms, you will see it to be so: if you have not, I am sorry for you, but it is you who need to be changed, not I."

'With the love of truth, there was in Mr. Rowe a great love of justice and fairplay. This, as a schoolfellow reminds me, was especially seen when a boy was called to account for some act committed or omitted. "Mr. Rowe never gave signs of hastiness of temper. He was ever ready to allow a boy to plead his own cause, and was never afraid of engaging in a battle of logic with the cleverest of us. But if we got the worst of it, he did not spare us."

'And with that love of truth also went a rare degree of self-oblivion or self-conquest. No provocation could make him anything but fair to opponents. When one knew certain things, and heard the generous interpretation which he set on them, one might be profoundly moved by such generosity and nobility of mind, or again, one might smile at it. But one recognised that here was something which one might travel far to find in other men.

'And yet in this there was nothing of the impassivity of the Stoic. No one could know Mr. Rowe without being struck by his emotional sensibility. "His nervous delicacy of temperament," writes my schoolfellow, "exhibited itself whenever he addressed the School on important occasions by a faltering of the voice and a glistening of the eye, and this more especially in his Chapel Sermons. The majority of us respected such evidences of strong feeling, and felt that we had before us a man who was in touch with the deepest realities of life."

'In mentioning those great qualities by which Mr. Rowe was distinguished, one can hardly pass over his open-handed generosity.

But he gave Tonbridge far more than gifts of money and time: he gave it the full affection and devotion of his best years; and since his retirement from office, that affection and devotion have never been withdrawn.

‘Such were some of the impressions that sank into the hearts of many of Mr. Rowe’s pupils—the sense of an immense tenderness, an immense love of right and of truth, an immense generosity and self-forgetfulness, a great courage. Other impressions were more of the intellectual than of the moral order—of a mind wonderfully acute, wonderfully open to new influences, and free in a rare degree from the obscuring influence of all the Idols of the Marketplace. In all his teaching there was something fresh and individual and liberating. Another of Mr. Rowe’s Sixth Form boys, now a Fellow and Tutor of his College, speaks of the pleasure felt by himself and others who were for several years in the Sixth in certain lessons: *e.g.* “(1) Greek Testament and anything philosophical, where we always recognised in Mr. Rowe not so much a teacher as one who was studying and learning with us and constantly *thinking hard* about things; (2) the grammar lessons, in which he made even the stupid part of the Form give some account of their ideas as to what the phrases meant; (3) the Latin Verse, which he had an extraordinary power of treating as a lesson in literature and poetry, criticising the validity of the expressions and epithets—English and Latin: (4) Virgil and Horace.” In such lessons Mr. Rowe was able to bring forward many happy illustrations from his own observations in Italy or other foreign countries, or from the natural sciences which were his favourite recreation. In connection with his class-teaching one should also mention his insistence on boys speaking with a clear and correct enunciation. To such points he had paid great attention, and his own speaking and reading were admirable.

‘And it was not only when he took the Sixth that Mr. Rowe showed himself a great teacher. The schoolfellow from whom I quoted before, well says: “The old type of schoolmaster was apt to be impenetrable and dogmatic: Mr. Rowe’s conversational gift, on

the other hand, imparted a special interest and even fascination to any class over which he presided. With the Head Master present, we knew that stiff formality and stereotyped dulness would vanish." One saw in Mr. Rowe something like a flame of pure reason playing amid the fogs of the common world. It may be that Mr. Rowe's influence was rather illuminating than energising, but it was on that account an influence of the rarer kind: and those who had it in them to do something, as most boys have, had in Mr. Rowe's example and teaching the best light to lighten their feet.'

21. REV. JOSEPH WOOD, D.D.

1890-1898

DR. WOOD was born at Ardwick Place, near Manchester, 23rd November 1842. From Manchester Grammar School he went up to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1861, at the head of the successful candidates for open Exhibitions. 'He was the first pupil sent up to Oxford by Mr. Walker, then the young Head Master of Manchester Grammar School, and now the High Master of St. Paul's School. Dr. Jowett was so much impressed with the manner in which the new Exhibitioner had been taught, that he sought and began that close friendship with Mr. Walker which lasted till his death.'¹ In 1863 he took a First-Class in Moderations. In 1865 he was placed in the First Class of the Final Classical School. Shortly afterwards he was elected to an open Fellowship at St. John's College. He vacated his Fellowship on his marriage in 1868 with Miss Hughes. Dr. Wood took his M.A. the same year, after having been appointed an Assistant Master at Cheltenham College in 1867. He took his degrees of B.D. and D.D. in 1876. He remained at Cheltenham till 1870, when he was elected Head Master of Leamington College. In 1876 and 1877 he was one of the Classical Moderators at Oxford. He left Leamington in 1890 after his election, on February 13th of that year, to Tonbridge, where three of his sons have been educated. In November 1898 he accepted the offer of the Head Mastership of Harrow School.

Dr. Wood published in 1893:—*Ediscenda. Passages for*

¹ Letter of C. J. C. in *The Times*, Nov. 4, 1898.



Yours very truly,
Joseph Wood.

repetition in Latin and Greek arranged for the Classical Forms in Public Schools. Demy 16mo. (Rivingtons.)

At the time of Dr. Wood's election to the Head Mastership, the tumultuous and anxious period of reconstruction in the School history had passed. The old order had changed, and the position was ripe for consolidation, concentration, and expansion of numbers. The Head Master brought with him great powers of stimulus, and an exercise of much tact in dealing with men and affairs. Under his influence more prominence has been given to Classics, the increase in the numbers of the School making this easier than hitherto. With Classics as the leading subject, arrangements for the teaching of Science, Mathematics, and Modern Languages can be more readily made in a School of four hundred or more boys than in one of under two hundred. The rapidity of the increase in the numbers of the School will be seen from the figures below, under the years 1890-91, and onwards; and while noting these figures, it will be convenient to give at the same time the number of boys at the School as far back as ascertainable.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES¹ ANNUALLY FROM 1827 TO 1844.

Year.	Number of Entries.	Year.	Number of Entries.
1827 . . .	51	1836 . . .	18
1828 . . .	39	1837 . . .	10
1829 . . .	22	1838 . . .	12
1830 . . .	24	1839 . . .	17
1831 . . .	31	1840 . . .	12
1832 . . .	22	1841 . . .	15
1833 . . .	17	1842 . . .	13
1834 . . .	19	1843 . . .	32
1835 . . .	14	1844 . . .	70

¹ These are the *entries* only, according to Hughes-Hughes' *Register of Tonbridge School*, 1893. I have been unable to obtain from the Skinners' Company the actual numbers in the School before 1844. In 1729, there were 52, and, in 1761, 66 boys in the School.

NUMBERS IN THE SCHOOL, JULY EACH YEAR, 1845 TO 1898.

Year.	No. of Non-Foundations.	No. of Foundations.	Total.
1845	75	64	139
1846	87	71	158
1847	92	56	148
1848	77	69	146
1849	72	72	144
1850	73	75	148
1851	65	64	129
1852	56	66	122
1853	52	58	110
1854	47	67	114
1855	47	63	110
1856	41	70	111
1857	62	84	146
1858	66	94	160
1859	100	70	170
1860	78	105	183
1861	88	97	185
1862	76	84	160
1863	73	84	157
1864	75	93	168
1865	92	80	172
1866	84	77	161
1867	80	89	169
1868	73	105	178
1869	87	107	194
1870	97	114	211
1871	118	115	233
1872	122	113	235
1873	116	119	235

NUMBERS IN THE SCHOOL. *continued.*

Year.	No. of Non-Foundations.	No. of Foundations.	Total.
1874	113	113	226
1875	122	113	235
1876	119	106	225
1877	133	104	237
1878	No record.	No record.	224
1879	137	102	239
1880	122	88	210
1881	106	78	184
1882	103	76	179
1883	107	95	202
1884	107	97	204
1885	113	100	213
1886	105	84	189
1887	93	89	182
1888	90	91	181
1889	87	80	167
1890	102	72	174
1891	170	107	277
1892	188	141	329
1893	204	156	360
1894	219	171	390
1895	240	172	412
1896	254	181	435
1897	262	181	443
1898	269	175	444

The sudden expansion in 1890-91 is partly accounted for by Dr. Wood having brought with him 16 boys from Leamington College—a sign of the confidence placed in him by their parents. Each increase in numbers from 1890

onwards has been an additional highest 'record,' until in 1897 Dr. Wood thought it advisable to draw the public attention of Tonbridge to the facts that the Governors had fixed 450 as the limit to the numbers of the School ; and that, the applications for admission being in excess of the usual number of vacancies, boys are admitted in the order of their registration, subject, of course, to an examination, graduated according to age.

The rapid and continuous progress in numbers had its difficulties as well as its satisfactory side—difficulties to be met, and, of course, overcome. For a time the growth of organisation could not, naturally, keep pace with the expansion. It is easy to understand that uniformity and continuity of teaching were preserved with some difficulty. Constant watchfulness and minute attention to administrative detail were required until the full numbers of the School are reached. But the main lines of a skilled generalship soon appeared through the apparent disorder. With the twenty-first Head Master, the School attained its majority—it has grown to about its full numbers for the present.

One of the first changes for which the School was ripe, and which Dr. Wood induced the Governors to make, was the alteration of the School hours so as to abolish School before breakfast. This was intended to obviate the difficulty on the part of Day-boys in attending School at such an early hour as 7 A.M. in the summer and 7.30 A.M. in the winter—early preparation in the Boarding Houses and in the boys' homes being substituted. It was an alteration which gave a greater opportunity for an increase in the number of the Day-boys. In 1889 they numbered 58 ; in 1890, 70 ; and in September 1898 they numbered 137. The Day-boys have been divided into two Houses—'A' House and 'B' House,—and their interests are placed in the hands of two 'House Tutors,' who are ready to give advice and impart



TEMPORARY CHAPEL, 1892

an *esprit de corps* to a society which is necessarily fragmentary and scattered. The School as a whole has gained great benefit from it.

Boys were admitted to the Junior School, started in 1890, at the age of eight in place of ten. This limit has been, in 1898, raised again to thirteen, the Junior School abolished, and a Preparatory School, affiliated to the School, has been opened in Tonbridge. The tuition fees for Foundationers are £20; Non-Foundationers, £30. In 1890 the Governors consented to allow the practice of attending the Parish Church¹ to cease, considering that the Founder's intentions would be sufficiently fulfilled if there is an attendance there once a term. This arrangement was a great relief to all connected with the School.

It soon became necessary to take some action to provide increased accommodation for the boys at School Chapel. There were three courses open: (1) either to enlarge the existing 1859 Chapel of Dr. Welldon's time, which only provided seats for about 220 boys, or (2) to build a new one, or (3) to erect a temporary one. The first plan being found to be impracticable, and the necessary funds for a new Chapel not being forthcoming, it was finally decided in 1892 to erect a *temporary iron Chapel* on the plot of ground adjoining the south side of the Head Master's house. This building at first provided for about 400 people, but in 1896 a new aisle was added which gave 130 additional seats. A sum of £150 was raised by subscription and expended on the interior decoration. The result is as satisfactory as could possibly be hoped for in a merely temporary chapel, and the interior has been made to look bright and attractive. The Altar, with its ornaments and dossal hangings, and some of the choir stalls, were transferred from the 1859 Chapel, and further gifts were received from Masters and

¹ See p. 303.

friends of the School. The brass lectern in use is that which was presented in 1880 as a memorial of the Rev. Edward I. Welldon,¹ and the handsome oak library desk was made in the workshop by members of the School. The white Altar frontal was worked by some of the Masters' wives, the green one was presented by the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Babington, the violet one by Dr. Wood, and the red one by the clerical Masters. The brass corona and the dossal hangings, the Altar vases and the smaller branch candlesticks, were given by the Rev. A. Lucas; the Altar cross and the two large brass candlesticks by the Rev. T. B. Rowe during his Head Mastership. The organ was built in 1892 at a cost of £400, raised by subscription.

The choir is surpliced, and the services are bright and interesting. A shortened form of matins is said every weekday morning at 8.50 A.M., which all boys attend except a few who come in by train. Holy Communion is celebrated on alternate Sundays at 8.15 A.M.; and when there is no celebration, all boarders attend the Ante-Communion Service at 8.30 A.M. On Sundays, Matins is at 10.45 A.M., and Evensong at 7 P.M. A sermon is preached at Evensong, either by Dr. Wood or one of the clerical Assistant Masters. Boarders and Day-boys alike are required to attend Matins and Evensong on Sundays. On Saints' Days Matins is said at 11.30 A.M., followed by a half-holiday.

Dr. Wood has been endeavouring for some time to induce the Governors and the Charity Commissioners to agree to raise a further loan on the School funds (an operation easy to be arranged in view of the prospective large increase in the value of the School property) for the purpose of building a new and permanent Chapel worthy of the School. Success in these efforts is shortly expected. Funds have been raised by subscriptions from the Head and Assistant

¹ See p. 192.



VOLUNTEER ENGINEER CORPS—INSPECTION DAY, 1897

Masters, Old Boys, parents of boys now at the School, and friends, to the amount of about £2000, which will help towards enriching the internal decoration of the long-desired Chapel.

A *School Rifle Volunteer Corps* was originally started in the Christmas term of 1860 in Dr. Welldon's time, and numbered about 30 boys—the total numbers in the School then being about 180. It was a period when the attitude of France towards this country became threatening: other schools, such as Rugby, also at the same time joined in the patriotic movement. The Corps was officered by the boys, and armed with Irish carbines, *i.e.* short rifles; its uniform was dark green. It was a smart little company, and worked with much *esprit de corps*; but there was little practice-firing, nor were there any competitions. The numbers in the School (185) were, perhaps, hardly sufficient to support a Volunteer Corps; so, after an existence of two years, it had to be abandoned in 1862.

The existing *School Engineer Volunteer Corps* was started in the autumn of 1892 by Mr. Collins, one of the Assistant Masters, who obtained permission from the War Office for the formation of a Corps, to be attached to the 1st Middlesex Royal Engineer Volunteers. The requisite number was at once forthcoming, and the Corps has always been full; in fact, of late it has been found necessary to allow an increase of numbers to 120, and to enter names in advance for vacancies as they occur. The drill and engineer work done during the year is the regular course laid down by Army Regulations for all Volunteer Engineers. An engineering drill is held once a week, and the bridging is done in a pit belonging to the Corps, where spar bridges are made up to 30-feet span. Besides this, the young sappers have made roads in the School grounds which are in regular use now. They also

bridge the river Medway in the summer term by means of a 60-feet trestle-and-barrel pier bridge.

In 1898 extensive bridging operations were undertaken on the beautiful lake of Somerhill Park, about two miles from Tonbridge, in the presence of a number of spectators. In the winter evenings lectures on military engineering are given in the barracks, and practical instruction in the model



ENGINEER VOLUNTEER CORPS—BRIDGING THE MEDWAY

shed, also lantern lectures on recent wars and other military topics. The uniform is the same as that of the Royal Engineers, viz. scarlet tunic with silver lace instead of the gold of the regulars, blue trousers with wide scarlet stripe, and blue jumpers for undress. The Corps is officially inspected by the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District, and a report is sent in to the War Office.

This inspection, together with the accompanying distribution of prizes, forms one of the most interesting functions of the summer term. The Corps goes through various manœuvres before the Commanding Royal Engineer and other officers, and then the prizes for shooting, which have been awarded during the year, are distributed ; and never does 'the Head' look more beautiful than on a fine summer day with the red of the boys' tunics against the grass and the trees, and the bright knots of spectators viewing them from the bank.

A Bugle Band of seventeen forms an important feature. It is managed entirely by the boys, and has attained a high standard of excellence. The band consists of ten bugles, four side-drums, triangle and cymbals, and a very fine big drum on which have recently been painted the School arms and the badge of the Royal Engineers, as a gift from a non-commissioned officer leaving the Corps. The Tonbridge drummer, with his fine leopard-skin presented by an O.T., has proved an efficient big drummer for the whole Public School battalion at Aldershot. The various School bands unite for camp and for the field-days, and the bugle marches for each year are selected and learned by the bands at all the big Schools.

An Armoury has been provided (out of the School funds) outside the lower end of the Head Master's garden, where are stored the Martini-Henry rifles with which the Corps is armed. Opening off the Armoury is an excellent Morris Safety Range, 40 yards long, provided with two targets, one of which is used for point-blank firing, and the other as a trajectory range ; they can be used simultaneously. To encourage shooting, two silver spoons are given (one senior and one junior) every month for shooting in the School range. Just opposite the Armoury is the 'Barracks,'

a long iron building divided into two rooms. In the smaller of these is a model pit in which all the commoner field-works are executed in sand, about a quarter of full size. The larger room is used for instruction, drilling, and storing of engineering plant.

The School attends the Public School field-days : one in November at Camberley, when only the Schools near London are present ; the other in March at Aldershot, which all the Schools attend. The field-days are very popular with the cadets, as, in addition to much that they learn from contact with the regulars, they afford scope for small friendly triumphs between the Schools, which are much appreciated by their members. A detachment of about sixty annually attends the Public School Camp, in August, at Aldershot—a week eagerly looked forward to by the boys, as it affords an opportunity of mixing in keen competition with the other great Schools of the country. Each day at Aldershot is taken up by field operations, or a review of some kind, and on the Saturday the sports are held. Here the buglers have been singularly successful, as each year they have carried off one of the three prizes competed for by the Schools. In 1896, Bugler L. M. Page was first in this competition. The last night in camp is celebrated by a camp-fire, round which the members of the different corps sit and regale their comrades with songs.

The Corps sends teams every summer to Bisley, to compete for the Spencer Cup, the Ashburton Shield, and the Cadets' Trophy. In 1897 Tonbridge had the honour of furnishing the winner of the Spencer Cup in the person of Corporal C. F. Pine. The Corps is extremely proud of the fact that this is the first inter-School trophy which has been won by Tonbridge, and this in spite of the fact that the Corps is one of the youngest of the School institutions.

Shooting with the Lee-Metford rifle is carried on during the summer term at Castle Hill Range, some two miles distant on the Pembury Road. As, however, this range is only available once a week for the three summer months, Tonbridge labours under great disadvantages as compared with other Schools, such as Charterhouse and Bradfield, which can and do shoot throughout the whole year. The House Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. L. H. Hansard, a member of the Skinners' Company, has been held, since its establishment in 1893, three times by Ferox Hall and three times by Parkside. An individual Challenge Cup, given by Captain Warner (O.T.), is also competed for annually, together with other prizes, of which the most important is one, value £5, given each year to the best shot in the School by T. Hamilton Fox (O.T.). Some dozen matches are shot annually against other Schools, such as Dulwich, St. Paul's, Rugby, Cheltenham, Marlborough, and Sherborne.

In the spring term the annual sports are held. They include all the items competed for at Aldershot, and much amusement is caused both to competitors and onlookers by such races as the Tent-pitching and Victoria Cross Race.

Perhaps one of the most popular functions of the Corps is its annual Sing-Song, held in the Big School in the autumn term. The String Band of the Corps is a great feature of this Sing-Song, as it accompanies many of the songs, and learns special marches for the occasion. The songs are chiefly contributed by the boys, interspersed with items by Masters and friends; but it is almost a *sine quâ non* that there should be good choruses, in which the boys testify to the soundness of their lungs if not to their musical talent.

In the first five years of its existence, the Corps has furnished twenty-six officers to the regular and auxiliary forces of the country, besides supplying many non-com-

missioned officers and privates to the various Volunteer Corps of the country.

The officers of the Corps are three Masters and one boy subaltern: Captain F. Collins and Lieutenants A. G. Earl and E. C. Goldberg have served since the start. Lieutenant Earl has recently been replaced by Lieutenant W. Anstie. Quartermaster-Sergeant Latimer, R.E., has been Sergeant-Instructor since 1893. Boys who have served as officers are D. Ronald, P. Rowlands, W. H. Scott, and H. C. Van Lann.

No doubt the one event which will dwell longest in the memory of members of the Corps is the Review of the Public Schools by H.M. the Queen in the Windsor Great Park in 1897. On this occasion, when some 4000 School Volunteers were inspected by her Majesty, Tonbridge had the honour of leading the march-past; and so well did the Corps, which was up to its full strength of 120, acquit itself, that it received spontaneous and hearty congratulations from more than one military officer present, and was selected for special praise by many of the daily papers.

In 1890 Park House was enlarged by Mr. Stokoe. In 1892 Ferox Hall was opened by Mr. Alfred Earl as a Boarding House; and in 1893 Mr. J. A. Pott opened Manor House, and Mr. H. O. Whitby transferred his boys from the old Judd House to the new one in the London Road. This makes seven Houses in all, of which two have been opened and one other enlarged under Dr. Wood's Head Mastership. Two were opened under the Rev. T. B. Rowe; under Dr. Welldon one was opened; whilst during Dr. Thomas Knox's time the old Judd House was opened. This and the School House were the only two Boarding Houses for over forty years. The following is a complete list of Houses at the present date:—



THE SCHOOL, 1898—PART OF FRONT VIEW

LIST OF BOARDING HOUSES.

	Present No. of Boys.
<i>School House</i> —The Head Master,	72
<i>Park House</i> —At the south-east corner of the Park. Opened by the Rev. J. R. Little in 1867 for 20 Boarders ; enlarged in 1896 by Mr. H. R. Stokoe,	39
<i>Hillside</i> —At the west side of the Park. Opened by the Rev. J. L. Langhorne in 1875, and held since 1885 by the Rev. T. Walker,	32
<i>Parkside</i> —On the east side of Dry Hill Park. Opened in 1878 by the Rev. A. Lucas,	39
<i>Ferox Hall</i> —Opposite the School House. Opened in 1892 by Mr. A. G. Earl, who had previously taken 16 boys at the Priory, in the Bordyke,	45
<i>Manor House</i> —Dry Hill. Opened in 1893 by Mr. J. A. Pott. Since September 1898 held by Mr. H. J. J. Watson,	36
<i>Judd House</i> —In the London Road. The new Judd House was opened in 1893 by Mr. H. O. Whitby, who had succeeded the Rev. J. A. Babington in the old Judd House in 1892,	40
Total Boarders,	303
<i>Day-boys</i> —House A under the supervision of Mr. F. Collins,	63
<i>Day-boys</i> —House B under the supervision of Mr. W. J. N. Griffith,	74
	137
Total in the School	440

In 1894 the additional accommodation so urgently required for the School, now over 400 in number, was at length supplied.

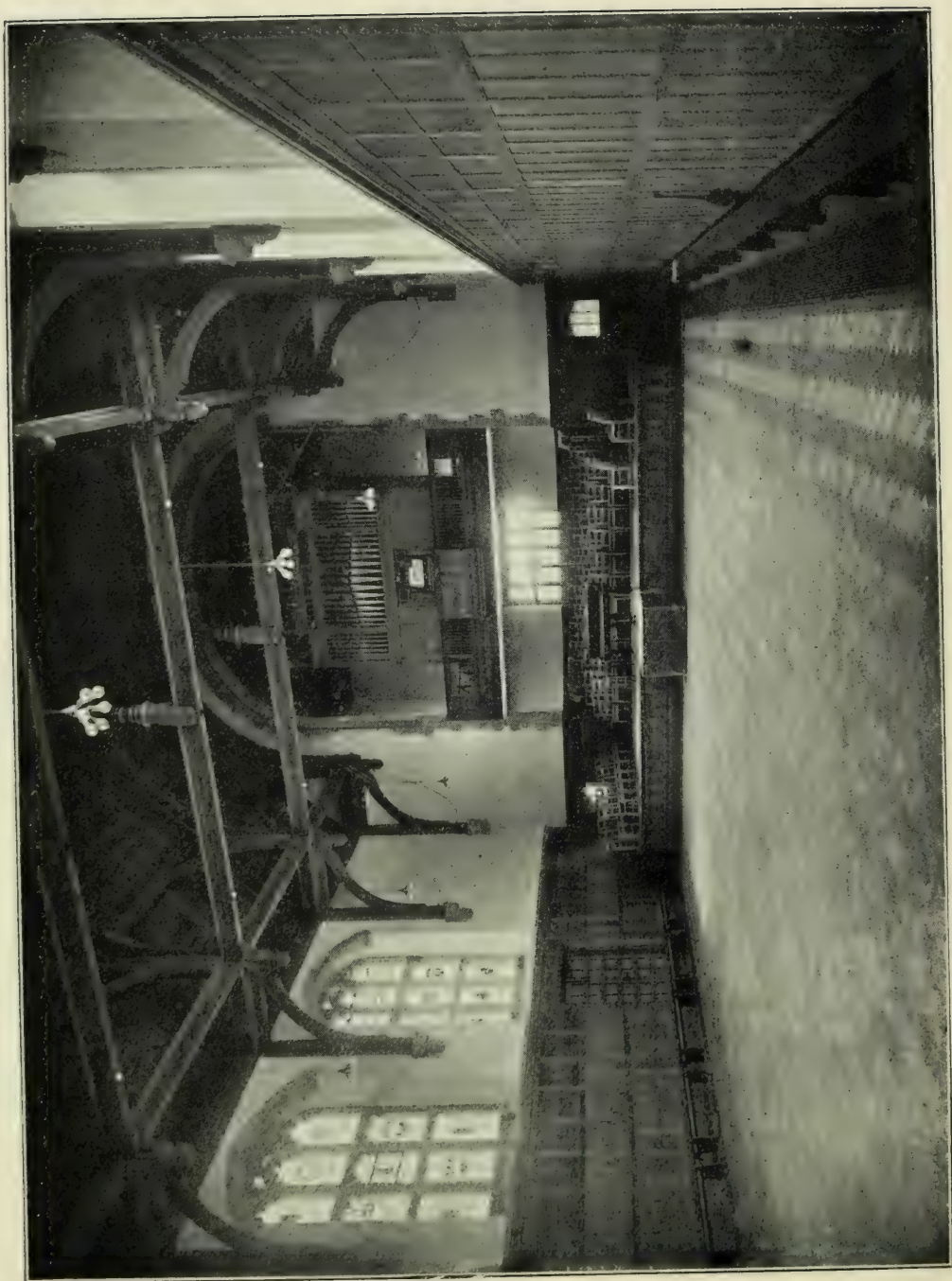
The *New Buildings of 1894*, designed by Mr. Campbell Jones, were formally opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of the Governors, the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, the Rev. T. B. Rowe, and a large number

of visitors on October 19th. Dr. Wood, in a speech at the opening of the New Buildings, said that 'that day they closed for ever a period of discomfort and disorder. They had been passing through what he might call a migratory and unsettled stage. There were many Masters who had no fixed class-room at all during the last two or three years. There had been one Master taking his Form in the Cricket Pavilion, another teaching his boys in the Gymnasium, and a third had even been relegated to a Fives Court. He believed there was some sort of hope among the boys that they would be obliged to send one Form to the Tuckshop!'

These additional buildings complete the connection between the Science Buildings, opened in 1887,¹ and the Buildings opened in 1864 (see plan opposite page 346). The following is the inscription on the foundation stone:—

AD DEI GLORIAM
ET IN PIAM FUNDATORIS
ANDREÆ JUDD EQUITIS MEMORIAM
HAS ÆDES
AD AMPLIORES ALUMNORUM
TONBRIDGIENSIIUM USUS
EXÆDIFICANDAS ET ORNANDAS
CURAVERUNT
HONORATA PELLIPARIORUM SOCIETAS
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXCIV^{TO}
LUDOVICO BOYD SEBASTIAN I.C.B., A.M.
ITERUM PRAEFECTO ANNUO
JOSEPHO WOOD, S.T.P.
INFORMATORE
R. C. BUNBURY }
A. L. TWEEDIE } CUSTODIBUS
A. B. KENT }
J. COLMAN }
W. CAMPBELL JONES
ARCHITECTO
E. H. DRAPER, NOTARIO.
'NISI DOMINUS ÆDIFICAVERIT DOMUM IN VANUM
LABORAVERUNT QUI ÆDIFICANT EAM.' PS. CXXVII. I.

¹ See p. 285.



BIG SCHOOL, 1894

The total cost of these Buildings, including the Judd Commercial School and the Swimming-Bath, was together £47,914. The money, with the exception of about £600, has been provided by loans on the School property, to be repaid about 1906.

The whole of the elevations¹ are faced with the local Southborough stone, and the design has been carried out in the spirit of late Gothic work, harmonising as far as has been thought expedient with the older buildings. The most striking feature of the extension is the handsome Central Tower, which divides the new from the old wings. The Tower is also fitted with an electrically-illuminated opal dial clock, presented by the Head Master. At the upper end of the new wing is a secondary tower, with an overhanging oriel window facing the main entrance to the Science Buildings, and this is balanced by the tower in the Old School. The new Big Schoolroom runs at right angles to the central tower, and occupies a portion of the old playground. It is 80 feet long by 40 feet wide. At the western end there is a platform capable of accommodating fifty performers, and an organ by Willis, with three manuals, costing £1000, presented by the Governors. At the opposite end there is a spacious gallery, which by means of drop-curtains can be connected with the old class-rooms, and thus provide further space for 150 persons. The room is heated by hot-water pipes and electrically lighted, as are the School buildings throughout.

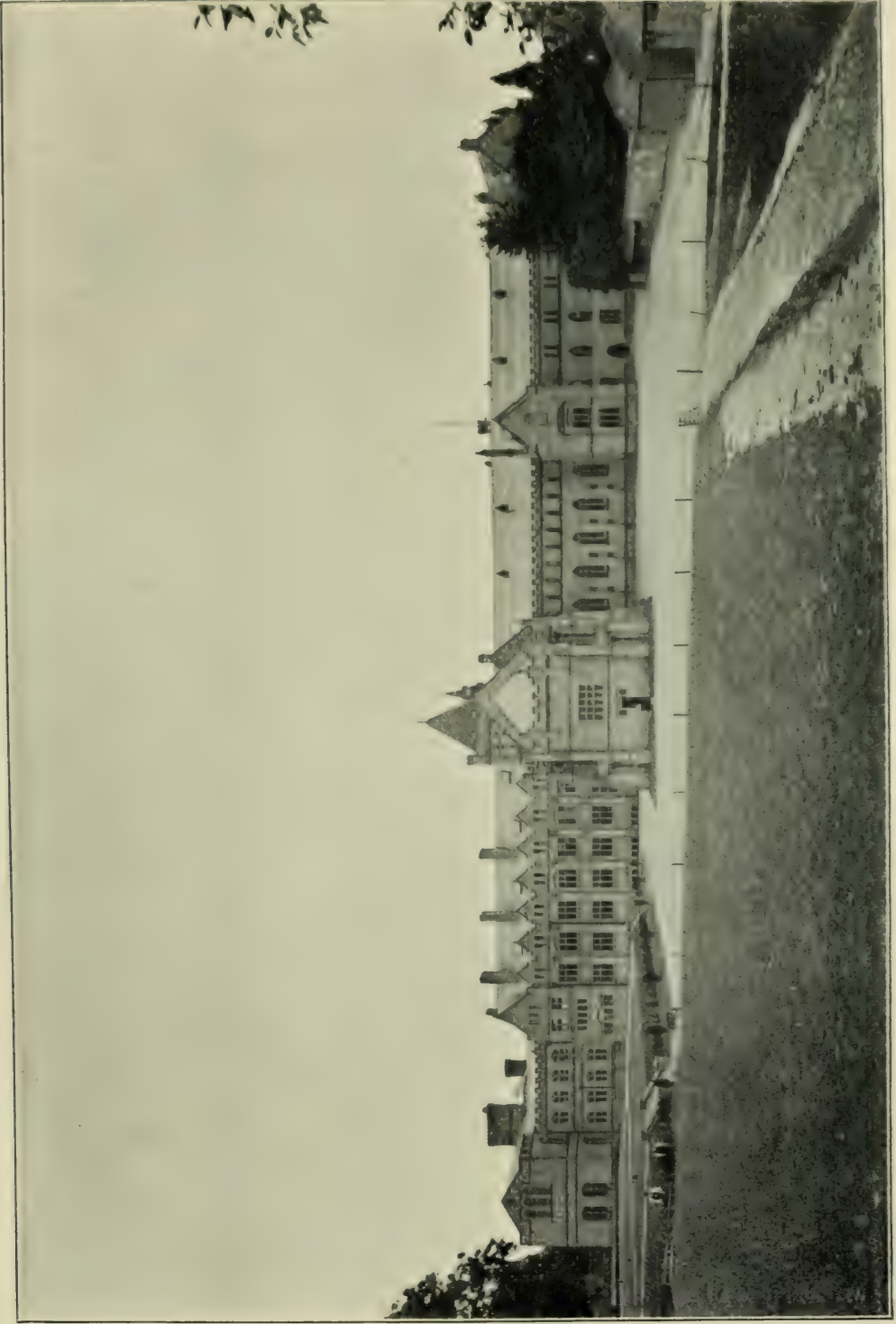
The basement is allotted to the workshops. The ground floor is approached from the vaulted entrance through doors which open into a lobby giving access to the corridor which runs the whole length of the front of the building, and is

¹ The following description, in a shortened form, of these Buildings is taken from *The Tonbridgian*, November 1894.

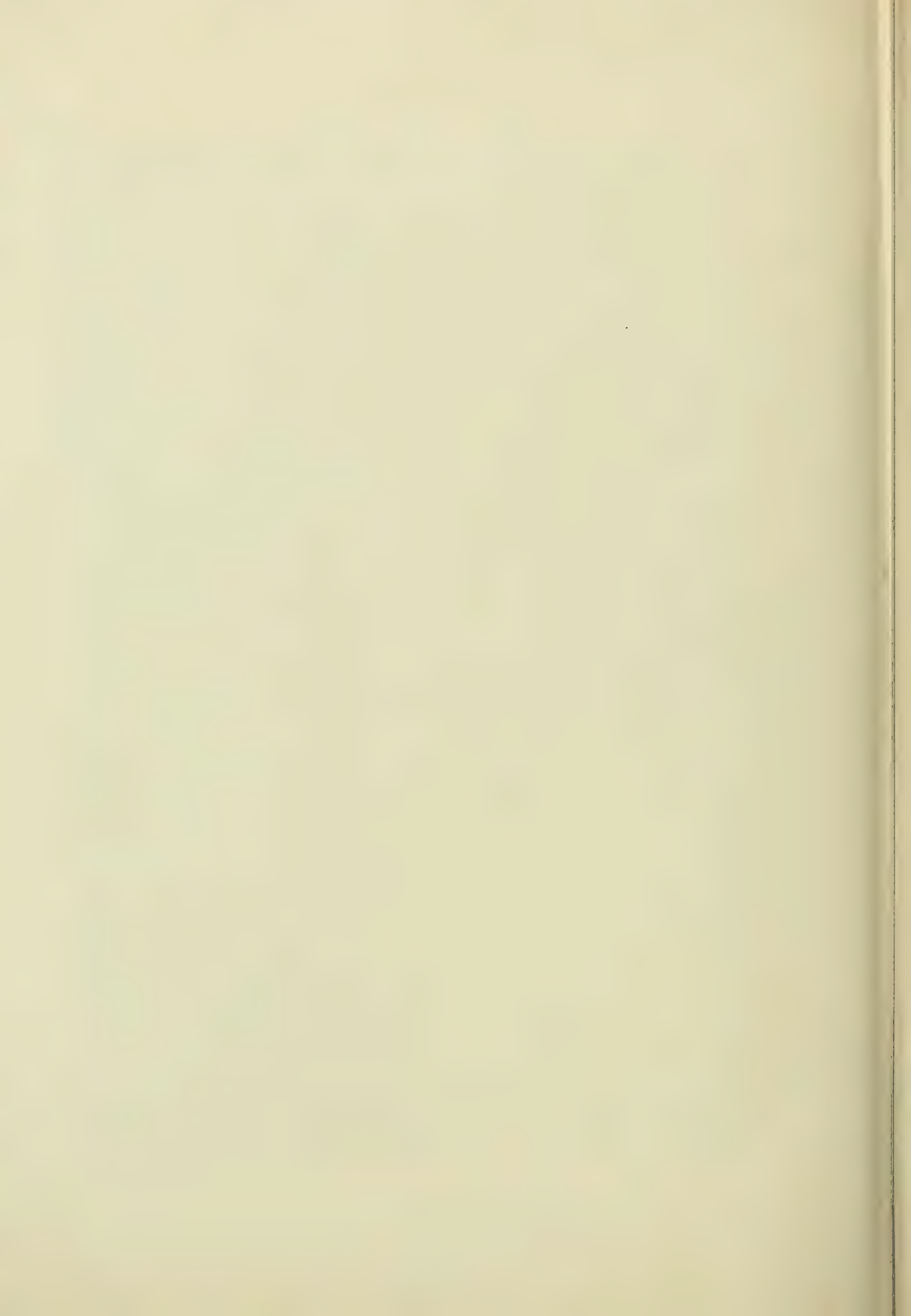
connected at the top with the corridor of the Science Buildings. Off this corridor there are three class-rooms. At the northern end of this corridor is the Mechanical Laboratory,¹ connected with the Physical Laboratory by folding doors. On the first floor is situated the Masters' Common Room, which forms one of the rooms of the central tower. Along the corridor are three more class-rooms, similar to those below, and at the top is the Biological Laboratory,¹ of the same dimensions as the Mechanical Laboratory below. On the second floor there are six new Cubicles and sixteen Studies, each for two boys, with a large class-room. The new Cubicles and Studies are immediately connected with the old (1864) Cubicles of School House, and are so arranged that the Master has absolute control over the whole of the boys at all hours. At the top of the central tower are a large music-room and four small practising-rooms, which have sound-proof partitions and double doors, and are each furnished with a piano. The whole building is fire-proof, the floors having iron joists and concrete. The floors of the various rooms are laid with pitch-pine blocks; the corridors with granolithic paving; and the two stair-cases also have granolithic steps and landings.

An important part of the internal government of the School is carried on, as it has been for many years, by the Præpostors. The Præpostors are referred to in consultation by the Head Master, and assist him in influencing tone and discipline. They meet together and take action on their own initiative in certain matters concerning the conduct of the School, punish offenders who bring discredit on the School, and report the punishment to the Head Master. As a rule they are selected from the House Præpostors

¹ See p. 285.



THE SCHOOL, 1894—BACK VIEW



recommended by the House Master. Præpostors wear distinctive colours on straw hats (blue and white); School Præpostors read in Chapel, have one half-holiday a week of their own (additional to the School), and have the privilege of 'fagging' boys to a certain extent. All Præpostors can go down town without leave, and are exempt from most of the minor disciplinary measures of School life. The Head Boy is specially appointed by the Head Master. Frequently he is the senior School Præpostor, and commonly he is the highest boy in 'Scholarship.' The Scholars now wear gowns and collagers; above the Upper Fifth they have tassels.

The staff of Assistant Masters at present numbers twenty-three, exclusive of Choir, Violin, Drawing, and Assistant Science Masters. In 1890, the Rev. J. R. Little retired after nearly thirty-five years' service; in 1896, Mr. E. H. Goggs also retired, after thirty-four years' service on the Mathematical Side—both carrying with them the affectionate regards of their old pupils. Mr. Berncastel, so well known to many generations of boys, had also retired in 1890, and shortly afterwards died in Germany.

The vigour of School life is represented by the variety of the subjects taught, the number of boys being educated in each of the Sides or Classes, and the results attained. There are now the Classical, the Modern, the Scientific Sides—the latter embracing, not only the general course of Practical Natural Science, but also special scientific work in the Chemical, Physical, Mechanical, Biological, and Engineering Laboratories, in preparation for the Universities, Medicine, and Engineering. Then there is the Engineering Class, with an Engineering and Workshop Plant so exceptional that a special Class has been formed for those intending to follow any branch of Engineering. This Class is attached to the Scientific Sixth Form, and

only those boys are eligible whose progress in general education has enabled them to reach either the Middle Fifth on the Classical Side or Form B, Modern Side. The Mathematics are arranged according to a separate and independent classification. The Army and Medical Classes provide for those who wish to go into the army or become doctors. There is also a large Drawing School, and, finally, an Ambulance Class. Unless a boy has reached the Upper Fifth or Modern A Form, he is not as a rule allowed to drop any of his Form work.

The *Scholarships* at present tenable at the School are:— One Judd Scholarship of £40 per annum, and about eight Foundation Scholarships, consisting of exemption from the Tuition Fee. These Scholarships are open to all boys who are over 13 and under 15 years of age on August 1st, whether already attending the School or not. There are also two Entrance House Scholarships, of the annual value of £66, offered by the House Masters in rotation to boys not already in the School, under the same conditions as to age. These Scholarships may be held in conjunction with a Foundation or Judd Scholarship, but not with both. All these Scholarships are tenable in the first instance for two years, but the holders are re-eligible, if reported at the end of two years as maintaining a satisfactory standard, etc.

Five *Exhibitions* are awarded every year to boys who have been for not less than three years at the School, and show, in the opinion of the Examiners, exceptional proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, or Natural Science, viz.: Three Judd Exhibitions of £80 for four years, and one Judd Exhibition of £60 for four years. These are tenable at any University, or recognised Medical School, within the United Kingdom, at the Royal Academies, at South Kensington, at Woolwich, at Sandhurst, at Cooper's Hill, and at such other places of

higher education as the Governors may approve. There is also one Smythe Exhibition of £21 for four years, tenable at any College of either University.

Boys educated at Tonbridge are also eligible to the following :—

A Scholarship of £100 per annum, founded by Sir Thomas White, at St. John's College, Oxford : awarded by the President and Fellows of St. John's (see page 35).

An Exhibition of £27 per annum, founded by Mr. Henry Fisher, at Brasenose College, Oxford : in the gift of the Governors of Tonbridge School (see page 33).

An Exhibition of £2. 13s. 4d. per annum, founded by Mr. Thomas Lampard : in the gift of the Churchwardens of Tonbridge (see page 39).

The list of Distinctions that have been gained at the Universities and elsewhere since 1890 will prove of interest to the generation which has just left the School, and will show some of the results of work done during the last dozen years :—

1890-1891.

Griffith, A., Wadh. Coll. Oxf.—2nd Cl. Lit. Hum.

Hartree, W., Trin. Coll. Camb.—Found. Schol. Math.

Still, A. L., Ch. Ch. Oxf.—Open. Nat. Sc. Schol.

Greig, G. L., Jesus Coll. Camb.—Open Nat. Sc. Schol.

Turner, G. F., Jesus Coll. Camb.—Open Math. Schol.

Henson, J., Worcester Coll. Oxf.—Open Class. Schol.

Geldart, W. C., Pemb. Coll. Camb.—1st Cl. Class. Tripos, Pt. II.

Field, F. G. E., St. John's Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Class. Tripos.

Brown, H., St. John's Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Class. Tripos.

Tandy, M. O'C.—Woolwich Entrance Examination.

1891-1892.

Hollis, A. E., St. John's Coll. Oxf.—Open Class. Schol.

Cox, W. M., Keble Coll. Oxf.—Open Hist. Schol.

Baker, C. M., Trin. Coll. Oxf.—1st Class Lit. Gr. et Lat.

Hartree, W., Trin. Coll. Camb.—18th Wrangler.

1891-1892—*continued.*

- Roberts, C. C., Ch. Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Nat. Sc. Tripos, Pt. I.
 Bryant, E. E., Emm. Coll. Camb.—1st Cl. Class. Tripos, Pt. I.
 Timins, G. E., Pemb. Coll. Camb.—1st Cl. Class. Tripos, Pt. I.
 Richardson, J. J.—Sandhurst Entrance Examination.
 Wenham, R. A.—Classical Exhibition at King's Coll. Camb.

1892-1893.

- Balfour, C. D.—Woolwich Entrance Examination.
 Nicolas, C. P.—Sandhurst Entrance Examination.
 Wood, C. S.—Sandhurst Entrance Examination.
 Geldart, W. C., Pemb. Coll. Camb.—I. C. S.
 Brown, A. W.—Open Nat. Sc. Exhib. at Ch. Ch. Oxf.
 Greig, A. W.—Open Nat. Sc. Schol. at Jesus Coll. Camb.
 Pattisson, J. H.—Woolwich Entrance Examination.
 Worthington, A. F.—Open Class. Schol. at Sid. Suss. Coll. Camb.
 Henson, J., Worcester Coll. Oxf.—1st Cl. Lit. Gr. et Lat.
 Timins, G. E., Pemb. Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Law Trip.
 Bateman, P. E., Jesus Coll. Camb.—14th Wrangler.
 Watson, G. T., Peterhouse, Camb.—1st Cl. Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I., and
 Nat. Sc. Schol.
 Bryant, E. E., Emm. Coll. Camb.—1st Cl. Class. Tripos, Pt. II.
 Lachlan, R., Trin. Coll. Camb.—D.Sc.
 Oldham, W. F., Balliol Coll. Oxf.—2nd Cl. Mod. Hist.
 O'Grady, H. de C., Sandhurst.—Indian Staff Corps.
 Prissick, C., Sandhurst.—Indian Staff Corps.
 Goldie, F. W., Guy's Hospital.—Open Nat. Sc. Schol.

1893-1894.

- Airey, R. B.—Sandhurst Entrance Examination.
 Hilary, H. J.—Exhibition at Trin. Coll. Camb.
 Jackson, V. H.—Open Nat. Sc. Schol. at Balliol Coll. Oxf.
 Clarke, E. R.—Open Found. Nat. Sc. Schol. St. John's Coll. Camb.
 Poole, C. St. G.—Open Class. Schol. at Ch. Ch. Oxf.
 Wolfe, E. D. C.—Open Exhibition for Mod. Lang. at Caius Coll.
 Camb.
 Hollis, A. E., St. John's Coll. Oxf.—2nd Cl. Mods.

1893-1894—*continued*.

Bateman, P. E., Jesus Coll. Camb.—1st Cl. Math. Trip. Pt. II.
 Alfrey, F. H., Trinity Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I.
 Greig, G. L., Jesus Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I.
 Cambier, W. W., Caius Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Law Trip. Pt. II.
 Still, A. L., Ch. Ch. Oxf.—2nd Cl. Nat. Sc. Schol.
 Bryant, E. E., Emm. Coll. Camb.—Fellowship.
 Wilson, C.—Bishop of Melanesia.

1894-1895.

Gill, D. H.—Woolwich Entrance Examination.
 Baker, C. M.—I. C. S.
 Watson, G. T.—Nat. Sc. Schol. at St. George's Hospital.
 Williamson, W. R.—Open Class. Exhibition at Magdalen Coll. Oxf.
 Cummins, H. C. B.—Schol. at Durham University.
 Eardley-Wilmot, E. G.—Open Class. Schol. at Oriel Coll. Oxf.
 Whyte, H.—Open Class. Schol. at Univ. Coll. Oxf.
 Thursfield, E. P.—Open Class. Schol. at Brasenose Coll. Oxf.
 Bryant, E. E.—Fellow of Emm. Coll. Camb.—Thirlwall Prize.
 Turner, D. P.—Class. Exhibition, Pemb. Coll. Camb.
 Bateman, P. E.—Smith's Prize Essay, honourable mention.
 Wenham, R. A., King's Coll. Camb.—1st Cl. Class. Tripos.
 Cosser, A. W.—Classical Exhib. at Worcester Coll. Oxf.
 Still, A. L., Ch. Ch. Oxf.—1st Cl. Nat. Sc. Schol.
 Ball, W. V., King's Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Nat. Sc. Tripos Part I.
 Ray, E., Central Technical Coll.—The John Samuels Scholarship
 for Electricity.

1895-1896.

Hepper, A. W.—Woolwich Entrance Examination.
 Henson, J., Worcester Coll. Oxf.—2nd Lit. Hum.
 Golla, F. L.—Nat. Sc. Schol. at Magdalen Coll. Oxf.
 Williamson, W. R.—Class. Schol. at Trin. Coll. Oxf.
 Scott, C. T.—Nat. Sc. Exhib. at Sid. Suss. Coll. Camb.
 Nicolas, R.—Sandhurst Entrance Exam.—Indian Staff Corps.
 Musson, A. I.—Sandhurst Entrance Exam.
 Bateman, P. E.—Fellowship at Jesus Coll. Camb.

1895-1896—*continued*.

- Chapman, H. S.—Math. Schol. at Trin. Hall, Camb.
 Poole, C. St. G., Ch. Ch. Oxf.—2nd Cl. Mods.
 Greig, A. W., Jesus Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I.
 Worthington, A. F.—2nd Cl. Class. Trip. Pt. I.
 Clarke, E. R., St. John's Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I.
 Ray, E., Central Technical Coll.—Siemens Gold Medal and
 Premium for Electricity.
 Sells, H. C., St. John's Coll. Oxf.—2nd Cl. Mod. Hist.
 Dr. Alexander.—Bishop of Derry, Archbishop of Armagh, and
 Primate of All Ireland.

1896-1897.

- Ticehurst, G. A.—Open Found. Schol. for Nat. Sc. at St. John's
 Coll. Camb.
 Colt, G. H.—Open Exhib. for Nat. Sc. at Sid. Suss. Coll. Camb.
 Langhorne, J. A. D.—Woolwich Entrance Exam.
 Smith-Rewse, G. B. W.—Sandhurst Entrance Exam.
 Tiddy, R. J. E.—Open Classical Schol. at Univ. Coll. Oxf.
 Eardley-Wilmot, E. G., Oriel Coll. Oxf.—1st Cl. Mods.
 Whyte, H., Univ. Coll. Oxf.—1st Cl. Mods.
 Thursfield, E. P., Brasenose Coll. Oxf.—2nd Cl. Mods.
 Hilary, H. J., Trinity Coll. Camb.—1st Cl. Classical Tripos.
 Brasher, A. H., Emmanuel Coll. Camb.—Sen. Opt.
 Chapman, H. S., Trinity Hall, Camb.—Found. Schol. for Math.
 Margary, E. L.—Cooper's Hill Entrance Exam.
 Hepper, A. W.—Royal Engineers.
 Brown, A. W., Ch. Ch. Oxf.—Cl. II., Final Honour Sch. of Nat. Sc.
 Millner, H. L.—Organ Schol. at Chr. Coll. Camb.

1897-1898.

- Tanner, C. J.—Woolwich Entrance Exam.
 Jackson, V. H., Lond. Univ.—1st Class Honours in Physics with
 Neil-Arnott Medal.
 Brown, A. W.—Late Exhibitioner of Ch. Ch. Oxf.; appointed
 Demonstrator in Comparative Anatomy to the University.
 Fowler, J. C.—Classical Demysip at Magd. Coll. Oxf.

1897-1898—*continued*.

- Begbie, L. F.—Classical Demyship at Magd. Coll. Oxf.
 Forster, E. M. Classical Exhib. at King's Coll. Camb.
 Fulford, F. W.—Rustat Schol. at Jesus Coll. Camb.
 Taylor, M. L.—Classical Schol. at Pembroke Coll. Camb.
 Morley, A. M.—Classical Schol. at Wadham Coll. Oxford.
 Taylor, M. L., Pemb. Coll. Camb.—Abbott Schol.
 Williamson, W. R., Trin. Coll. Oxf.—1st Cl. Mods.
 Turner, D. P., Pemb. Coll. Camb.—2nd Cl. Class. Tripos.
 Jackson, V. H., Balliol Coll. Oxf.—2nd Cl. Nat. Sc. Schol.
 Hart, W. G., Lond. Univ.—1st Cl. Honours in Law.
 Alabaster, R. C.—First Class in Metallurgy, School of Mines.
 Holden, H.—Cooper's Hill Entrance Exam.
 Anderson, R. D.—Cooper's Hill Entrance Exam.
 Tomkins, H. L., }
 M'Intyre, D., } D.S.O.
 Hoare, J. C.—Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong.
 Olivier, S.—Order of St. Michael and St. George for services on
 the Venezuela Commission.

The following appreciation of the Head Master and of the present *régime* is written by one who has had exceptional opportunities of watching the progress and direction of the development of the School for some years past. It may be said that we are too close to the present to obtain a proper perspective of it ; but it would not be just to contemporary history to omit mention of the views of well-informed contemporaries on the reasons for the rise of Tonbridge School to the rank of one of the larger Public Schools of England. We see obviously that this has been a period of increasing prosperity for the School under its twenty-first Head Master ; and we feel sure that when further funds from the School Foundation are at the disposal of the Governors in the beginning of the twentieth century, there is every

prospect that a brilliant present will be succeeded by an even more brilliant future.

‘To write appreciatively of work even when completed and weighed in the balance of time, demands something more than the ordinary historic sense. The perspective of distance is the true one, and the logic of results is irresistible. But even these fail us when we come to deal with an influence that still compels in a personality even younger than that of many of his pupils.

‘Immediate effects are plain to all. Apparent success and such non-significant things are the satisfaction of the moment, but the pathos of life is evident in the inability of heroes to write their own epics, and of any age to know its own spirit. With no claim to divination, we must trust to the ordinary insight into character with which every one considers himself so well endowed, and give an estimate without overrunning the limits of decorum, or attempting to distract the judgment with platitudes.

‘The critic of Head Masters has no sinecure. Too many individuals are touched by the varying light and shade of personal relation with his subject for all to escape the possible shaft that speech may hold. How much more anxious then must be the office itself. Eulogy will always seem fulsome and familiar, criticism always jaundiced and invidious, however well justice may be blinded. This is the certainty that gives rise to the usual deluge of generalities which extinguish personal values and engulf all individual efforts in their monotonous depths.

‘No, it would convey little to the understanding to say Dr. Wood is an ideal Head Master, for there is in reality no such thing; and fortunately for the welfare of Tonbridge School, he arouses antagonism in the few, while he kindles enthusiasm in the many. He is too strong and efficient for his challenge not to be accepted in the lists of action; and he is well qualified, even by reason of his apparent faults, to be placed in the class of those who are doing notable work in the world.

‘Some one has well said that the man who makes no mistakes

makes nothing. A schoolmaster who makes no mistakes is not impressive. Until we reach the golden age and have to deal with ideals we must accept all qualities with their defects, and it is a good rule to remember that even the worst schoolmasters are human. To appreciate the man we must have adequate knowledge of his position. Our estimate must deal with Dr. Wood at Tonbridge, with the wants of Tonbridge, and the capacity of Dr. Wood to supply them. And as we restrict our area we extend our subject, for now there is ample occasion for positive statement. The testimony of success, of an immediate increase in numbers perhaps unprecedented in the history of schools, will carry most weight with the world at large, for has it not left in stone and structure a record which even the dullest will be able to read to remote generations? And this is but the outward sign of an outburst of vitality which does credit to the School, the unquenchable spirit of the place, as well as honour to the man who not only took his opportunities, but gripped them hard, who brought with him the needed atmosphere of success, and an example of enthusiasm and belief in his work. There may be men more consistent, more painstaking and less brilliant, but surely it would be impossible to find one better endowed with that personal force which achieves its aim because it never entertains the possibility of failure. And the optimism is absolutely unconscious; it is an instinct, and not an effect of intellectual discipline.

‘How easy it would be to paint the character which leads to failure, and how often the world finds it a congenial task to dissect the cause of failure on the opposite side! To be intensely interested oneself in the more humane incidents of life, to possess a versatile sympathy with all the wholesome aspirations and strivings of boyhood, may be singled out as a primary condition of fostering vigorous life in others, and it is not given to many men in perpetual tenure. It may equip youth, but seldom adorns later years; and it means an influence—often unknown to the subject and sometimes engendering opposition—which is the essence of success. It is a spirit nurturing its fellows and touching them to fine issues.

‘The burden of precedent will be too much with a judge too cold and impartial, while spontaneity may degenerate into irresponsibility. Yet do not let us have all Head Masters alike, any more than we would have all schools cast in the same mould. Are there not variant modes of effectiveness? Success may be attained in one place by traits which might be associated elsewhere with failure. Because Dr. Wood and Tonbridge are complementary, it does not follow that circumstances would always conspire so pleasantly with the character in action among them.

‘It is good for England to have many schools and many schoolmasters, should but the true spirit of the race find free play. A great organiser here is wanted, a teacher there, a man of the world elsewhere, and a spiritual guide in most places; and with the disappearance of the older and simpler profession, a severe drain upon the highest qualities ensues in every situation. The greater the adaptability the better; indeed, adaptability and resource may be placed at the head of every list of requirements. The emergency, the exceptional, claims more from the office than the normal.

‘There is a settled body of traditions in schools corresponding with the intuition of “good form” for individuals. Mastership is tact, practical wisdom, experience of life, added to the apprehension of this traditional mode. A possessor of these things may be safely depended upon to inspire confidence. He will calm the trivial troubles, the tea-cup storms, which are so often fatal to a career and sap the energy of the best. Some discordant notes are sure to sound; it has never yet been a matter of sane conclusion to regard human action as a universal harmony.

‘The spring of action is known by its effects, and these are not numbers, no, nor scholarships. There is a larger whole including those things, which in themselves may mislead. If the fire of noble purpose burn low, no intellectual or numerical preponderance can avail. Certain qualities are evoked by the office of Master of Tonbridge, as of other schools: a freshness and vigour which can meet the strain of a constant call on the exercise of judgment, of an incessant appeal to discriminate between interests which may be of

equal intrinsic importance. The individual soul has every now and again to be balanced against the corporate conscience, while at other times the right of numbers is overwhelming. To meet each day with sympathy the old problems in new faces, the old struggle in the new characters, is the lot of every schoolmaster. These wants are not supplied by scholarship nor calculation. In the ability to live fully one's self lies the capacity for sympathy, and to this at least the school can point in its Head. Conservative in his literary tastes and in scholarship, the present chief is yet vividly susceptible to newer movements. Young in his interests and sympathies—long may he retain that enthusiasm which is better than youth !

‘ But intellectual qualifications for a post which is often thankless and seldom appreciated at its total of anxiety, are indeed obvious ; and, as is often the case, the advantages of bearing and appearance are no less conspicuous. The exterior weighs perhaps too much with the immature, and some boys, it must be confessed, even at Public Schools, are not quite ripe in judgment. The influence of dignified buildings, site, and tradition is disproportionate, no doubt ; but when it is thrown in, *beati possidentes*. The parallel is not far to seek.

‘ And in most things is Tonbridge fortunate, not least as regards the outward expression and the inward spirit of its Head. Hence it has come about that within nine years the character of the School has grown stronger and stronger. It may not be that the results of its stirring and vigorous organisation are greatly altered in kind, but they are vastly increased in variety. The activities which shape these results have grown rapidly, the channels of work are more numerous, there are more events focussed at the organic centre, and the strain upon the co-ordinating mind is for this reason the greater. The life of Tonbridge has quickened under the benign guidance of one who has shown himself to be ever ready to respond to the call of duty, to be exact in judgment and strong in the maintenance of a due proportion between educational factors. Not only in the more technical part of classical education and routine,

but in that wider influence of a ripe scholarship and a highly cultivated literary taste which is expected of every successful Head Master in some degree, Dr. Wood has made his mark. Nor is it a feeling for classical literature alone which he evokes. His students are infected with a large conception of mental culture which puts them in touch with the rich heritage of the world's best thoughts, the spirit and matter, as well as the medium of expression. His rare energy and personal example have spent themselves, too, in Tonbridge as they did at Leamington, in other directions than those of teaching and organisation. Deficiencies in the way of a School Chapel disappeared at Leamington as they are disappearing at Tonbridge under his persistent efforts. The cheerful courage which provided a Cricket Ground for Leamington has brought about a general improvement in the larger life of Tonbridge, games and recreations expanding in extent and in vigour as rapidly as the more strictly disciplined agencies of education.

'No doubt it is an increase in the numbers of a school which gives scope for an increase in specific forms of activity. Herein we perceive the soundness of the aphorism that nothing succeeds like success. Flourishing Societies, better classification for sports and games, are produced by numerical success, and serve to maintain what they themselves feed on. Cricket and football at Tonbridge have demanded further fields for their exercise. The League system has been instituted in both games, and has effected great improvement in the keenness of the players. Somehow "Grasshoppers" and "Hornets" seem to form a more definite basis for corporate feeling than letters of the alphabet. The young mind does not care for abstractions and numbers. The "Lower Fourth Ground" does not mean as much to it as the more imaginative titles adopted in the League organisation, that has worked so well under Mr. Aston's fostering care. At the present time, the growth of the younger Houses and their increased number has made it possible to adopt in part the House as the rallying-point for games. While each House furnishes teams which compete among one another, the social sense has become

more distinct. The competitive spirit previously existed in House matches, but it has grown perhaps more wholesome as its influence has been spread over a longer period.

‘The management of games has been placed almost wholly in the hands of those who are chiefly concerned—viz. the boys. Formerly it was to a considerable extent in the hands of the Masters. The sole reservation now lies in the fact that questions of finance are in the hands of a Master. Each House, including each Day-boy division, contributes its representatives to the General Committee, and this delegates the various branches of its work to Executive Committees, consisting very often of a single individual. Thus there is less time wasted in talking over trivial details, and boys gain a training in execution and government. They get rid, too, of the enervating effect of being constantly dependent on Masters.

‘And this is another direction in which the influence of the Head Master has been most beneficial. He has conceded to the sentiment of fellowship what it rightly demands. Centres of energy subordinate to his own have arisen on all sides. There are numerous instances of assistance, sympathy, and recognition given to those who have undertaken responsibility. When feasible, whether in colleague or pupil, initiative is inculcated and self-reliance stimulated. Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, the Volunteer Corps, Swimming, Rowing, Rackets, Photography, Natural History, these and many other items of the larger school life bear witness to the tactful encouragement, neither stinted nor obtrusive, of the Head Master. Herein lies his strength, that he knows a Public School to be consequent in development to the nursery. He knows how to strike the happy mean between neglect and coddling, to call out that characteristic which must be always a paramount end in the training of our best youth—the sense of responsibility. The status of the School Præpostors has been improved under Dr. Wood, and their privileges have grown with their duties. The opportunities given to a deserving boy to attain to a high standard of scholarship in any subject for which he shows a bent have been enlarged. When once the general education of a boy is proved to

be satisfactory by his position in the School, and it becomes a necessity for him to concentrate himself upon a special subject, the concentration is allowed, and success in other subjects than classics is applauded and welcomed without reserve. It must not be inferred from these statements that the end is reached. Doubtless more remains to be done to improve the machinery and the intellectual atmosphere. But it would be strange if an end could be reached in any healthy movement. Wide development and progress are here in plain evidence, and they persist.

‘Among minor changes mention must not be omitted of a vast improvement in the externals of members of the School.’ The remarkable head-gear which sometimes distinguishes the members of small private schools has been abolished. The “mortar-board” existed in Dr. Welldon’s time; but fashions change, and in this respect fashion has greatly changed. The members of each House are particularised by their House-colours, shown upon cloth caps in the winter terms and appearing in the ribbons of white straw hats in the summer term. On Sundays, House-colours give way to the uniformity of black-and-white ribbons upon black-and-white straw hats for the whole School. The obligatory Eton collar for all under sixteen has improved the appearance of “down town.”

‘But at the present period, if there is one thing which overweighs in Dr. Wood’s eyes all else, it is the question of a fitting place of worship for the School. When the present standing of the School, its buildings of recent years, its dignified past and its important future are considered, the present state of affairs is almost incredible. It is difficult to believe that the deplorable accommodation now existing can be permitted for long to endanger the prestige and fame of the School. There is no need to state how fervently Dr. Wood desires that this crown to the edifice should not be longer withheld. Nor can there be much diversity of opinion among those who are in a position to judge, that this completion of his constructive work at Tonbridge is due to him and well merited.

‘Expectation might have been better satisfied if a more positive picture of excellence had been presented in this short account of

one who has been pre-eminent in the statesmanship of School. But material results are not always the best gauge of moral forces. It is a truism that the best is never touched by description, that the most effective personal values cannot be weighed. It is, in fact, only when ideals are suggested and possibilities contemplated, that one realises in the give and take of judgment the happy lot of Tonbridge.'

The chief School Games finally claim attention. An account of the School would be incomplete without some notice of their local history and present position.

Cricket has been one of the most distinguishing features of Tonbridge School for the last half-century. Its reputation as such was widespread. The 'fifties' produced such players as S. O. B. Ridsdale and H. St. J. Reade. The 'sixties,' T. F. Burra, J. W. Dale, H. A. Richardson, J. T. Welldon, H. Webber, E. P. Roberts, and N. Morris. The 'seventies,' W. B. Pattisson, A. D. Wilkie, L. Wilson, G. Lachlan, C. Wilson, and L. A. Hamilton. The 'eighties,' H. Baker, G. C. Hubbard, J. Le Fleming, W. Rashleigh, L. L. Reid, C. J. Kortright, R. S. H. Baiss, and M. O'C. Tandy. The 'nineties,' B. D. Bannon, J. C. Hartley, L. J. Le Fleming, and C. R. Worthington. The School has been coached by some good professionals, among them being W. Luck, G. Bennett, W. Price, (Tiny) Wells, W. Draper, Walter Wright, and Alec Hearne. G. Webb is now the resident professional, and he looks after all the games. The Old Boys' Match, the only two days' match, is the great cricket event of the year, and one in which the Present often break down in their batting from their anxiety to excel in the eyes of the Past. One bowler has been dreaded for years by the Present, and the question has been generally asked, 'Is Mr. Burra coming?' The Rev. T. F. Burra is a

slow bowler who takes a long and fast run and then bowls a lingering dreaded slow. The contrast struck Dr. Welldon, and at one of the dinners given by him on the occasion he said, in his speech, when looking at Burra bowling he could not but think of the quotation from Horace—‘Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus.’ The majority of the Eleven could not emphasise the ‘ridiculus.’

The Old Tonbridgian Society gives as much encouragement as possible to the School Cricket by supplying it with a second professional and by giving bats in the Old Boys’ Match for the best innings and for the best bowling, also a pair of pads for the best fielding. W. St. J. Fox (O.T.), too, gives a bat for the best all-round play in the match. One of the earliest recipients of this bat was C. J. Kortright, and right well has he maintained the purpose for which it was given. Forty-seven runs in the Gentlemen *v.* Players’ match made by good cricket is a fine score for a man who is played for his bowling. One of the best Elevens the School ever had was that of 1865, when Luck was professional; this comprised among its members J. W. Dale, H. A. Richardson, and J. T. Welldon. Another one was that of 1883, under the professional Draper; this included W. Rashleigh (afterwards Oxford captain), J. Le Fleming, G. C. Hubbard, A. O. Hubbard, A. G. B. West, W. T. H. Danby, and F. Marshall (one of the best fields, with a fine return, ever seen at the School). This Eleven, in the match against Brighton College, scored 444 runs, and against their old sporting opponents, the Marlborough Blues, 447 runs. The School has played against many other Schools, but the match of the longest standing was that with Brighton College. Two matches used to be played, home and home; the second was played after the summer holidays, but was discontinued in 1873. The match with Dulwich College was commenced in 1874, and

now is the only School match played. Of all the matches that have been played on the 'Head,' the two that have aroused the greatest enthusiasm and excitement were with Lancing College in 1887 and with Brighton College in 1888. Lancing had been disposed of for 137 runs, and Tonbridge had lost five wickets for 16 runs and the first seven for 49 runs. The match was now despaired of, and the Lancing Eleven began making arrangements for leaving by an earlier train than they had previously intended. W. Martin and F. L. Schreiber had now become associated at the wickets. Martin had the reputation of being a hard hitter, and Schreiber had secured the average bat on the Second Ground. The score rose gradually, and it was hoped that the 'follow-on' might be avoided. When that was averted and Martin kept on making some splendid drives, the idea arose, faint indeed at first, that the match might be saved. Every ball was anxiously watched and every run energetically cheered. At last, when Martin made the winning hit, the outburst of cheers was something to be remembered. The two took the score from 49 to 178 for the eighth wicket. In the Brighton match the School had scored 87 runs and Brighton had scored 84 runs with seven wickets down, thus requiring 4 runs with three wickets to fall to win the match. The bowling was in the hands of L. L. Reid and C. J. Kortright; probably the best combination of bowlers the School ever possessed. Kortright's bowling needs no description, but Reid's was medium-paced with a break-back; he varied his pace and always kept a good length. On this occasion he bowled eight maidens in succession, taking one wicket in the last. Kortright secured the other two wickets for one run, and the match was won.

The management of the Cricket has undergone some changes. Originally the Match Eleven selected the captain

and secretary for the ensuing year. Afterwards, when a Games Committee was appointed, they elected a captain and managed the Cricket. Subsequently the other members of the Eleven who were not on the Committee were called in to vote in the election of a captain. Cricket became compulsory in 1893. The coat (blazer) worn by the Eleven is dark blue with a white border: on the breast-pocket is a shield, on which is worked the School arms. The cap is dark blue with white pipings. The ribbon worn on the straw hat is dark blue with a white border. These colours were introduced by H. St. J. Reade about 1858. The Second Eleven cap is dark blue with white stripes. The general coat is dark blue, with 'T.S.' worked on the pocket. The Dale Challenge Cup is given to the boy who has the best batting average in the season. The House Cricket Challenge Cup was presented by the Rev. A. Lucas in 1880, and has been won by the School House eight times, by Judd House four times, by Parkside three times, by Day-boys three times.

It is obvious that, in comparing the strength of a present Eleven with that of ten years ago, it is most necessary to bear in mind the greater strength of most of the teams that the School has now to face. Perhaps on the whole the general standard of the School Cricket is rather higher now than it was; but to produce really first-class players something more is needed even than excellence of ground and excellence of coaching, though these are almost indispensable.

A short summary of the various alterations *the School Field* has undergone will be of some interest. The Head Eleven Ground was increased in size and much improved in 1863. The soil of the Fourth Ground was removed about twenty yards in length, and the ground thus cleared was

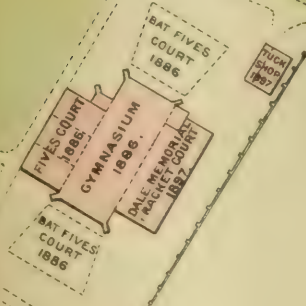


CRICKET
PAVILION
1860
Enlarged 1891



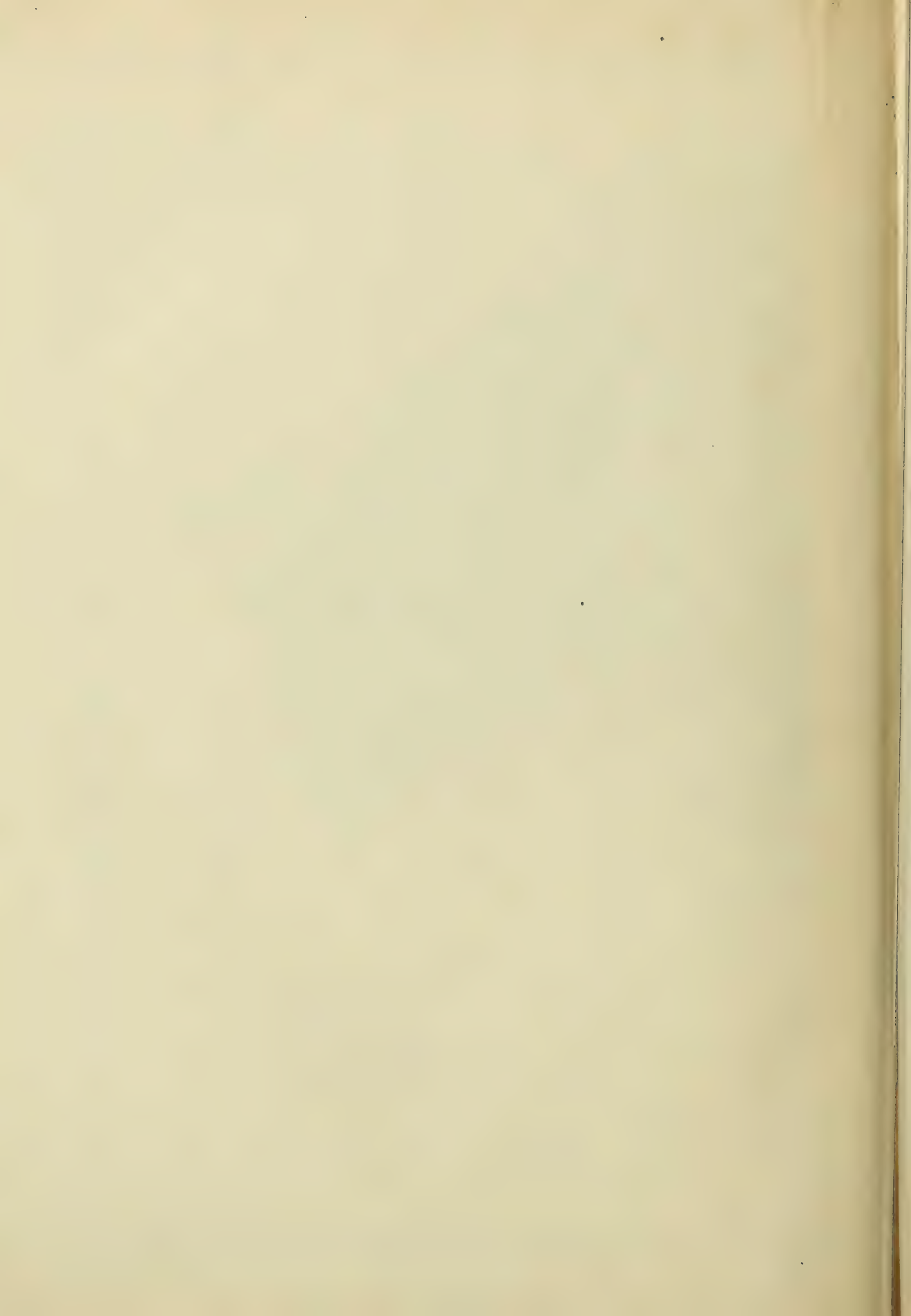
THE HEAD GROUND 1825

LONDON RD. GROUND



PLAN OF
SCHOOL AND GROUNDS
AT
TONBRIDGE
1898.

*The Blue outline shews the School
Buildings before 1864.*



levelled with the Head, and became an extension of it. The value of the subsoil sand paid for the removal of it. The stone wall was also built on the north and south sides of the Field in the same year. In 1873 extension was made on the west side of the Second Ground, when the soil was taken from the Fifth to raise the level for building the Fives Courts. In 1882 more ground was bought and added to the Field from the gardens by the side of the Avenue. The Gymnasium (1887), Racket Court (1897), Fives Courts (1895), and Tuckshop (1891) have been placed here. In 1886 the Fourth Ground was levelled, so that Cricket might be played on it. When the foundations of the New Buildings of 1894 were dug, the soil was taken and placed on the Third Ground, and by this means the Third has been put on a level with the Head. This raised ground is now covered with turf, and adds much in appearance and usefulness to the Head. In 1894 the Volunteer Corps made a pathway from the gravel yard to the Pavilion.

Additional fields are now hired for Cricket and Football, viz., Le Fleming's and Martin's field beyond the Head Eleven Ground; for Football only, the field at the back of the Swimming-Bath and 'The Elms' in the Shipbourne Road.

Forty years ago Tonbridge *Football* was a 'variety' (see page 237) of the Rugby game. The Rugby game was then played at few Schools, and Association had not been invented. At Tonbridge there was frequently 'Puntabout' in the playground in the mornings, but the games themselves were played on the gravel playground, and then on what is now known as the London Road Ground. Drop-kicking was in those days quite a fine art; to drop-kick accurately with either foot, on the run or standing, was not an easy accomplishment. When acquired, however, it was a very useful as well as a pretty performance. In those days we packed the

small boys—the Lower School—in between the goals ; and in such a keen match as the School House *v.* the School, woe betide them if they let the ball through. Hacking flourished vigorously—the ‘scrum’ was a pretty hot place, where ‘old scores’ were sometimes apt to be paid off. But since discipline in games has assumed a distinct form, manners have been modified. The introduction of the Rugby game about 1870 gave the required scientific orderliness.

The School has since 1877 had a considerable reputation in Football. This is largely due to the fact that many Old Tonbridgians have represented Blackheath—which is the strongest team in the South,—that nine have represented their country in international matches, and nine have played in the Inter-University encounter. The School teams, as a rule, have not been particularly strong, though a good style of game has generally been in vogue. It must, however, be borne in mind that most of the opposing teams have had a great advantage in weight, and that at any rate of late years the match-card has been particularly strong.

The most important matches are naturally the inter-School games. Chief of opponents must be reckoned Dulwich College, who have been met for several years, and have distinctly the advantage in results—it should, however, be remembered that Dulwich till quite recently numbered about three times as many boys as Tonbridge.

Dover College were played for several years, but matches have been abandoned now, as they were not sufficiently strong opponents. Bedford School, on the other hand, invariably proved victorious, and in consequence of the severe defeats matches were suspended. Haileybury College after two matches declined to play again, though they had never beaten us. St. Paul’s and Sherborne Schools, with Dulwich College, are now the only inter-School fixtures. The former has slightly the advantage in results, though the issue of one

match was, to say the least, very doubtful. Sherborne have won one and lost one. The match with this School is now regarded as the most interesting on the card, though perhaps Dulwich and St. Paul's have as a rule stronger sides. The most successful seasons have been those of 1877, 1878, 1881, 1883, 1891, 1894, 1895.

Up to the year 1887 the School teams were much



THE SCHOOL v. THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, 1897

hampered by the narrow and heavy ground, known as the old 'Fifty.' Backs had very little room, and, owing to the heavy going, pace was at a discount. It is, however, a remarkable fact that all but three of the very prominent players produced by Tonbridge learned their football on this ground. The Elms field in Shipbourne Road at present played on is an excellent one—level, of full size, and fairly dry. The Football Fifteen cap—black velvet and

silver with a silver boar's-head—was chosen in 1861. The Football in the School is compulsory, but there does not at the present time (1897-98) appear to be the keenness on Football which is to be expected of a Tonbridge boy. On two whole school days in the week the League system of regular picked fifteens is in vogue (by this system each team being provided with fourteen matches a term), and no complaint can be made of the enthusiasm shown over these games, though there might be more scientific and combined play. The ground games, in which sides are chosen each half-holiday from boys of the same size and ability, seem to suffer much from the contrast, chiefly owing to the lack of referees, and to the want of interest.

F. Luscombe, J. I. Ward, J. A. Body, C. J. B. Marriott, R. M. Pattisson, J. Le Fleming, G. C. Hubbard, and R. L. Aston have all played for England, and A. Barr for Ireland.

C. J. B. Marriott, J. W. Dickson, R. M. Pattisson, J. Hammond (who is still playing first-class football though he gained a 'blue' in 1880, and has been first reserve man for England on more than one occasion), J. Le Fleming, and R. L. Aston have played for Cambridge; and the following have played for Oxford: W. Rashleigh, R. S. H. Baiss, and J. C. Hartley.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.		Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
1875.	5	2	2	1887.	5	4	1
1876.	7	6	1	1888.	5	6	0
1877.	5	2	0	1889.	5	9	0
1878.	6	2	2	1890.	4	7	3
1879.	6	3	0	1891.	7	4	1
1880.	7	3	0	1892.	3	6	1
1881.	5	2	1	1893.	2	6	1
1882.	4	4	0	1894.	8	2	0
1883.	6	2	0	1895.	8	3	2
1884.	4	4	2	1896.	5	6	2
1885.	1	6	1	1897.	3	11	0
1886.	4	1	3				

The House Football Challenge Cup was presented by the late Rev. H. J. Bigsby in 1880, and has been held by the School House nine times, Day-boys four times, Parkside three times, Judd House three times.

The *Athletic Sports* usually take place on the last Friday and Saturday during the Easter Term, and the Paper-chases and Handicaps are run as preliminaries to them. The *Paperchases* vary in distance according to the age of



HIGH JUMP, 1898

the boys taking part in them, ranging between six and twelve miles. The *Handicaps* are arranged for distances of 300 yards, Half-mile for the Fifties, Half-mile for the Hundreds, and Quarter-mile for the Junior School. Training for them affords an occupation to many who have no chance of competing successfully in the ordinary events. The prizes given are not cups, but useful things. The *Steeplechases* are generally run off about a fortnight before the two Sports Days. Formerly there was only one Steeple-

chase, and the course extended a long way into the marshes out of sight of the would-be spectators ; but now there are four, and the course is altered so that the competitors remain in sight throughout the race. The All-Ages section goes twice round the course. During the week before the two important days the heats for the different events take place. The



HURDLE RACE, 1898

management of the Sports is principally in the hands of the winner of the Points Cup in the previous year. The judges and referee are selected from Old Tonbridgians who have distinguished themselves in athletics either at School or afterwards. The chief events take place on the Head Eleven Ground, and are run on turf ; but a cinder-path for

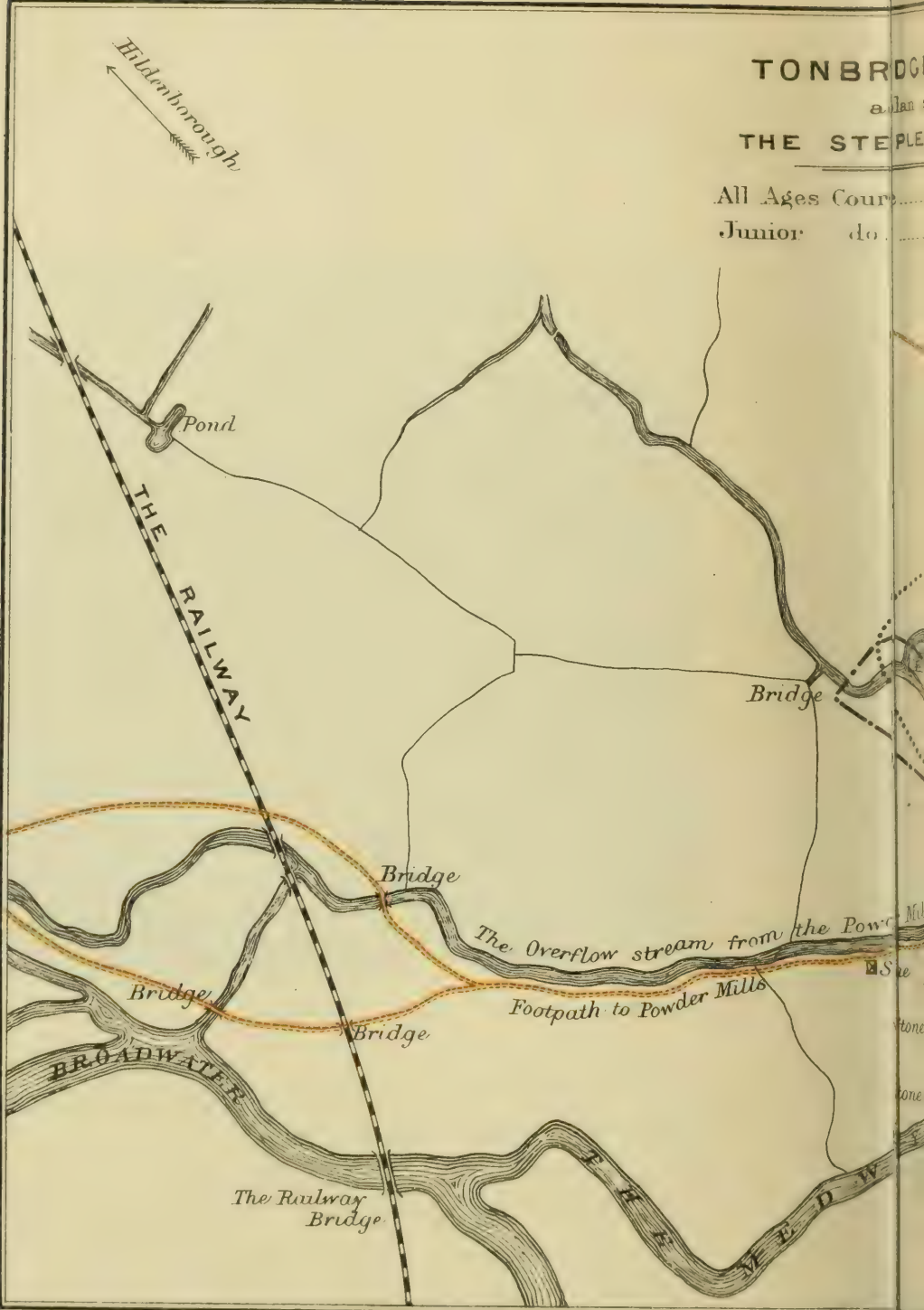
TONBRIDGE

THE STEPLE

All Ages Course

Junior do

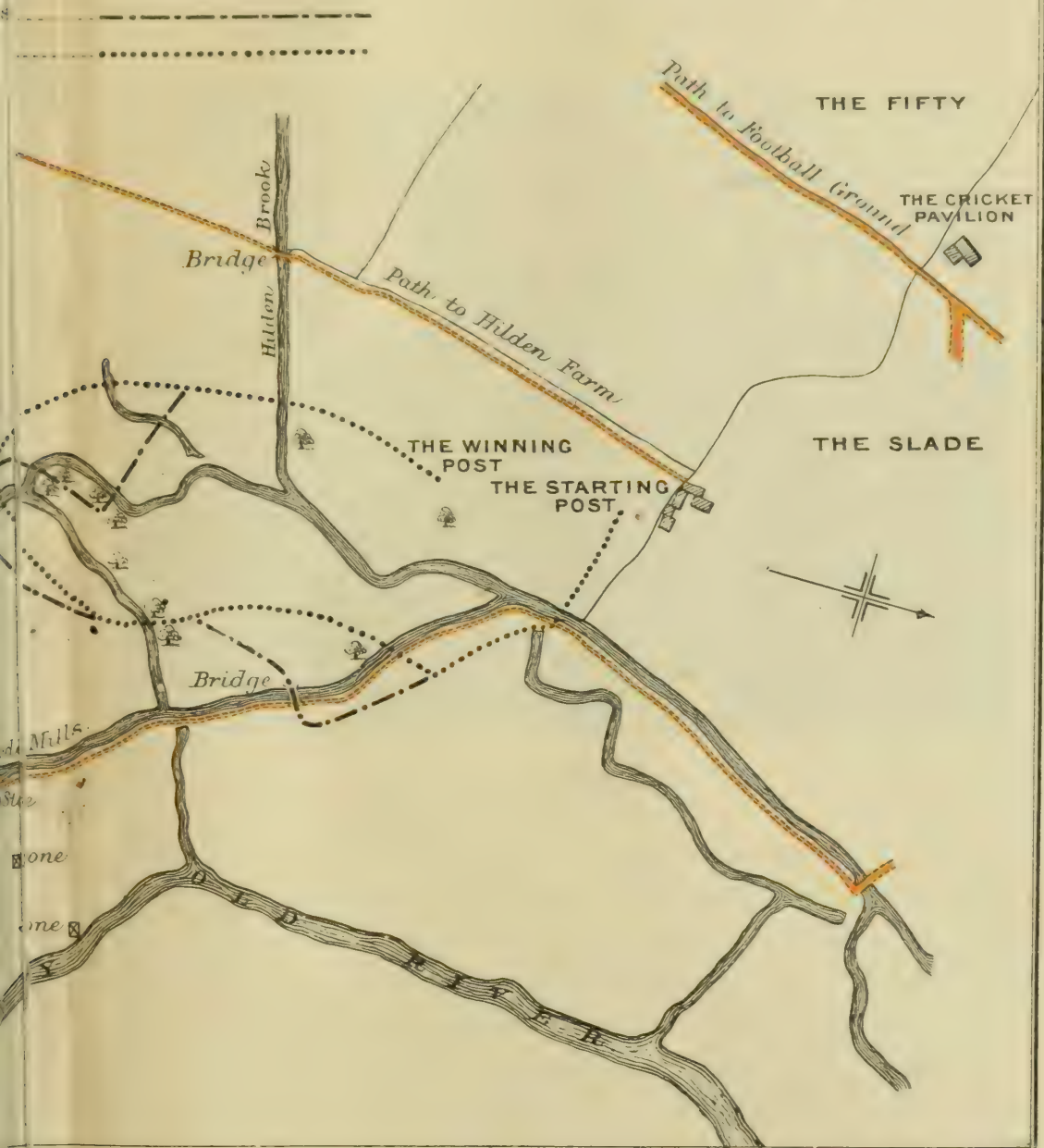
Hildenborough

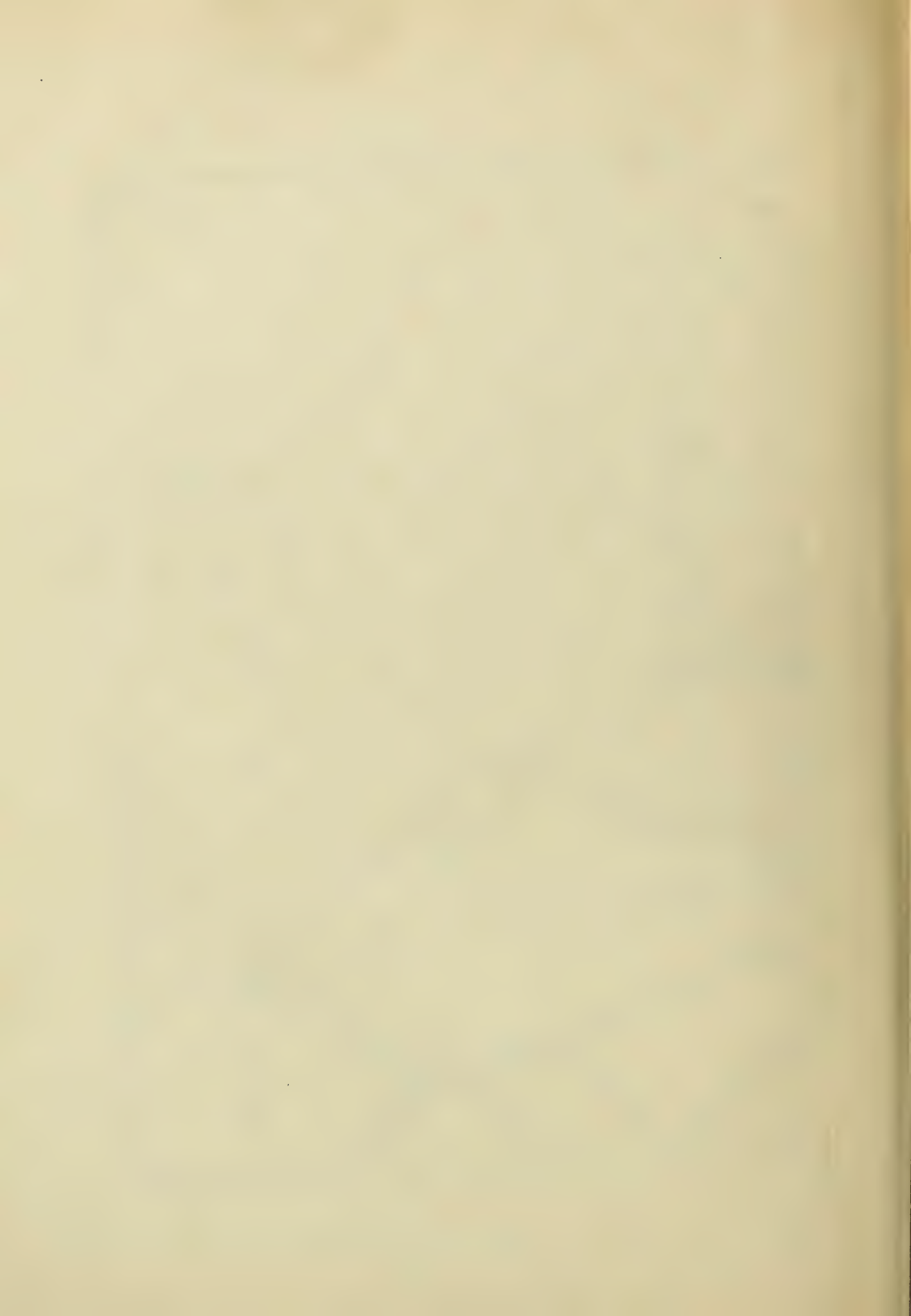


The Railway Bridge

London, Ru

DGE SCHOOL lan showing PLECHASE COURSE





the Broad Jump has been made on the field on the west side of the Pavilion. The Hurdle Race has been run in different parts of the fields, but now takes place by the side of the Hundred Yards course. A Strangers' Race was run for some years, but as comparatively few entries were obtained, an Old Boys' Handicap was successfully substituted for it in the year 1886. The Two Miles Walking Race was first instituted



OLD BOYS' RACE—300 YARDS, 1898

in 1881 by W. O. Hughes-Hughes (O.T.). The Tug-of-War is between teams sent in by the different Boarding Houses. Each event has a certain number of points assigned it, and the Points Cup goes to the winner who has secured the greatest number. The House Athletic Points Challenge Cup, managed on the same plan, was presented in 1889 by the Rev. J. A. Babington, and has

been won six times by Day-boys, twice by Parkside, once by Judd House. The Challenge Cup for the Mile, the blue riband of the meeting, dates as far back as the year 1861, when it was presented to the School by Roby Redmayne (O.T.). It was won three times in succession by E. A. Hoare, in 1865, '66, and '67, and so became his property; but it was re-presented by him on the condition that it must always remain the property of the School. The Quarter-Mile Challenge Cup was presented to the School by H. J. Harmar (O.T.) in the year 1891.

LIST OF SCHOOL ATHLETIC RECORDS.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT (16 lbs.)—31 ft. 6 in., by J. Le Fleming in 1884.

BROAD JUMP—20 ft. 6 in., by J. Le Fleming in 1883.

HALF-MILE—2 min. 7 secs., by C. W. Halès in 1893.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL—105 yds. 0 ft. 7 in., by H. G. Rashleigh in 1893.

QUARTER-MILE—54 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs., by B. D. Bannon in 1894.

THROWING THE HAMMER (16 lbs.)—86 ft. 1 in., by J. F. Jackson.

HUNDRED YARDS—10 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs., by D. Ronald in 1893.

HIGH JUMP—5 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., by A. W. Baker in 1882.

HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY YARDS HURDLE RACE—16 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs. (Best for Public Schools), by J. C. Clark in 1894.

TWO MILES WALKING RACE—17 min. 19 secs., by T. Body in 1894.

ONE MILE RACE—4 min. 46 secs., by E. N. Carlton in 1894.

Among several Old Boys who have distinguished themselves in athletics after leaving School may be mentioned T. F. Burra, who won several Strangers' Races at Oxford; J. G. Hoare, who tied for the High Jump in the Inter-University Sports in 1870; W. Slade, who was Amateur Champion for the Mile in the years 1873 to 1877, and for the Four Miles in 1874; E. R. Nash, who won the Hurdles

at Oxford in 1876; H. E. Booty, who won the Hundred Yards in the Inter-University Sports in the year 1885; J. E. Fleming, who won the Hurdles in the Inter-University Sports in 1887-88, and the Amateur Hurdle Championship in 1887; H. Le Fleming, who was President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, and won the High Jump and Hurdles in the Inter-University Sports in 1891 and 1892; M. O'C. Tandy, who tied for the High Jump in the Woolwich *v.* Sandhurst Sports in 1893; A. T. Beeching, who won the High Jump among the Oxford Freshmen in 1897; and F. L. Massey, who tied for the Long Jump in the Public Schools Athletic Sports in 1898.

The *Dale Memorial Racket Court* faces on to the Avenue, and was opened in October 1897, having been built as a memorial to John William Dale, an Old Tonbridgian, who was distinguished both at School and at Cambridge as an athlete of unusual power. He was a member of the Eleven, 1864-1866, and of the Football Thirteen, 1865: proceeding to Cambridge, he rowed in the University Boat, 1869-1870, and played in the University Eleven against Oxford, 1868-1870, thus gaining the rare distinction of a Double Blue. He also played for the Gentlemen *v.* Players in 1870 and 1872.

Shortly after Dale's death a committee consisting of old University and other friends was formed to consider what steps should be taken to place some permanent memorial to him in his old School. It was decided that a Challenge Cup for the best batting average in each year in the School cricket matches should be presented to the Games Committee, and the balance of any fund which might be raised should be devoted to building a Racket Court. The fund thus formed became the nucleus of a much larger one, being augmented by subscriptions from the Governors of the

School, the Masters, and past and present Tonbridgians. The Racket Court was built from plans designed by Mr. W. Campbell Jones, the measurements and details being taken from the match court at Queen's Club, London; the cost of the work was about £1300.

The Court was opened in October 1897, and in the following spring a pair of representatives (W. E. C. Hutchings and F. V. Hutchings) were sent up to the Public Schools meeting at Queen's Club. The first marker engaged as coach was Ernest Gray, a member of the well-known family of racket players. A Challenge Trophy in the form of a handsomely worked full-sized silver racket was presented to the school by Mr. W. M. Greig, of Crowborough Warren, the father of two Tonbridge boys, who both won open scholarships at Jesus College, Cambridge, in Natural Science, and took exhibitions from the School. The Court has an inscription near the door, 'Dale Memorial Racket Court,' and a brass plate is placed in the interior recording the distinctions gained by the Old Tonbridgian in whose memory it was built.

The *School Boat Club* was first started in 1891, by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Watson. Before that time, though members of the School had rowed in the local regatta, there had been no School Club, and at present the School Club is still a part of the Town Boat Club. All School Races are rowed on fixed seats. There are Tub Pair Races for beginners early in the season; and since 1896 a House Challenge Cup, given by Dr. Wood, has been competed for by House Fours. This cup has been won each year so far (1896-1898) by School House. School members also enter for the Junior and Senior Sculls, and Light Pairs (sliding seats), of the Town Boat Club. The School Four have for some years entered for the Ladies' (Town Club) Challenge Cup, which

they won in 1896, 1897, 1898, beating the Town Four. An Old Boys' Race is usually arranged on Old Boys' Day. So far a match has not been made with any other School owing to the unsuitability of the Medway for racing purposes, except for crews acquainted with the river. Notwithstanding obstacles, however, a very creditable standard of oarsmanship has been attained, and members of the School Club have acquitted themselves well at the Universities in their College Boats. The Rowing season begins in March and lasts till the end of the summer term.

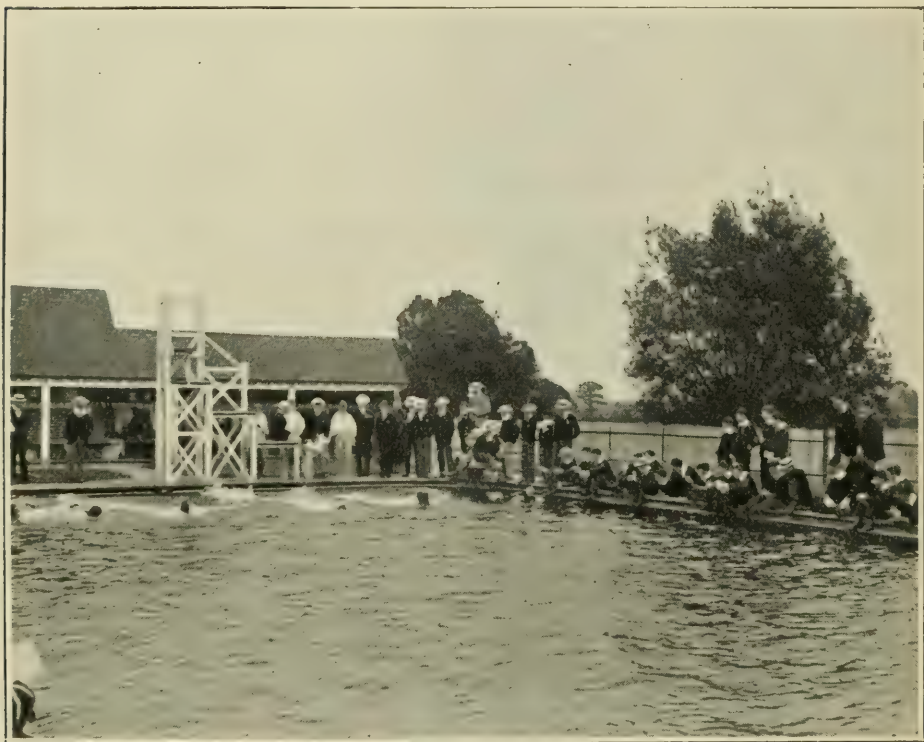
There is no record of any *Swimming Sports* being held before the year 1859, but *Bathing* in the river at the first lock is a long-established institution. Killick and Buley, the fishmonger, used to attend at the lock during the 'fifties' and look after the boys. A Swimming Club was formed during the 'sixties,' and a professional swimmer was engaged—with good results, as in the year 1872 no less than forty-five boys learned to swim. A bathing-shed was put up by the river-side close to the lock in the year 1873, the cost of it being raised by voluntary subscription. Subsequently a spring-board and diving-stage were added, and a piece of ground was fenced off from the meadow and hired at an annual rent paid by the Governors. The sports were well established in the year 1876. Among the most popular of the events were the headers, the diving for tin plates, the hurdle race, and the clothes race. The standing headers were originally taken from the end of the lock arm, and the most successful competitor from this awkward point at any time was Arthur M'Gill, who never altogether disappeared from sight. The running headers in the first division were well contested; those of the second were often the cause of much amusement to the onlookers, as the competitors often

entered the water in the most grotesque forms and, to judge from the appearance of some of them afterwards, with considerable discomfort to themselves. The diving for tin plates was decided in the basin of the lock, which was filled with water for the occasion. The border of the lock was packed with spectators, and much criticism and fun was evoked by the different styles in which the competitors plunged into the water. The number of plates brought up on some occasions was surprising, as the water was always deep and often muddy. The hurdles were six poles floated on the water and tethered to the bank. The competitors were required to go over and under them alternately. The swimmers in the clothes race were obliged to be fully dressed. Masters and Old Boys officiated as judges, and the Instructor as starter. The prizes were supplied by the ladies of Tonbridge and district, the Old Tonbridgians, and the Club Fund. As it was found that the strongest swimmer was taking too many prizes, the Swimming Committee decided that no one should take more than three prizes (making his own selection after the races were completed), two being for swimming and one for any other event; the second in the race took the prize which was given up. As the Cricket Eleven had few opportunities for bathing, a race of 100 yards was set apart for them. The prize was relinquished if the winner had succeeded in obtaining a first prize in any other event. L. L. Reid, though one of the Eleven, was the finest swimmer of his time in the School. When a Games Committee was formed, the Swimming Club ceased to exist independently, and its affairs were put under the management of the General Committee. The first competition for the silver medal given by the Royal Humane Society for proficiency in swimming with reference to saving life from drowning was held in 1882. Only a few boys entered

their names for this event, as, owing to the bed of the river, the third trial (finding the dummy without any very definite knowledge as to where it had been immersed) was a severe one. A Points Cup for swimming was given by the Games Committee. This proved to be a further stimulus to the interest already taken in the sports.

The bathing and the swimming sports no longer take place at the lock. The water in the river was often very impure from the carcasses of dead and floating animals: sometimes the water was so low that bathing was not possible; sometimes the sports were marred by pouring rain from which there was no shelter: and the rough element of the town was a constant source of annoyance and trouble at the bathing-shed. All these objectionable features have now been remedied. A new open Swimming-Bath was built out of the School Funds and came into use in 1897. It is situated at the back of the Town Mills in the Hadlow Road, about seven minutes' walk from the School. Two acres of ground were bought, and enclosed by a high hoarding. The Bath, which is 200 feet long and 40 feet broad, is supplied from a spring with water which is pumped into the Bath. The total cost was £3500. The ancient custom, however, of bathing on Skinners' Day morning is still observed at the bathing-lock (see p. 93). Very little is known of the swimming feats of boys after they leave School, as they do not send them to *The Tonbridgian* to be recorded. H. Skelding won the Half-mile in the Cambridge University Sports in the year 1880. The following are the names that appear on the Points Cup:—E. Kennington, B. P. Browning, L. L. Reid, E. H. B. Worthington, J. J. Richardson, L. S. Williams, W. S. Masterman, R. M. Jackson, C. T. Scott, J. D. Adams, F. G. Jackson, O. Ievers. The following are the names of those who have won the Royal Humane

Society's Medal :—H. B. Nicholl, A. P. Horne, L. L. Reid, J. J. Richardson, E. H. B. Worthington, L. L. Robinson, G. M. Hill, G. Lucas, A. Emerson, P. A. Hayne, E. Durbridge, G. H. Colt. The two following acts of bravery performed by boys while still at School may serve to prove the practical benefit arising from the high standard of excellence attained in swimming. James Butler Ievers saved



THE SWIMMING-BATH

a drowning man close to the bathing-lock ; and Leonard Lockhart Miller jumped into the river close by the town bridge and brought out a child that was drowning in very deep water.

The vocabulary of *words peculiar to the School*, though not large, presents some interesting features. Most of them

refer to games. The 'gutter,'¹ for instance, a word originating at Tonbridge, is a synonym for the scrimmage; strictly speaking, it refers only to the space between the two teams in the 'scrum.' 'Stumper' is a form of cricket played with a 'stump.' The 'Head' is not the Head Master, but the Head Cricket Ground. The Football teams are designated as 'Fifties' and 'Hundreds.' With a fine disregard of grammar, a new boy is called a 'novi'; any less extensive holiday than a half-holiday a 'let out.' Further—though this is by no means to be taken as an indication of the inclinations of the School,—lemonade is termed 'on-and-off,' from the words inscribed on a tap in the original Tuckshop. To gain one's colours as a member of a School team is to be 'told.' Two peculiar terms are 'hobbs' and 'tacks.' A boy who becomes greatly interested in anything gets the 'hobbs' over it. You may take the cycle 'hobbs,' the photo 'hobbs,' and some take the book 'hobbs' badly. The disease, indeed, may exhibit most varied forms, while in some cases it is difficult to diagnose, and is called, quite simply, 'the hobbs.' Then, again, to 'tacks' a person is to stare at him, and it is possible to get 'the tacks' in a general way as it is to get 'the hobbs.' Any mental or social eccentricity is bound to take one form or the other.

Other picturesque terms include 'to do a lace,' *i.e.* hurry up; 'to get bimbied,' *i.e.* to undergo the full penalty of the law. Sometimes a bimbied 'stodges,' *i.e.* hurts. When the hair is very nicely and smoothly brushed it is described as getting the 'lick.'

¹ See p. 230.

DATES OF ERECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND OF ACQUISITION OF LAND, ETC.

- 1553. Original School Building (p. 79).
- 1631. Sun-dial on south end of Head Master's house (pp. 81, 125).
- 1634. Some alterations were probably made at this date, but what are unknown (p. 125).
- 1663. Eastern end of north gallery of the Parish Church erected for use of the School (p. 143). This in 1877 was taken down, and from 1877 the boys went to the School Chapel for all services till 1879, when they returned to the Parish Church for morning service and sat in fresh seats assigned to them in the new south aisle till 1890 (p. 303).
- 1676. Hall or Refectory, in Rev. Thomas Roots's time, converted in 1827 into the Head Master's drawing-room, and pulled down in 1864 (p. 144).
- 1760. The Skinners' School Library (p. 149).
- 1825. Cricket Field bought (p. 183).
- 1826. Lower School (p. 183).
New Dining-hall and Dormitories over it (p. 184).
Old Judd House bought (p. 183).
Dated iron boundary-posts put up.
- 1827. The Skinners' School Library raised and enlarged (p. 183).
- 1838. The Head Cricket Ground levelled (p. 184).
- 1849. Bat Fives Courts (p. 241).
- 1858. Three wooden Class-rooms at the side of the playground (p. 194). A corrugated iron room for Carpentry was added in 1876. Subsequently all these four were used for Metal and Wood Workshops.
- 1859. First School Chapel (p. 194). Used 1892 for a Museum.
- 1860. Cricket Pavilion (p. 204).
- 1863. Old brick-wall Fives Court in Playground and Third Form Class-room pulled down.

Dates of Erection of School Buildings, etc. 363

1863. Head Cricket Ground further levelled on north side.
Stone wall built on north and brick wall on south side of Cricket Field.
1864. Old School Buildings pulled down and New Buildings occupied (p. 205).
1866. Ferox Place—three cottages (one Tom Card's) and land bought.
1873. Covered Hand Fives Courts at south-east corner of Second Cricket Ground (p. 206).
Second Ground further levelled on west side.
1876. A corrugated iron room at the side of the Playground for Carpentry.
1879. Observatory (p. 267).
1883. Ground bought of J. F. Wadmore, Esq., and Executors of Rev. E. I. Welldon, from the street to the Avenue. The part next the street had belonged to the Rev. E. I. Welldon, on which the Science School Buildings, the Gymnasium, Racket Court, Fives Courts, and Tuckshop are built.
1886. Fourth Ground levelled.
1887. Gymnasium.
Three additional Hand Fives Courts next Gymnasium.
Two Bat Fives Courts on ends of Gymnasium.
Science Buildings, Physical and Chemical Laboratories, Lecture Room, Drawing School, Engine Room, Metal Workshops, Library, two new Class-rooms, etc. (pp. 283, 284).
Football Ground in Marshes hired from 1887 to 1897.
1891. Cricket Pavilion enlarged (p. 204).
Tuckshop.
Martin's Field hired.
1892. Temporary corrugated iron Chapel (p. 317).
The 1859 Chapel used for the Museum.
Three iron Class-rooms temporarily erected behind Science Buildings, afterwards (1894) removed to neighbourhood of Armoury and Morris Tube Range and used as Barracks, Drill and Store Rooms for Engineer Volunteer Cadet Corps.

364 Dates of Erection of School Buildings, etc.

1893. Old Judd House Studies and Dormitories pulled down: remainder of the house used for a Sanatorium since 1895.

The 1849 Bat Fives Courts removed.

Stagg's Field, Shipbourne Road, hired till 1897.

Morris Tube Range and Armoury.

1894. New Big School and additional Class-rooms, Mechanical and Biological Laboratories, Wood and Metal Workshops enlarged, etc., House Master's room, and additional Cubicles (p. 285).

Wooden Class-rooms of 1858 pulled down: the 1876 Carpentry iron room moved and placed behind the Cricket Pavilion.

The 1873 Covered Hand Fives Courts renovated (p. 207).

Third Ground and the piece between it and the Second Ground both raised to level of the Head.

1895. Three Hand Fives Courts by the side of the Gymnasium covered (p. 207).

1897. Swimming-Bath (p. 357).

Dale Memorial Racket Court (p. 355).

Harris's Field, next Tennis Courts, hired.

Elms Field, Shipbourne Road, hired.



PART OF SCHOOL FRONT, 1898

SIR ANDREW JUDD'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

THE JUDD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL originated in the suggestion by the Endowed Schools Commissioners (see pages 269 to 277, where the history of this suggestion has been given) that, as soon as means permitted, a distinct School of modern commercial type should be founded to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, who complained, rightly or wrongly, that they were not receiving the educational benefits intended for them by the Founder of the Grammar School.

A period of considerable friction followed, prolonged by the doubt which both the Governors and Charity Commissioners entertained, whether another School at Tonbridge was really needed, and whether if started it would have any chance of success. At length, after much consultation with persons having local knowledge, and in particular with the Rev. T. B. Rowe, the Head Master of the Grammar School, it was resolved to open a Commercial School within the town of Tonbridge, upon a tentative footing, with a view to its permanent establishment in the event of its need being proved. The Head Mastership was offered to Mr. W. J. D. Bryant, one of the Assistant Masters at the Grammar School, who was already known to the Governors, and who, from the active interest which he had always taken in town questions, was likely to be acceptable to the inhabitants.

In September 1888, under the Draft Scheme, finally

approved October 19, 1889, the new School was opened on a temporary basis in Stafford House, East Street, Tonbridge, under the name of Sir Andrew Judd's Commercial School, and at once proved a success. Fifty-nine boys attended in the first Term, and since then the numbers have gradually increased to 110, and there is every probability that 150 or more may eventually attend. The Governors from the first acted very liberally with reference to the localities from which scholars might be received, and a proportion varying from one-third to one-half have attended from villages and hamlets lying within ten or twelve miles of Tonbridge, coming and returning daily by train, omnibus, cycle, or in other ways.

At a very early date it was found that Stafford House was not suited as a permanent home for the Commercial School, and the assent of the Charity Commissioners was soon asked for the purchase of a new site, and for the erection of suitable buildings. In 1893 a site was purchased by the Governors from the trustees of the Will of the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., for a total cost of a little over £2000. It is situated in Brook Street Lane, Quarry Hill, scarcely five minutes' walk from the railway station, and contains about eight acres, so that there is adequate accommodation for the School buildings, for the Head Master's house and garden, and for cricket, football, etc. Some delay followed, but eventually, in April 1895, the foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by the Master of the Skinners' Company, and in March of the following year, 1896, the School was transferred to the new premises.

The School Buildings were erected and equipped at a cost, including the purchase of the site, of about £12,000, under the superintendence of the Skinners' Company's architect, Mr. W. Campbell Jones. They are built of red brick



JUDD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

with local sandstone dressings, and include, besides a large central hall capable of receiving the whole School for special functions, class-rooms for 150 pupils, a dining-hall for boys coming to the School from a distance, and an excellent room for instruction in Carpentry and the use of tools.

The education provided is designed to fit boys for a useful career in business, or in the other ordinary walks of life; and also to prepare such as may wish to continue their studies at a place of higher education. The subjects taught are Divinity, Reading and Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and Mensuration, Geography and History, Natural Science, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, Latin, French and German, Drawing, Vocal Music, Short-hand, Book-keeping, Carpentry, and Drill. No boy is admitted unless he can read and write fairly and has a competent knowledge of the Simple Rules of Arithmetic; he must not be under the age of eight, and is not allowed to remain after the age of sixteen, except by special permission. The School hours are:—Morning, 9 to 12.30; afternoon, 2 to 4; except on Wednesday and Saturday, which are half-holidays. There is preparation work every evening, and each boy is required in addition to attend at certain times the Carpentry classes and, unless specially excused, to take part in the School games on the half-holidays. The School year is divided into three terms of nearly equal length. The holidays are: three weeks from the middle of April; six weeks in August and September; three at Christmas.

For boys who enter the School under the age of ten the School fee is £2 a term up to and including the term in which they attain the age of twelve years; for the same boys over the age of twelve, and for all boys entering the School over the age of ten, the fee is £2. 10s. a term.

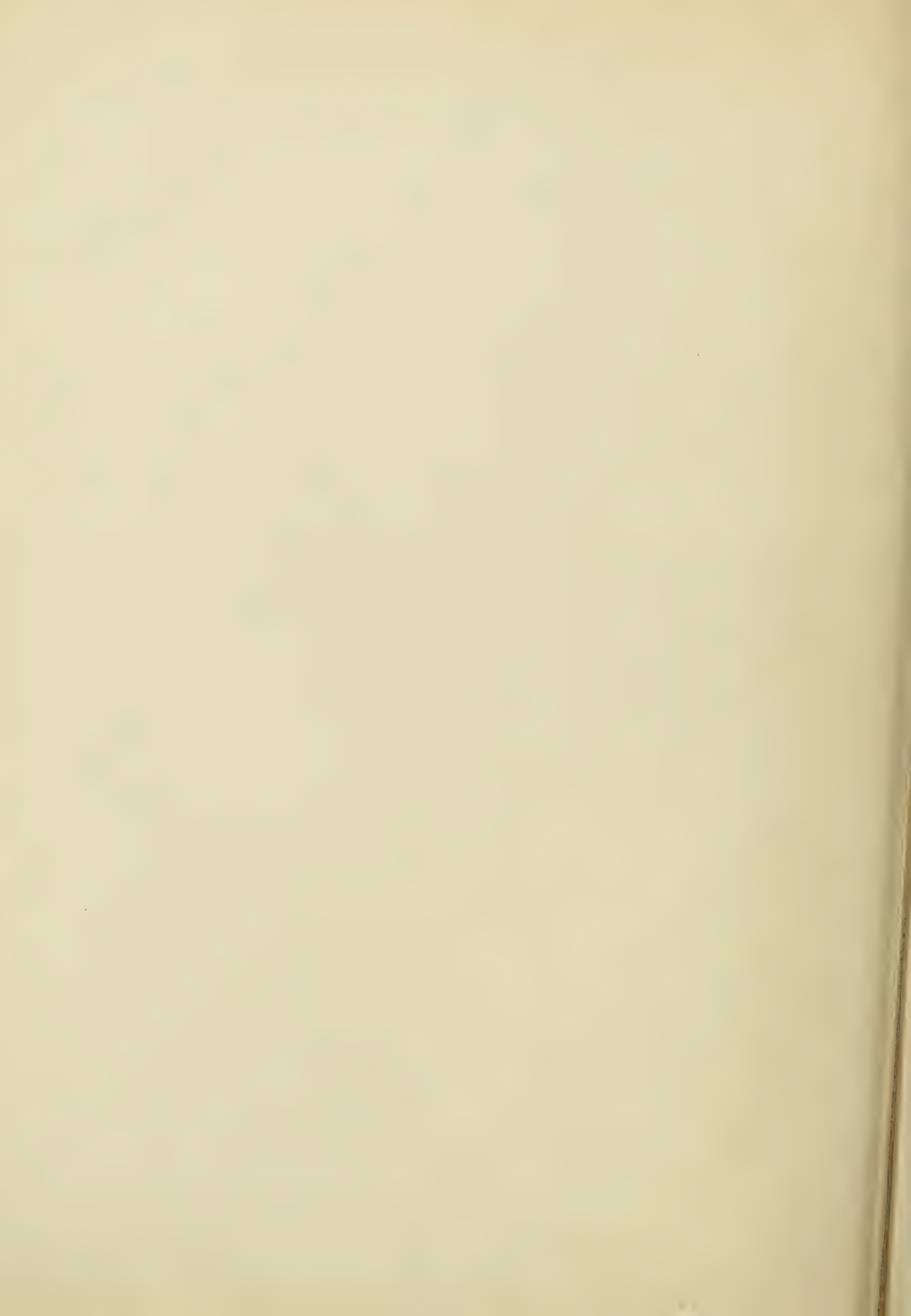
These fees include the cost of tuition in the prescribed subjects of instruction; the use of books, stationery, and carpentry tools; and the maintenance of the School games and library. All boys are required to wear the School cap.

The South-Eastern Company have lately made special arrangements to convey scholars at cheap rates to and from the surrounding stations to Tonbridge. Thus a boy nine years old (if he brings his own dinner, as about fifty of the boys do) can attend the School daily, from Edenbridge, at a total cost, railway fare included, of £10. 8s. 3d. a year; and this is an absolute total, there being no extra charges for books, stationery, games, or any other item of the kind. From Staplehurst the whole cost is £12. 6s. a year; from Horsmonden, £10. 14s. 6d.; from Paddock Wood, £9. 3s.; from Westerham, £11. 13s. 3d. a year; and there are proportionate rates from fifteen other stations within easy reach of Tonbridge.

By the School Scheme, Scholarships covering the cost of tuition are offered, some to boys entering, some to boys already in the School, to the extent of one-tenth of the total number of pupils. Half of these Scholarships are limited to boys in attendance at elementary schools; half are offered for general competition, and these are generally won by boys already in the School. The Scholarships are offered in the first case for two years, but they may be held for three or even four years by deserving boys. One Exhibition of the value of £30 per annum, and tenable for three years at some 'place of higher education,' is offered annually for competition among boys just about to leave the School. The Exhibition is usually, though not necessarily, held at the Grammar School.

APPENDICES

- I. ORIGINAL CHARTER IN LATIN.
- II. ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* THE SKINNERS'
COMPANY, 1826, 1827.
- III. SCHEME OF 1880.



APPENDIX I

ORIGINAL CHARTER¹

REX omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod nos ad humilem petitionem Andree Judd militis ac Aldermanni Civitatis nostre Londoniensis pro Scola gramaticali in villa de Tunbridge in Comitatu nostro Kancie erigenda et stabilienda pro institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum in dicta villa et patria ibidem adjacente. De gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris volumus concedimus et ordinavimus quod de cetero sit et erit una Scola gramaticalis in dicta villa de Tunbridge que vocabitur libera Scola gramaticalis predicti Andree Judd militis in dicta villa de Tunbridge pro educacione institutione et instructione puerorum et Juvenum in gramatica perpetuis temporibus futuris duratura ac Scolam illam de uno magistro seu pedagogo et uno subpedagogo sive hipodidasculo pro perpetuo continuaturam erigimus creamus et fundamus per presentes. Et ut intencio predicta meliorem capiat effectum et ut terre tenementa redditus revenciones et alia ad sustentacionem Scole predictae concedenda assignanda et appunctuanda melius gubernentur pro continuacione ejusdem Scole Volumus et ordinavimus quod de cetero predictus Andreas Judde durante vita sua naturali erit et vocabitur gubernator possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte Scole. Et post mortem predicti Andree Judde volumus et ordinavimus quod magister Gardiani et Comunitas mistere Pellipariorum Londonie pro tempore existente erint et vocabuntur Gubernatores possessionum revencionum et

de concessione
Andree Judde
de libera scola.

¹ From a copy in the Record Office enrolled on Patent Roll, No. 860, Membrane 25.

bonorum dicte scole vulgariter vocate et vocande libera Scola gramaticalis dicti Andree Judde. Et ideo Sciatis quod nos assignavimus eligimus nominamus et constituimus ac per presentes assignavimus eligimus nominamus et constituimus predictum Andream Judde fore et esse primum et modernum gubernatorem possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte libere Scola gramaticalis ad idem officium bene et fideliter excercendum et occupandum durante vita sua naturali. Et post mortem predicti Andree Judde prefatos magistrum Gardianos et comunitatem mistere Pellipariorum Londoniensium predictae et successores suos pro tempore existente ad idem officium bene et fideliter exercendum et occupandum a morte predicti Andree Judd imperpetuum. Et quod idem Andreas Judd durante vita sua naturali Et¹ erit et sit gubernator in re facto et nomine et durante vita sua erit et sit unum corpus corporatum et pollitiquum de se per nomen gubernatoris possessionum revencionum et bonorum libere Scola gramaticalis predicti Andree Judd militis incorporate et erecte ac ipsum Andream Judd gubernatorem possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte libere Scola gramaticalis durante vita sua per presentes incorporamus ac corpus corporatum et pollitiquum per idem nomen realiter et ad plenum creamus erigimus ordinamus facimus et constituimus per presentes. Et volumus quod post mortem predicti Andree Judde iidem magister Gardiani et comunitas mistere Pellipariorum Londoniensium predicti et successores sui erint et sint gubernatores dicte Scola in re facto et nomine et deinde sint et erint unum corpus corporatum et pollitiquum de se imperpetuum per nomen Gubernatorum possessionum et revencionum et bonorum libere Scola gramaticalis predicti Andree Judd militis incorporate et erecte. Ac ipsos magistrum Gardianos et comunitatem et successores suos gubernatores possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte libere Scola gramaticalis post mortem predicti Andree Judd imperpetuum per presentes incorporamus ac corpus corporatum et politiquum per idem nomen imperpetuum duraturos realiter et ad plenum creamus erigimus ordinamus facimus et constituimus per presentes. Et

¹ Sic—for *erit et sit*.

ulterias volumus ac per presentes ordinamus et concedimus quod idem Andreas Judd gubernator durante vita sua possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte libere Scolæ gramaticalis per idem nomen sit et erit persona habilis et in lege capax durante vita sua ad habendam et recipiendam pro termino vite sue tam de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quam de aliqua alia persona sive aliquibus aliis personis quibuscumque terras tenementa et hereditamenta quecumque ad sustentacionem Scolæ predictæ remanere inde prefatis magistro gardianis et comunitati mistere Pellipariorum et successoribus suis pro sustentacione predicta. Et eciam volumus et per presentes ordinamus et concedimus quod post mortem predicti Andree Judd militis predicti magister gardiani et comunitas mistere pelippariorum Londoniensium predictæ pro tempore existente erint gubernatores possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte libere Scolæ gramaticalis habeantque successionem perpetuam et per idem nomen sint et erint persone habiles et in lege capaces ad habendum et recipiendum terram terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas redditus reverciones et revenciones et hereditamenta quecumque tam de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quam de predicto Andrea Judde heredibus executoribus vel assignatis suis seu de aliqua alia persona sive aliquibus aliis personis quibuscumque similiter ad sustentacionem Scolæ predictæ. Et ulterius volumus ac pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus prefatis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis quod de cetero habeant commune Sigillum ad negocia sua premissa et cetera in his litteris patentibus expressa et specificata seu aliquam inde parcellam tantummodo tangencia seu concernencia deserviturum. Et quod ipsi gubernatores per nomen gubernatorum possessionum revencionum ac bonorum libere Scolæ gramaticalis predicti Andree Judd militis in Tunbridge predicta placitare possint et implacitari defendere et defendi respondere et responderi in quibuscumque Curiis et locis et coram quibuscumque Judicibus in quibuscumque causis accionibus negociis sectis querelis placitis et demandis cujuscumque nature seu condicionis fuerint premissa aut aliquam inde parcellam aut pro aliquibus offensis transgressionibus rebus causis

vel materiis per aliquas personas seu aliquam personam factis seu perpetratis aut fiendis seu perpetrandis in vel super premissis aut aliqua inde parcella aut aliquod in presentibus specificatum tangentibus seu concernentibus. Et preterea de uberiori gratia nostra ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefato Andree Judde moderno gubernatori durante vita sua naturali plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nominandi et appunctuandi pedagogum et subpedagogum Schole predictae tocians quociens eadem Scola de pedagogo vacua fuerit Et quod idem Andreas Judd durante vita sua de tempore in tempus faciat et facere valeat et possit idonea salubriaque statuta et ordinationes in scriptis concernentes et tangentes ordinem gubernacionem et direccionem pedagogi et subpedagogi ac solum Schole predictae pro tempore existente ac stipendii et salarii eorundem pedagogi et sub pedagogi ac alia eandem Scolam ac ordinem gubernacionem preservacionem et disposicionem reddituum et revencionum ad sustentacionem ejusdem Schole appunctuandorum tangencia et concernencia. Que quidem statuta et ordinationes sic fienda volumus concedimus et per presentes precipimus inviolabiliter observari de tempore in tempus imperpetuum. Et insuper dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefatis magistro Gardianis et comunitati mistere Pellipariorum Londoniensium predictae et successoribus suis ac majori parti eorundem pro tempore existente quod ipsi post mortem predicti Andree Judd militis habeant plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nominandi et appunctuandi Pedagogum et subpedagogum Schole predictae tocians quociens eadem Scola de Pedagogo et subpedagogo vacua fuerit et quod ipsi Gubernatores cum advisamento Gardiani et sociorum Collegii Omnium Sanctorum in Universitate Oxonie pro tempore existente de tempore in tempus facere valeant et possint si opus fuerit idonea et salubria statuta et ordinationes in scriptis concernencia et tangencia ordinem gubernacionem et direccionem Pedagogi et subpedagi¹ ac Solum Schole predictae pro tempore existente ac alia eandem Scolam et ordinem gubernacionem preser-

¹ *Sic—for subpedagogi.*

vacionem ac disposicionem reddituum et revencionum ad sustentacionem ejusdem Scolæ appunctuandorum tangencia et concernencia. Que quidem Statuta et ordinaciones sic fienda volumus concedimus et per presentes precipimus inviolabiliter observari de tempore in tempus imperpetuum. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris prefatis magistro Gardianis et comunitatibus mistere Pellipariorum Londonie predictæ et successoribus suis licenciam specialem liberamque et licitam facultatem potestatem et auctoritatem haliendi recipiendi et perquirendi eis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum ad sustentacionem et manutencionem Scolæ predictæ tam de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quam de predicto Andrea Judd militi seu de aliis quibuscumque personis et alia persona quacumque maneria mesuagia terras tenementa Rectorias decimas ac alia hereditamenta quecumque infra regnum Angliæ seu alibi infra Dominia nostra dummodo non excedunt clarum annum valorem quadraginta librarum aliquo statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendo aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinacione seu provisione aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque incontrarium inde habita facta edita ordinata seu provisa in aliquo non obstante. Et volumus ac per presentes ordinamus quod omnia exitus redditus et revenciones omnium terrarum tenementorum et possessionum importorum danda et assignanda ad sustentacionem Scolæ predictæ de tempore in tempus convertantur ad sustentacionem Pedagogi et subpedagogi Scolæ predictæ pro tempore existente et ad reparacionem dictorum terrarum et tenementorum et non aliter nec ad aliquos alios usus seu intenciones. Et volumus ac per presentes concedimus prefatis Gubernatoribus quod habeant et habebunt has litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quoquo modo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo. Eo quod expressa mencio etc. In cujus rei etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xvj die Maii anno regni sui septimo.

Per breve de privato sigillo.'

APPENDIX II

ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* THE MASTER AND WARDENS OF THE SKINNERS' COMPANY¹

1826.—*July* 6, 7 ; *August* 1, 11.

1827.—*March* 15 ; *April* 3.

A testator, by his will, dated in 1558, after reciting that he had erected a free grammar-school at *Tonbridge*, did for the maintenance and continuance thereof, give unto the masters and wardens of the Skinners' Company various messuages, specifying their respective yearly values, which amounted in the whole to £60. 13s. 4d. : then proceeding to direct how the rents should be applied, he ordered that £20 should be paid yearly to the master of the school,

¹ Extracted, with some omissions, from Russell's *Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery, during the time of Lord Chancellor Eldon*, vol. ii. 1826, 1827.—7 and 8 Geo. IV. London, 1829.

The Case is *Attorney-General v. Skinners' Company*, because the Attorney-General represents the Crown. The Crown is the proper Plaintiff in all Charity matters, and at that time any one could bring an action alleging that Trustees of Charities were not doing their duty or administering their trust properly. A good deal of the old jurisdiction of the Attorney-General is now vested in the Charity Commissioners.

See page 76.

and commonality of the mystery of skimmers of *London* for the time being, should be and be called governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar-school of Sir *Andrew Judd*; that they should be a body corporate by that name; that they should have authority to appoint the master and under-master; that they should be capable of holding lands in mortmain of the yearly value of £40 for the support and maintenance of the school; and that all the issues, rents, and revenues of all the lands, tenements, and possessions thereafter to be given towards the support of the school, should be converted to the support of the master and under-master of the school, and to the reparation of the said lands and tenements, and not to any other uses. Sir *Andrew Judd* was also declared capable of taking and holding lands, towards the support of the school, for his own life, with remainder to the skimmers' company.

and £8 to the usher; that the master and wardens of the Skimmers' Company should visit the school once a year, for which they were to have £10 yearly; that 4s. a week should be paid to certain almsmen; that 25s. 4d. yearly should be expended in coals, to be distributed among the almsmen; and that the renter-warden should have 10s. for his pains; the residue of the rents were to be employed by the master and wardens upon the needful reparations of the afore-said messuages and tenements, and the overplus was to go to the use and behoof of the Skimmers' Company to order and dispose of at their wills and pleasures: Held, upon the recitals and language of two private acts of parliament, which the Skimmers' Company had accepted,

That certain of the lands, the yearly rental of which in 1558 was £43, did not pass by the will, but were subject to a prior trust, which was exclusively for the support of the master and under-master of the school, and for the reparation of the said lands and tenements; and that the increased rents of those lands were to be applied to the maintenance of the school on an enlarged scale:

That the Skimmers' Company were entitled to the rents and profits of the remainder of the premises mentioned in the will for their own use and benefit, subject only to the payments to the almsmen and renter-warden, to the payments for coals, and to contribution towards the expenses of repairing such part of the premises used for a school as had been originally erected for that purpose, as well as towards an increased sum of £200 yearly allowed to the company for the expenses of visiting the school.

In 1558, Sir *Andrew Judd* made his will, which, among other dispositions, contained a devise of certain lands to his wife for her life; remainder, as to some of them, to his eldest son and heir in tail-male, and as to others of them, to his second son in tail-male. Then, after reciting that he had left various lands and tenements, particularly described, to descend to his son and heir, he proceeded in the following words :

‘Whereas I, the said Sir *Andrew Judd*, have builded and erected a free grammar-school at *Tonbridge*, in the county of *Kent*, to have continuance for ever; for the maintenance and continuance whereof I give, will, and bequeath to the master and wardens of the fraternity of *Corpus Christi*, of the craft or mystery of skimmers of the city of *London*, all that my close of pasture, with the appurtenances, called the *Sandhills*, and lying and being on the backside of *Holborn*, in the parish of *St. Pancras*, in the county of *Middlesex*, being of the yearly value of £13. 6s. 8d.; and all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate, etc., in the *Old Swan Alley*, in *Thomas Street*, in the parish of *St. Pulteney*, in *London*, being of the yearly value of £6. 13s. 4d., etc.; and also all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate, etc., in the parish of *St. Alhallows*, in *Gracious Street*, etc.; and also all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in *Grace Street*, etc., which said two messuages be now of the yearly value of £7; and all that my messuage or tenement in *Grace Street* aforesaid, etc., of the yearly rent of £8; and all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate, etc., in *Grace’s Street*, etc., of the clear yearly value of 53s. 4d.; and all that my messuage in *Grace’s Street*, etc., of the yearly value of 40s.; and all that my messuage, etc., in *Grace’s Street*, etc., of the yearly value of £4; and all that my new messuage, etc., within the close of *St. Helen’s*, etc., of the yearly rent of 40s.; and all those my messuages, tenements, and gardens, with their appurtenances, etc., in the parish of *St. Mary Axe*, of the yearly value of £5; to have and to hold

all and singular the aforesaid messuages, tenements, gardens, and other premises, with the appurtenances before willed and bequeathed, unto the said master and wardens, and to their successors for ever ; and furthermore I give, will, and bequeath unto the said master and wardens of the said fraternity of *Corpus Christi* of the craft or mystery of the skinners of *London*, one annuity or yearly rent of £10 of lawful money of *England*, going out and to be yearly perceived and taken out of all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in *Grace Street* aforesaid, in the parish of *St. Peter's*, in *Cornhill*, called the *Bell*, to have, hold, perceive, and take the said annuity or yearly rent of £10 unto the said master and wardens, and their successors for ever, at four times in the year, etc. ; And I will, that the rents, issues, revenues, and profits, yearly arising, renewing, and coming of the messuages, lands, tenements, and other the premises given, willed, and bequeathed unto the said master and wardens, and their successors, in manner and form before expressed, shall be by them and their successors employed and bestowed in manner and form following ; that is to say, first, I will that the said master and wardens for the time being shall yearly content and pay to the schoolmaster of my said free grammar-school at *Tonbridge* aforesaid, for the time being, for his stipend and wages £20, at four terms in the year, that is to say, at the feasts of *St. Michael* the Archangel, the Birth of our *Lord God*, the Annunciation of the *Blessed Virgin*, and the Nativity of *St. John* the Baptist, by even portions, or within one month next after every of the same feasts : *Item*, to the usher of the school £8 of lawful money of *England*, at the said four terms, or within one month, etc., as aforesaid, by even and equal portions : *Item*, I will that the said master and wardens for the time being shall, once in the year, for evermore, ride to visit the said school, and there to see and consider whether the schoolmaster and usher of the said school do their duties towards the scholars of the said school in teaching them virtue and learning, and whether the scholars of the said school do of their parts use them-

selves virtuous and studious, and whether they do observe and keep the orders and rules of my said free-school or not; and I will that the said master and wardens in their said visitation shall take order, if any of the rules or orders in my said school shall fortune to be broken, either by the master and usher or by any of the scholars of the same, that then the same may be forthwith reformed and amended according to their good discretions, and as my special trust and confidence is in them: and I will that *the said master and wardens for the time being* shall yearly have for their labours and pains £10¹ yearly; and also I will that the said master and wardens for the time being shall for ever weekly pay unto the six poor almsmen inhabiting in my alms-houses within the close of *St. Ellen's* aforesaid, for their relief, 4s. (that is to say), to every of them 8d. weekly; and I will the same to be paid every *Sunday* in the year, by the hands of the renter-warden of the said company of skinnners for the time being; And I will that the said renter-warden for his pains, to be taken in and about the payment thereof, shall have yearly, out of the rents and profits of the premises, 10s.; And further I will that the renter-warden of the said company of skinnners shall bestow yearly, of the revenues and profits of the premises, 25s. 4d. upon coals, which coals so bought, I will shall be yearly distributed and divided by the said renter-warden to and amongst the said six almsmen, for their farther relief and comfort; and I will the residue of all the rents, issues, and profits, yearly coming and growing of the said messuages, tenements, lands, gardens, and other premises bequeathed to the said master and wardens, shall be employed by the said master and wardens for the time being upon needful reparations of the messuages or tenements aforesaid; and *other overplus thereof remaining I will shall be to the use and behoof of the said company of skinnners, to order and dispose at their wills and pleasures.*²

¹ The original will could not be found; and it was stated, that, in the book at Doctor's Commons, the sum allowed to the masters and wardens was only 40s. instead of £10.

The residue of his lands and tenements he gave to his second son in tail-male, remainder to his eldest son in tail-male, remainder to his own right heirs.

A statute, which Sir *Andrew Judd* published for the regulation of the School, and which was approved by the archbishop of *Canterbury* and the dean of *St. Paul's* in *May 1564*, contained the following ordinance:—‘I will that the master receive quarterly for the wages £5 and the usher 40s., to be delivered by the hands of the said skimmers or their deputy, and that they have their dwelling rent-free; and all other charges, as in repairing of the said school, in all manner of reparations, borne and allowed, necessarily and according to the view from time to time taken by the said wardens.’

In the 14th *Eliz.* an act of parliament was passed, intituled ‘An act for the better and further assurance of certain lands and tenements to the maintenance of the grammar school of *Tonbridge* in the county of *Kent*’; which, after reciting the foundation of the school and the grant of the letters-patent, stated, that, for the maintenance of a school-master and usher, Sir *Andrew Judd* had purchased of *John Gates* and *Thomas Thorogood* certain lands and tenements situate in the parish of *All-Saints*, in *Gratious Street*, and in the parish of *St. Pancras*, of the yearly value of £30; that in the conveyance, Sir *Andrew Judd*, at the time of the purchase, being fully determined (as did very evidently and credibly appear) to have the premises conveyed to the master, wardens, and commonality of the Skinners’ Company, did of trust join with himself one *H. Fisher*, formerly his servant; that, in the 4th of *Elizabeth*, after the death of Sir *Andrew Judd*, *H. Fisher*, in performance of the trusts and confidence reposed in him, conveyed the said lands and tenements, with other lands of his own, of the yearly value of £6, to the Skinners’ Company, for the sustentation as well of the said free-school as of one student in the university of *Oxford*; and that, since his death, the title of the Skinners’ Company had

been impeached on the ground of a previous conveyance made by *Fisher* in fraud of his trust: And it then declared that previous conveyance to be void, and enacted, 'that all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, secured or conveyed unto the aforesaid master, wardens, and commonality of the skimmers in *London* as is aforesaid, shall from henceforth ever continue, remain and be unto the said master, wardens, and commonality of the mystery of skimmers of *London* to the godly uses and intents above mentioned.'

In the 31st year of the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, another act was passed, intituled 'An act for the better assurance of lands and tenements in the maintenance of the free grammar-school at *Tonbridge*, in the county of *Kent*'; which, after reciting that *Andrew Fisher*, the heir of *Henry*, had endeavoured to impeach the aforesaid conveyance, letters-patent, and act of parliament, by pretence of the misnaming of the corporation, enacted, 'that all the letters-patent, deeds, writings, assurances, and conveyances before mentioned, and the said act of parliament, shall be, of and for all such houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments as were in anywise conveyed, meant, or intended to or for the said free grammar-school, good and effectual in law, to the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar-school of Sir *Andrew Judd*; and that the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said free grammar-school shall have, hold, and enjoy for ever, all such houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, as were assigned and conveyed, or meant or mentioned or intended to be assigned or conveyed, unto them by any of the letters-patent, writings, conveyances, or act of parliament before mentioned, to or for the said free grammar-school.'

In those acts there were clauses saving the rights of all persons and bodies politic, except *Andrew Fisher* and his heirs, and the heirs of *Henry Fisher*, and all persons claiming under *Henry* or *Andrew*.

The lands, which had been purchased from *Gates* and *Thorogood*, were part of the lands which the will purported to devise; and, with the other premises enumerated in the devise to the Skinners' Company, they now yielded a yearly rental of nearly £4000.

The question raised by the information was, Whether the Skinners' Company were bound to apply the whole profits of the premises to the charities mentioned in the will, or were entitled, after making the pecuniary payments specified by Sir *A. Judd*, to retain the surplus rents for their own use?

This question, so far as it regarded such of the devised lands as had not been purchased from *Gates* and *Thorogood*, depended entirely on the construction of the will. But the relators insisted, that, whatever might be the construction of the will, it was clear from the acts of parliament, and the instruments and transactions referred to in them, that the lands purchased from *Gates* and *Thorogood* were vested in the Skinners' Company on an express trust for the support and maintenance of the school. On the other hand, the Skinners' Company contended, that their title to these lands, as well as to the lands not purchased from *Gates* and *Thorogood*, must be considered as entirely derived from, and depending on, the will: and that, though at the time when the will was made, a devise of lands to a corporation was void, the gift was subsequently rendered good as an appointment to a charity by the retrospective operation of the 43 *Eliz. c. 4*.

The Vice-Chancellor,¹ by his decree made on the 10th of *March* 1820, declared that the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, purchased by Sir *Andrew Judd* of *John Gates* and *Thomas Thorogood*, and mentioned or comprised in the statute of the 14th of *Elizabeth*, intituled, etc., were then vested in the

¹ The argument before the Vice-Chancellor, and his Honor's judgment, are reported in 5 *Mad.* 173.

Defendants in their special corporate character of governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar-school of Sir *Andrew Judd*, in the town of *Tonbridge*, in the county of *Kent*, not under the will of Sir *Andrew Judd*, but in consequence of the previous trust in that behalf reposed by Sir *Andrew Judd* in *Henry Fisher*, and by force of the two statutes of *Elizabeth*, and to the uses and intents stated and expressed in the letters-patent of King *Edward* the Sixth, and to no other uses and intents. The Master was directed to inquire of what particulars these lands and tenements consisted; to take an account of the rents and profits of them received by the Defendants since the filing of the information; and to approve of a scheme for the establishment of the school, having regard to the present annual rental of the said property: and it was further ordered, that he should inquire and state the particulars whereof all other the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, devised by the will of the late Sir *Andrew Judd* to the Defendants, by the name of the master and wardens of the fraternity of *Corpus Christi* of the craft or mystery of skinners of the city of *London*, consisted, and what were the present rents thereof; that he should take an account of the rents and profits of the last-mentioned lands received by the Defendants since the filing of the information; and that he should inquire what was the annual expenditure of the Defendants in respect of the six almsmen mentioned in the will of Sir *Andrew Judd*.

The Defendants appealed against the whole of the decree, except some of the inquiries directed by it; insisting by their petition of appeal that the decree altogether disregarded the trusts of the will of Sir *Andrew Judd*, which, they alleged, were rendered valid and effectual by the 43rd of *Elizabeth*.

November 22, 1821.—*The* LORD CHANCELLOR.¹

The decree considers the paper called the will of Sir *Andrew*

¹ This statement of the Lord Chancellor's judgment (pronounced long before

Judd as a will ; the appellants consider it as a will ; and that character was, I suppose, attributed to it under the 43rd of *Elizabeth*. If such is the origin of the character which is now supposed to belong to it, then, between the date of it and the passing of the act of the 43rd of *Elizabeth*, there was a long period of years, during which this paper, called a will, had no operation. If the will was void at the time when it was made, and was rendered operative only by the statute of the 43rd of *Elizabeth*, it could have no operation in the intermediate time. But is it plain that the 43rd of *Elizabeth* had both a retrospective and a prospective effect? If you can revert from the 43rd of *Elizabeth* to the 7th of *Edward* the Sixth, you may go back to a time long antecedent to the time of *Edward* the Sixth ; if the statute of the 43rd of *Elizabeth* had the effect of rendering operative an inoperative instrument executed in the reign of *Edward* the Sixth, it must have had the same effect on void instruments executed prior to that period ; and a question might arise, which I do not observe has ever been considered, viz., What would be the effect of such retrospective operation, where there had been an intermediate enjoyment, or where there had been a purchaser for valuable consideration ?

The great point here is, Whether the title of the Skinners' Company to the estate, which was purchased of *Gates* and *Thoroughood*, in the joint names of *Judd* and *Fisher*, is a title to be taken under the will, as having been rendered effective by the retrospective operation of the statute of the 43rd of *Elizabeth*? or whether the title in the Skinners' Company is one which is independent of the will, and which renders it obligatory on them to apply the rents and profits to certain purposes, as if the testator had never made a will? The Vice-Chancellor's opinion, as contained in the declaration in his decree, is, that Sir *Andrew Judd* had no power by law to dispose of those premises, not merely

the commencement of these Reports) on the question discussed at the original hearing, consists of the most material parts of the notes taken for the parties by a shorthand writer.

because he gave them to persons by a description under which they could not take, but because there was an inability in him, Sir *Andrew Judd*, to grant them, which inability arose from acts done by him prior to the making of his will. The inability of *Judd* to grant is a very important circumstance ; because the whole series of decisions under the 43rd of *Elizabeth* in favour of devises to charity proceed on the principle, that where there is an ability in the grantor to grant, and the gift is for charitable purposes, the grant, though void at the time when it was made, is, by the effect of the 43rd of *Elizabeth*, rendered operative. If there is inability to grant, the Court has not interfered to make good a grant of a thing which the grantor had no power to grant. If the title to this estate was out of Sir *Andrew Judd* by reason of acts which he had done prior to the making his will, I apprehend the statute of the 43rd of *Elizabeth* would not have had any effect on such a devise. That act operates only where there is a devise for charitable purposes by a party who has ability to devise: a bequest by a person unable to give must be considered in the same light as a deed executed by an infant.

* * * * * * *

It may not be quite clear, that these instruments, originally void, were held to be valid merely by the effect of the 43rd of *Elizabeth*. It might have been supposed, that there was in the Court a jurisdiction to render effective an imperfective conveyance for charitable purposes ; and the statute has, perhaps, been construed with reference to such the supposed jurisdiction of this Court ; so that it was not by the effect of the 43rd of *Elizabeth* alone, but by the operation of that statute on a supposed antecedent jurisdiction in the Court, that void devises to charitable purposes were sustained. Out of that supposed jurisdiction this construction of the statute may have arisen.

In the course of the argument, I expressed a doubt, whether if the will of Sir *Andrew Judd* were a bad will at the time it was

made, it might not be considered, nevertheless, as a good declaration of trust ; and I thought, if any future state of circumstances should require the Court to consider what is the effect of this will, it might be possible to say, that it was a good declaration of trust. There would be a great distinction between a case in which there is nothing to be considered but the will, and a case in which there is an effectual conveyance, and the will is no part of that conveyance. Here was a joint purchase made by Sir *Andrew Judd* in the names of himself and *Fisher* ; the purchase was made with Sir *Andrew Judd's* money ; and, if we had nothing but this paper called a will, I take it to be clear that, there would have been a resulting trust for *Judd's* heir at law, ever since the statute of frauds. But at the time *Judd* made this purchase, which was long before the statute of frauds, it appearing on the face of the transaction to be the joint purchase of himself and *Fisher*, might not any expression of the trust, on which the purchase was made, have operated as a good declaration of trust, notwithstanding such expression of trust could not have been said to be either a will or conveyance ? In that view of the case, it would be important to consider what is to be found with respect to parole and written declarations of trust in the old books, prior to the statute of frauds.

After all, the question is this, and it is a question of fact merely—does it or does it not appear, that there was a declaration of trust which had bound this estate to a trust for the benefit of the school at *Tonbridge* ? Let us see what the evidence is. There are, first, the letters-patent of *Edward* the Sixth. I do not understand these letters-patent to apply to any lands that had been previously purchased ; nor can I make out by any reasoning, that, if Sir *Andrew Judd* thought proper to purchase lands afterwards, those lands, by force of the purchase only, would have become lands to be held under the effect of the letters-patent ; much less, that, if he had purchased lands, vesting them in himself and another person as joint-tenants in fee, such lands, by the mere effect of the conveyance, would have been holden under the letters-patent. It

is possible, however, that before the date of his will, he might have declared a trust of the lands purchased of *Gates* and *Thorogood*, which would render his will inoperative. And if Sir *Andrew Judd* had, by any instrument previous to the date of this instrument called his will, declared the uses and trusts to which this property was to be applied, and the will were to be called a declaration of trust, (I express myself hypothetically, because I do not mean to say that it cannot be considered in that light), the question would be, Which is the effectual declaration of trust—the antecedent or the subsequent declaration of trust?

In order to know whether Sir *Andrew Judd* had or had not appropriated the estates purchased from *Gates* and *Thorogood* to some specific trust before the date of his will, I must resort to the two acts of parliament; and they must be looked at, not merely as the acts of the legislature, but as having the concurrence of the Skinners' Company and *Tonbridge* school. The act of the 14th of *Elizabeth*, with the concurrence of all parties, declares, that Sir *Andrew Judd*, at the time of the purchase, fully meant and determined to have the premises conveyed to the Skinners' Company; and it shews us what construction is to be put upon those words 'fully meant and determined.' If the parties admitted that Sir *Andrew Judd* had signed a declaration of trust, then all that the act of parliament did was right: if he had not made a declaration of trust, the act of parliament was not right. It was argued for the Defendants, that, supposing there had been a previous declaration of trust, by a deed or otherwise, similar to that declaration which is contained in the will, yet still it would have meant that the profits of the lands were to be applied for the maintenance and support of *Tonbridge* school, in the sense which they would contend for upon the construction of the will. But the subsequent act¹ states, that

¹ The recitals of the 31st of *Eliz.* here referred to are as follows:—'After the death of the said *Andrew Judd*, the said *Henry Fisher*, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Sir *Andrew Judd*, and for the accomplishment and performance of the trust and confidence in him reposed by the said Sir *Andrew Judd*, in the fourth year of the Queen's most happy reign, did, for the

the sole object of the conveyance of the joint property was the support of the school, and that the object of *Fisher's* conveyance of his own property was the sustenance of one student in the University of *Oxford*, and the support of certain almsmen. The first act relates only to the school at *Tonbridge*, and that school is the only charity there mentioned to be founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*. The consequence is, that these acts are to be considered as instruments, speaking not only the language of the legislature, but the language of the parties who sought for the enactments, and as declarations of those parties, that the estates in question were devoted to the uses and purposes therein described, and to no other purposes whatever.

It is said that the acts are only private acts of parliament. I admit that they are only private acts of parliament ; and the saving clauses, though they will not save the Skinners' Company, would save the rights of all the other objects who are interested under this will. If this will gives any claim to other parties besides *Tonbridge* school and the Skinners' Company, it would be competent for them to say, 'these saving clauses saved our interest ; even if the legislature had recited this will in the act of parliament, they would have saved our interest' : and it would be competent for them to insist that other charities had an interest under the will, and that *Tonbridge* school is not exclusively entitled to the whole of the rents and profits of these estates. But it cannot be forgotten that

better maintenance of the said free grammar-school, convey and assure the premises to the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the skinners of *London*, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said free grammar-school of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the town of *Tonbridge*, in the county of *Kent* ; and further, the said *Henry Fisher* did convey and assure certain other lands, tenements, and hereditaments of his own, situate, lying, and being within the parish of *St. Peter*, in *Gracious Street*, in *London*, then of the clear yearly value of six pounds or thereabouts, whereof the said *Henry Fisher* therein stood sole seised in fee-simple, to the said master, guardians, and commonalty of the mystery of the skinners of *London* for ever, for the sustenance of one student in the University of *Oxford*, as for the relief of six poor alms-folk in the parish of *St. Ellen's*, near *Bishop's Gate*, *London*, and for other good and godlike purposes.'

the passing of these acts was a transaction between *Tonbridge* school and the Skinners' Company and *Fisher*, none of whom could be ignorant of the will, though the legislature might not have been aware of it; and I cannot account for the passing of the acts, unless upon the supposition, that it was the complete conviction of all parties, that, let the operation of the will be what it might with respect to the other estates, yet, with respect to the estates purchased of *Gates* and *Thorogood*, there had been previous trusts created, which could not be affected by this will, although the will purported to affect them. The will must have been understood by all parties to have application only to the lands not included in the joint purchase.

The Defendants have had the enjoyment of these lands ever since; and they say, that their possession is a strong circumstance to shew that they are entitled to the property. But does not that circumstance operate the other way? When those transactions took place in the 14th and 31st of *Elizabeth*, how happened it that they did not then state their title to these lands? They were the parties who obtained the acts of parliament; and now they say that they derive their title under the will, of which no notice is taken in these acts.

I am of opinion, that the evidence in this case is sufficient to shew, that the title to these estates in *St. Pancras* and *Alhallows* is not under the paper called a will, but under some transaction which must be taken to be antecedent to the will, and to have created an incapacity in Sir *Andrew Judd* to make, by that paper, the devise which it purports to make. In substance, therefore, the Vice-Chancellor's decree is right. But I will infuse into it a word or two with respect to the paper called a will, so as to keep open the question,—Whether such a will, so bad as a will, may or may not be operative as a declaration of trust, by the effect of the statute of the 43rd of *Elizabeth*?

The decree of the Lord Chancellor directed that the declaration in the decree of the Vice-Chancellor should be varied, and be as follows:—‘His Lordship doth declare, that it is sufficiently established and proved in this cause, that the messuages, lands, and tenements, mentioned or comprised in the said statutes of the 14th and 31st of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the information mentioned, which were purchased by Sir *Andrew Judd* of *John Gates* and *Thomas Thorogood*, were vested in the Defendants, the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the body of *Christ* of the skimmers of *London*, in their special corporate characters of governors of the free grammar-school of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the town of *Tonbridge*, in the county of *Kent*, not under the effect of the said instrument stated as the will of Sir *Andrew Judd*, but upon a trust previously and duly declared thereof by the said Sir *Andrew Judd*; by virtue and force of which trust the same messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments are to be considered as held by the said Defendants, the Skinners’ Company, in such corporate character, subject to such trust, and to and for the uses, intents, and purposes stated and expressed in the said letters-patent and statutes as aforesaid, and to and for no other uses, intents, and purposes.’ The decree of the Vice-Chancellor was also varied in some of the subordinate directions which it contained.

July 6, 7, 1826.—It appeared from the report of the Master, made in pursuance of the decree, that the present annual rental of the lands and tenements, which had been purchased of *Gates* and *Thorogood*, amounted to £3190, and that the present annual value of the other lands and tenements mentioned in the will, amounted to £666. 17s. 6d. The former, at the date of the will, yielded a yearly rental of £33; the latter (including the annuity of £10), a rental of £27. 13s. 4d.; making together, at that time, a yearly income of £60. 13s. 4d. The payments specified in the will amounted to £50. 3s. 4d., or (if the sum allowed for the expenses

of visitation was taken at 40s., and not at £10), to £42. 3s. 4d. Originally, therefore, there remained a surplus of £10. 10s. on the one supposition, and of £18. 10s. on the other.

The Master stated, that the annual expenditure of the Skinners' Company, in respect of the six almsmen mentioned in the will, amounted to £147. 3s. 6d.

At the hearing on further directions, the principal point discussed related to the construction of the clause,—‘the residue of all the rents, issues, and profits yearly, coming and growing of the said messuages, tenements, lands, gardens, and other the premises bequeathed to the said master and wardens, shall be employed by the said master and wardens for the time being upon the needful reparations of the messuages or tenements aforesaid, and the overplus thereof remaining I will shall be to the use and behoof of the said company of skinners, to order and dispose at their wills and pleasures.’ The question was, Whether the overplus of the rents of the devised lands, after making the payments and providing for the reparations mentioned in the will, belonged to the Skinners' Company beneficially, or was subject to a trust for the school or for other charitable uses?

Mr. *Hart* and Mr. *Pemberton*, for the relators.

Mr. *Wray*, for the Attorney-General.

Mr. *Horne*, for the master of *Tonbridge* school.

The devise, they argued, is expressed to be for the maintenance and continuance of the school; and the testator has expressly directed, that the master and wardens, and their successors, shall apply the rents in the manner which he appoints. The specification of fixed payments directed by the will, exclusive of the £28

to the master and usher, amounts to £22. 3s. yearly ; and the then rental of the property, which passed by the devise, was £27. 13s. 4d., leaving a surplus of £5. 10s. 4d. This was to be a fund for the repairs of the buildings ; and as that would be a fluctuating charge, there might be sometimes a small residue, the disposition of which he entrusts to the Skinners' Company. They are to order and dispose of it at their wills and pleasures ; that is, they are to order and dispose of it for the use of the school, or, at least, for the before-mentioned charitable purposes, of which the school was the principal ; but in the mode of applying it they are entrusted with a certain discretion, and are not, as in the payments previously mentioned, compelled to follow an unbending rule. There is nothing in any part of this will which points out the Skinners' Company as an object of the testator's bounty beyond the amount of certain sums which he directs to be paid to them or to some of the members of their body ; and a construction, which should now give them £640 a year out of the rental of this property, while not a thirtieth part of that sum would go to the purposes enumerated by the testator, would completely disappoint his intention. Where the testator meant bounty to the company, he has specified its amount. He has given to the master and wardens a certain sum for the expense of visiting the school, and has made an allowance to the renter-warden. If the company were to take the whole overplus, the directions for these payments might have been omitted. The master and wardens must be considered as identified, in the mind of the testator, with the corporation.

Mr. *Heald*, Mr. *Sugden*, Mr. *Phillimore*, and Mr. *Gregg*, *contra*.

It is plain upon this will, that the testator contemplated that there would be a surplus, after providing for the particular charities which he has enumerated, and for the repairs of the tenements. If there had been no disposition of that surplus, the principle of the authorities, on which the whole of the increased rents of lands

have, in some instances, been held to be devoted to charity, would not apply to this case ; for here the testator knew that the particular purposes, which he had enumerated, did not exhaust the whole of the then annual value of the lands. But it is not necessary to discuss that question ; for the concluding words are a distinct gift of the overplus to the Skinners' Company. The gift is not made to them as trustees ; on the contrary, the words are such as to exclude the idea of trust.

The Attorney-General v. The Mayor of Bristol,¹ and the authorities cited by the Lord Chancellor in his judgment in that case, were referred to in the argument on both sides.

August 1.—*The LORD CHANCELLOR.*

The former decree, I think, was extremely imperfect in not then declaring what was the construction of the will of Sir *Andrew Judd*. If the Court had at that period determined the question as to the construction of the will, it would have seen whether there was or was not any utility in sending it to the Master to take an account of the rents and profits of the estates not comprised in the purchase from *Gates* and *Thorogood* ; because, upon one construction of the will, the account of those rents and profits would be quite unnecessary.

As to the lands that pass under the will, two questions arise. The first is, whether, according to the true construction of the will, the corporation of skinners are mere trustees, or have themselves an interest in the fund :—the second, whether, if they have an interest in the fund, an apportionment must be made of the increased rents between the quantum of that interest and the quantum of interest given by the will to other purposes, regard

¹ 2 *Jac. & Walk.* 294.

being had to the increase that has taken place in the produce of the whole.

I should mention, that some difficulties and embarrassments are created by the circumstance, that, first, by the Vice-Chancellor, and afterwards by myself, the lands purchased from *Gates* and *Thorogood* have been separated, as to the effect of the charitable donation contained in the will, from the lands which were not included in that purchase, and are not affected by any other instrument than the will: and a construction is now to be put upon a will, which was meant to embrace all the parcels of land that are mentioned in it, after it has been decided, that, with respect to a very large portion of those parcels of land, the will cannot be considered as the instrument disposing of them, but that they were disposed of by a prior declaration of trust. The will, therefore, is to be construed with respect to its effect upon the lands which the testator had power to devise; and, in considering that construction, the will cannot be considered as having any effect upon the lands purchased from *Gates* and *Thorogood*, any further than as intention in the will, applying to the lands that pass by it, can be collected from the circumstance, that they are connected in the devise with other lands, which the Court has determined shall be applied wholly and entirely to certain charitable purposes.

[Here the Lord Chancellor read over the will, remarking as he read it, that it might have made a material difference, if this had been (what it was not) the case of a devise to one corporation for the benefit of a minor corporation, part of the same body; that the introductory words—‘for the maintenance and continuance whereof I give, will, and bequeath to, etc.,’ were words, to which, in many cases, great weight had been given; and that the £10, given to the master and wardens for visiting the school, was to be paid to certain individual members of the corporation, and not to the corporation itself.]

After the testator has given directions, continued the Lord Chancellor, for various particular payments, there follows this clause, which, unless it can be made out to be a clause that operates upon nothing, creates a great difficulty—a clause which could not be applicable to what was purchased of *Gates* and *Thorogood*, but must be considered, with respect to its effect, as to those premises only which are claimed under the will:—‘And I will the residue of all the rents, issues, and profits yearly coming and growing of the said messuages, tenements, lands, gardens, and other the premises bequeathed to the said master and wardens’ (by which words I understand him to mean something different from what he means by the same expressions in the middle of the will, when he is giving the allowance for visiting the school, which allowance was certainly meant to be a present to them), ‘shall be employed by the said master and wardens for the time being upon the needful reparation of the messuages and tenements aforesaid; and the overplus thereof remaining I will shall be to the use and behoof of the said company of skimmers, to order and dispose at their wills and pleasures.’ The question then is, whether—as it appears on the face of this will, that Sir *Andrew Judd* contemplated there would be or might be an overplus, after the particular payments were discharged, and when he has given that surplus not only to the use and behoof of the company of skimmers, who would be trustees certainly under the former part of the will, as far as any interest vested in them, but has added these emphatic words, ‘to order and dispose of at their wills and pleasures,’—whether, I say, the company of skimmers can be called to account as mere trustees of the property which they were so to take and to dispose of at their wills and pleasures? Is this testator to be understood to have imposed on them an obligation, that they should dispose of the overplus, not according to their wills and pleasures, but in the charities which are thereinbefore mentioned? For, unless they can be called upon to dispose of it to the charities, thereinbefore mentioned, the information does not call upon the Court to direct them to dispose of it to other charities. Indeed, there would be,

at least, as much difficulty in insisting, against these express words, that they were obliged to apply the overplus to other charities, or to charity generally, as in creating a trust for the school or the particular charities which are mentioned.

Let me observe, there is a contest on this record whether the sums distributed among the master, the usher, the almsmen, etc., do or do not exhaust the whole of the yearly value as expressed in the will. It is evident, however, that the testator himself could not suppose that the trusts, which were particularly named, would exhaust the whole, because he afterwards provides for repairs. Then it was argued, that, looking at what repairs might probably be required, the whole might be considered as disposed of; but that is denied in the answer, which states, that there was a surplus beyond what the testator had given, and after the expenses of repairs were defrayed.

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Now here I cannot bring myself to think, that I have any authority to strike out of this will the words ‘to dispose of at their wills and pleasures’; and I am therefore of opinion that, as far as any residue is constituted, the Skinners’ Company are not, in the large sense, trustees of that residue.

There is another point which was not much argued at the bar. I mean, whether there is to be a proportionate augmentation of the sums devoted to charitable purposes; an augmentation regulated by the proportion of the former value of the residuary interest, and the respective values of the sums given to the charitable objects mentioned in the will. In considering that question, the points to be looked at are,—what are the cases, in which such proportionate distribution has been made? Are there any cases, in which that proportionate distribution has been made, unless all the purposes, to which the rents and profits of the premises are devoted, are charitable purposes? Are there any cases, in which, if the residue

is given not to charitable purposes, there has been such a proportionate distribution?

August 11.—The two following points were argued, on the one side by Mr. *Hart*, and on the other by Mr. *Heald*:—

First, whether the payments to the different charities mentioned in the will ought to be increased, so that those payments, and the overplus which was to go to the Skinners' Company, might bear the same proportion to one another, and to the whole yearly value of the devised lands, as they respectively bore to one another at the date of the will.

Secondly, In consequence of the great increase in the rental of the lands which were exclusively appropriated to the school, the scheme for the establishment of the school, which the Master had approved of and the Court had confirmed, was on a very large and extended scale, and embraced, among other things, the erection of very extensive buildings. Hence it became a question of importance, whether the lands which passed under the devise ought to contribute their proportion, according to their relative value, to all the repairs of the premises erected or to be erected according to this enlarged scale, for the purposes of the school?

Mr. *Heald* contended, that those repairs ought to be borne exclusively by the lands appropriated to the use of the school; or, at any rate, that the devised lands ought not to contribute more towards repairs, than if the school-house had remained of the same size as it was at the time of the founder's death.

August 11.—*The* LORD CHANCELLOR.

The object of the information was, to have the trusts of a property, which, in point of legal interest, was vested in the Skinners' Company, declared and executed; and the question was, On what trusts and for whose benefit was it so vested? The title

to the property was derived either altogether under the will of Sir *Andrew Judd*, or partly under that will and partly under other instruments. But, in whichever way the title was derived, I am afraid that the Vice-Chancellor and I did not take the best course in sending it to the Master to frame a scheme for the future administration of the charity, when nothing more had been determined than that a portion of the property had not passed by the will, and that the charitable uses, which affected that portion, were created by other instruments. It would have been fortunate, had it occurred to either of us, that it would have been much more convenient to have determined at the same time what the rights of the parties were in the property which passed under the will, than to postpone that question till after the Master had settled a scheme with reference to the property, which did not pass under the will. The fitness of this or that plan for applying the rents of the property, which did not pass by the will, might depend very much on the result of the question, Whether the surplus rents of the lands that passed by the will were to go to the Skinners' Company or to charitable uses?

I have stated my opinion to be, that, as to the estates which passed under the will, there was a final gift of the surplus rents and profits, however or out of whatever that surplus might be constituted, for the benefit of the Skinners' Company. That opinion, I admit, cannot be maintained, unless I am also right in saying, that, if all the premises mentioned in the will had passed by virtue of the devise, the surplus of the rents of all those premises (much larger as the surplus in that case would have been) must have belonged to the Skinners' Company; and I should have had no authority to have directed such an augmentation of the charity, as has been made under the decree of the Court, out of the rents of the estates which were purchased from *Gates* and *Thorogood*.

In coming to this conclusion I did not proceed upon the

authority of *The Attorney-General v. The Corporation of Bristol*; for, though that case involved, in some measure, the principle, and imposed on me the duty of considering very much that class of cases, in which the increased rents of lands given to charitable uses have been held to be wholly applicable to charity, there were in it a great many circumstances which distinguish it from every other, and prevent me from regarding it as a precedent for the decision of any of the questions which arise here. The grounds, on which I formed my opinion as to the question, whether the will left in the Skinners' Company an interest for their own benefit in the estates which passed by the will, were of this nature. Nobody can doubt, that, in matters of charity, this Court has taken very great liberties with the wills of testators; but, to the extent to which the Court has gone in decisions frequently repeated, a Judge, who is now to decide, must follow in the same track, recollecting that he owes a great deference to the opinions of those who have gone before him. Now, in the first place, there are many cases which have decided, that, where it appears on the will itself, what was the yearly value of the estates given to charitable purposes, and the testator has parcelled among the different charities the whole of that yearly rent or value so attributed to the property, any future increase of rents must go to charity. The Court seems to have said, that the testator has himself declared what constitutes the whole of the estate; and that, in parcelling out his dispositions to charity, he has exhausted in charity what, he himself has said, constitutes the whole of the estate; and, from the circumstance of his knowing what was the then present value of the estate, and devoting it exclusively to charity, we have inferred an intention on his part, that the whole of the estate should be given to charitable purposes. The doctrine of these cases is neither more nor less than this:—a gift of the rents and profits of an estate is a gift of the estate itself; such a devise, as I have just mentioned, is the gift of the rents and profits; it is therefore a gift of the estate.

The Court has gone further. It has said, that though the

testator has not pointed out what was the yearly value of the lands, yet, if he has otherwise sufficiently manifested his intention to give the whole of the estate to charitable purposes, the increased rents must be applied to the charitable uses which he has mentioned. One of the strongest of all the cases is that in which a testator,¹ beginning his will, as the testator begins it here, by an expression of a purpose to give certain lands to charitable uses, devised an estate worth £240 a year, without marking its value, to trustees and their heirs, whom he directed to make payments, amounting in the whole to £120 a year, to different charities. The question arose, whether the surplus rents were to go to the charity. The Court there said,—‘here is a declaration that the testator meant these devises for charitable purposes; and though in form he has given only £120 a year to charity, yet he has given nothing more out of this land to any person, and he has given a pecuniary legacy to his heir at law’: and these two circumstances, in connection with the prefatory words, were held sufficient *indicia*, that he meant to give the whole to charity. In that case there was a circumstance which does not occur here,—the legacy to the heir at law; (perhaps the observation is not quite correct, for here the heir does take something by descent).² There was, also, the absence of a circumstance which does occur here; for this testator expressly gives the surplus to the Skinners’ Company; and he goes on to declare that he gives it to them for their own benefit, and to dispose of at their own will and pleasure. The Court has inferred, from very slight circumstances, that a testator did mean to give the whole of an estate to charitable uses; but I can find no case in which the Court has said, that, if it appears on the face of a will that the testator knew that the value of his estate was or might be more than the amount of what he had given in parcelling out the disposition of sums to charity, it was authorised to hold that such particular disponees should take the whole, though an intention to give them the whole did not appear on the face of the will. Still

¹ *Arnold v. The Attorney-General*, *Bridgman’s* edition of *Duke*, 591.

² The will likewise purported to devise lands to the heir.

less is there any authority for saying, that in such a will as this, a general disposition, such as is contained here, would not dispose of the whole surplus to the final devisee.

Supposing my opinion upon the application of the surplus to be right, another question remains as to the constitution of that surplus. The question is this—Is the surplus, which, properly constituted, is to belong to the Skinners' Company for their own benefit, a surplus which is to be constituted by making only the specific payments mentioned in the prior part of the will and no other? or have the objects of the testator's bounty, who are mentioned in the prior part of the will, a right to say, that, looking at what was the value of the surplus rents after making the specified payments, at the time of the testator's death, there shall be an apportionment of the whole rents between them and the company, so that the present rents shall be divided between the different charities and the Skinners' Company, in the same proportion in which the rents of the estate at the testator's death were then payable? My opinion is, that there cannot be such an apportionment.

Another question is, Whether the property, which passes by the will, can be applied towards any of the purposes, to which the property conveyed by *Gates* and *Thorogood* has been devoted by the scheme; or, whether it is to be applied to such purposes only as the whole must have been applied to, if the whole had passed by the will? Though a will, which has not been duly executed so as to pass real estate, cannot be read for the purpose of shewing what the intention of the testator was, yet, if a testator takes upon himself, by a will duly attested, to devise lands which were not his, the whole of that will may be read for the purpose of shewing his intention. If we had the whole property to dispose of as passing under the will, it is clear that we should have to consider only the objects to which it was, by the will, made applicable. It happens, that, as to a great part of the property mentioned in the will, the disposition of the rents is not to be regulated by the will, but by

prior instruments, forming a title paramount to the will : and, with reference to those instruments, the Court has done what it could not have done, if the whole had been to be considered as passing by the will. The disposition, which has been thus made, of the rents of that part of the lands which does not pass by the will—a disposition made under or with reference to those prior instruments—cannot be the rule for settling the disposition of the rents of those estates which do pass by the will.

The will speaks of a school-house, and almshouse, and mentions various messuages and tenements, and it then directs that ‘the residue of all the rents, issues, and profits, yearly coming and growing of the said messuages, tenements, lands, gardens and other the premises bequeathed to the said master and wardens, shall be employed by the said master and wardens for the time being upon the needful reparations of the messuages or tenements aforesaid’; and the overplus is given to the Skinners’ Company. Now, according to the plan which has been approved of by this Court, the school-house, and the buildings connected with it, go far beyond any school which could have been within the intent of the testator, and must, from time to time, require reparations to an extent which he could not have contemplated. Thus arises a question, Whether the rents of the lands, which pass by the will, can be applied to any purposes of reparation, other than the reparation of the messuages and tenements mentioned in the will?

This testator did not look to the increase of the buildings of the school, or to such an increase of the charitable purposes as has actually taken place independently of the will. The authority to cause enlarged buildings to be erected was derived, not from the will, but from other instruments; and the reparations meant by the will could not be reparations of things not mentioned in nor sanctioned by the will. Where a testator has directed a school-house, which he has erected, to be repaired, and certain almshouses and other tenements mentioned in his will to be also repaired, out

of the residue of the rents and profits, can there be any ground for saying, that the overplus, which shall remain after such reparations are made, and which he has given to the Skinners' Company, shall be diminished by the application of part of the rents to the reparation of buildings made in addition to the charity, which could not have been erected under the authority given by the will? I think not. The consequence is, that if the school-house does not remain such as it was in the time of Sir *Andrew Judd*, the surplus rents of the devised lands cannot be charged with contributing a larger sum towards its repairs, than would have been thence contributed, if the school-house had remained in its ancient state. That surplus must repair the school-house to the same extent as if no increase in the charity had taken place, but not to a greater extent.

In the new scheme, which had been approved of by the Master, and sanctioned by the Court, £200 a year was to be allowed to the Skinners' Company for the expenses of the annual visitation of the school by the master and wardens.

The last question was, Whether this £200 should come entirely out of the rents of the lands purchased of *Gates* and *Thorogood*, or whether the devised lands should contribute towards it in any and what proportion? And if they were to contribute, then, Whether the devised estates ought to contribute their proportion of the enlarged allowance of £200 a year, or only a proportion of the £10 devoted by the testator to the specific purpose of the expenses of visitation, leaving the residue of the £200 to be paid out of the rents of the estates purchased of *Gates* and *Thorogood*?

March 15, 1827.—The cause was argued on this point by Mr. *Heald* on the one side, and Mr. *Hart* on the other.

April 3.—The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his opinion, that

only so much of the £200 should be paid out of the rents of the estates purchased of *Gates* and *Thorogood*, as would bear to the residue of £200 the same proportion which the yearly value of those estates bore to the yearly value of the devised estates.

He was further of opinion that the costs of the suit ought to be borne by the two classes of estates in the same proportion ; except only the costs and expenses of the scheme for the establishment of the school and of the proceedings relative to that part of the case which, he thought, ought to be defrayed wholly out of the hereditaments purchased of *Gates* and *Thorogood*.

The material part of the decree was as follows :—

‘His Lordship doth declare, that, according to the true construction and effect of the instrument called the will of Sir *Andrew Judd*, the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of skinnners of *London* became and now are entitled, for their own use and benefit, to the rents and profits of such of the messuages and premises devised by the said instrument as consist of the several particulars set forth in the fourth schedule to the Master’s report, subject to the payment thereof of such only of the several specific sums in the said will mentioned, as hereinafter set forth—viz., four shillings to be paid weekly to the six almsmen at *St. Helen’s*, in manner and form as in the will is directed—the yearly sum of ten shillings to the renter-warden of the company—the annual sum of 25s. 4d. for coals to be distributed among the six almsmen as in the will is directed—and also subject to a contribution out of the said rents and profits towards the reparation, from time to time since the filing of this information, of such part of the messuage or tenement used as the school-premises at *Tonbridge*, as was originally erected for that purpose—and also subject to a contribution towards the sum of £150 which has been annually allowed to the Defendants in taking their accounts in this cause, for the expense of

visiting the school at *Tonbridge* in times past; and also towards the sum of £200 allowed for that purpose by the scheme for the establishment of the school—such contributions for repairs and for the past and future expense of visiting the school, to be apportioned and made according to the relative annual value of the said messuages and premises devised by the instrument or will of Sir *Andrew Judd*, with the annual value of the messuages and premises mentioned to have been purchased of *J. Gates* and *T. Thorogood*, such present annual values to be ascertained by the Master.’

Directions were next given for taking certain accounts—for ascertaining the proportion of the past expenses of repairs and visitations, which, according to the preceding declaration, ought to have been borne by the devised estates,—and for charging the Defendants with such proportion: and the decree then proceeded, ‘And it is ordered, that the Defendants, in all future accounts, as tenants of the said trust estate, give credit or allow for the proportion of the sum of £200 for the expense of visiting the school, and also the proportion of the said repairs, which ought to be borne by the devised estates; having regard at all times hereafter to their relative annual value with the said other estates purchased of *J. Gates* and *T. Thorogood*.’

Reg. Lib. 1825 A. 2319—2320.

APPENDIX III

SCHEME OF 1880

At the Court at Osborne House

ISLE OF WIGHT

THE 31ST DAY OF JULY 1880

Present—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

Whereas the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by 'The Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, 1874,' and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, made a Scheme, relating to Tonbridge, Sir A. JUDD'S SCHOOL;

And whereas all the Conditions in regard to the said Scheme, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Acts, have been fulfilled; NOW THEREFORE Her Majesty, having taken the said Scheme (copy whereof, numbered 591, is herewith annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her approval of the same.

C. L. PEEL.

SIR A. JUDD'S SCHOOL

TONBRIDGE, KENT

CHARITY COMMISSION

No. of Scheme as approved, 591.

No. of Scheme with the Charity Commissioners, 252.

In the Matter of the Foundation known as the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of SIR ANDREW JUDD, Knight, in the town of TONBRIDGE, in the county of KENT, established and endowed by the said SIR ANDREW JUDD, in or before the year 1553, and under declarations of trust, statutes, and ordinances, made by him, and by his will made in the year 1558, and under a Charter or Letters Patent of KING EDWARD THE SIXTH, made in the year 1553; and

In the Matter of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

SCHEME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED FOUNDATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. All the estates and property of the Foundation and Endowment comprised in this Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the 'Foundation') shall remain vested in the Master, Governors, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Skinners of the city of London (hereinafter called the 'Company'), as Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free

Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, and their successors as provided by the above-mentioned Charter of King Edward the Sixth. But the Foundation shall henceforth be administered by the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants for the time being of the Company, which said Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants are hereinafter called the Governors, and shall be managed by them, or by their officers acting under their orders, in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme and the general law applicable to the management of Property by Trustees of Charitable Foundations.

2. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor under this Scheme. Religious opinions.

3. A minute-book and proper books of account for the Foundation shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of all proceedings of the Governors in respect of the Foundation shall be entered in such minute-book. Minutes.

4. The Governors shall cause full accounts to be kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Foundation; and such accounts shall be stated for each year and shall be signed by the Master or one of the Wardens of the Company within two calendar months after the day to which they are made up. As soon as practicable after the accounts are so signed they shall be audited in conformity with regulations to be made or approved from time to time by the Charity Commissioners. Accounts.

5. The Governors shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts shall be in the form given in the schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

6. The Governors may from time to time make such arrange-

ments as they may find most fitting for the custody of all deeds
 Business and other documents belonging to the Foundation,
 arrangements. for deposits of money, for the drawing of cheques,
 and also for the appointment of a clerk or of any necessary agents
 or other proper officers for their assistance in the conduct of the
 business of the Foundation, at such reasonable salaries or scale of
 remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners,
 but no Governor acting as such clerk or officer shall be entitled to
 any salary or remuneration.

7. Any money arising from the sale of timber, or from any mines
 or minerals, belonging to the Foundation, shall be treated as
 Timber and capital, and invested in any such securities as may
 minerals. from time to time be authorised by any Act of
 Parliament or by the Chancery Division of the High Court of
 Justice for the investment of trust funds, except in any special cases
 in which the Governors may be authorised by the Charity Com-
 missioners to apply such money or any part thereof as income.

8. So far as may be practicable and convenient, the School of the
 Foundation may be carried on as heretofore until the end of the
 Temporary School term which may be current at the date of
 school arrange- this Scheme, or which according to the previously
 ments. established practice would begin next after such
 date, or until such other time as may, with the approval of the
 Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the Governors.

9. The Head Master (if any) who may be in office at the date of
 this Scheme shall, at or before the time so limited as aforesaid,
 Provision as to declare to the Governors, in writing, whether or not
 certain present he desires to take and hold the office of Head
 Masters. Master of the School under this Scheme, and if he
 shall declare himself to be so desirous he shall be continued in the
 office without further appointment, subject in all respects to the
 provisions of this Scheme ; but, if he shall fail to make such
 declaration within the time so limited as aforesaid, or shall declare
 that he is not so desirous, the Governors may forthwith remove
 him from the said office.

10. The Rev. Edward Ind Welldon shall continue to be usher to the School, and shall be dismissible by the Governors for such causes only and in such manner only as he would have been dismissible if this Scheme had not been made. He shall have his boarding-house as heretofore. But in lieu of all other emoluments hitherto enjoyed by him as usher he shall be entitled to the same emoluments only until the end of the School term which may be current at the date of this Scheme, or which according to the previously established practice would begin next after such date, or until such further time as may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the Governors; and thenceforth he shall be entitled under this Scheme to a fixed yearly stipend of £200 and to a further or capitation payment at the rate of thirty shillings a year for each boy attending the School during each School term. Subject to the rights of the said Rev. Edward Ind Welldon the said office of usher shall be abolished.

11. The Governors shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this Scheme into active operation for the regulation of the School as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

Scheme to be brought into operation as soon as practicable.

12. Any Scholarship or Exhibition enjoyed by any boy at the date of this Scheme shall be continued to him. Any boy on the Foundation at the date of this Scheme may, instead of paying the tuition fees for instruction in the subjects hereinafter provided, remain in the School on payment of tuition fees on the same scale for instruction in the same subjects as if this Scheme had not been made. And the interest of any boy who was on the 2nd August, 1869, on the Foundation of the School is hereby saved.

Saving of interests of Scholars.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS MANAGEMENT

13. As soon as conveniently may be, the Governors shall make arrangements for providing suitable buildings and premises for the

purposes of the School, as regulated by this Scheme, either by School site and buildings. altering or adding to the present School buildings and premises, or by acquiring or erecting other buildings, or acquiring any land convenient to be held and occupied for the purposes of the School. Such arrangements shall include the establishment of a library, laboratory, gymnasium, and other rooms and buildings, with proper fittings and appliances, for the use of the School, and the Governors may apply for such purpose a sufficient sum to be provided or raised, if needful, out of the capital endowment or property of the Foundation by sale or otherwise. For all the purposes of this clause the Governors shall act subject to the consent and approval of the Charity Commissioners.

14. The Head Master of the School shall be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom duly qualified to give instruction Head Master. and discharge the duties of Head Master, as pre-Appointment. scribed by this Scheme. Every future Head Master shall be appointed by the Governors at a meeting to be called for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates, the Governors shall, for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy and invite applicants for the office by advertisements in newspapers, and by such other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object.

15. The Governors may dismiss the Head Master without assigning cause, after six calendar months' written notice, given to him in Dismissal. pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of at least fourteen days, and convened for the purpose of considering the question, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two-thirds of the Governors present.

16. Every future Head Master, previously to entering into office, Declaration to shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered be signed by in the minute-book of the Governors, to the follow- Head Master. ing effect :—

'I, _____, declare that I will always to the best of my ability discharge the duties of Head Master of Sir Andrew Judd's School at Tonbridge during my tenure of the office, and that if I am removed by the Governors I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and deliver up to the Governors, or as they direct, possession of all the property of the School then in my possession or occupation.'

17. The Head Master shall dwell in the residence, if any, assigned for him by the Governors. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence and of any other property of the School of which he becomes the occupant as such Head Master, in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the Governors, or as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the Governors, permit any person not being a member of his family to occupy such residence or any part thereof.

Head Master's
official resi-
dence.

18. The Head Master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the School, and during his tenure of office he shall not hold any benefice having the cure of souls or undertake any office or appointment which, in the opinions of the Governors, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as Head Master.

Head Master
not to have
other employ-
ment.

19. Neither the Head Master nor any Assistant Master shall receive or demand from any boy in the School, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such as are prescribed or authorised by this Scheme, or allowed by the express sanction of the Governors under the provisions of this Scheme.

Masters not to
receive other
than author-
ised fees.

20. Within the limits fixed by this Scheme, the Governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the arrangements respecting

Jurisdiction of
Governors
over school
arrangements.

the School terms, vacations, and holidays, the payments of day scholars, and the number and payments of boarders. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the School buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of Assistant Masters shall be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be contributed out of the income of the Foundation for the purpose of maintaining Assistant Masters and providing and maintaining a proper School plant or apparatus, and otherwise furthering the current objects and the efficiency of the School.

21. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause, the Governors shall consult the Head Master in such a manner as
 Governors to consider views and proposals of the Head Master. to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views. The Head Master may also from time to time submit proposals to the Governors for making or altering regulations concerning any matter within the province of the Governors. The Governors shall fully consider any such expression of views or proposals, and shall decide upon them.

22. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this Scheme, the Head Master shall have under his control the
 Jurisdiction of Head Master over school arrangements. choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and School hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the School, including the power of expelling boys from the School or suspending them from attendance thereat for any adequate cause to be judged of by him; provided that, upon expelling or suspending any boy, he shall forthwith report the fact to the Governors. In arranging the School hours in the morning the Head Master shall have regard to the convenience of scholars residing within the distance of ten miles by the ordinary roads and ways from the old parish Church of the town of Tonbridge. The practice for the scholars to attend Divine Service in the parish Church once on Sundays shall continue as heretofore, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions for exemption herein con-

tained, and except so far as the Governors may, by any regulations to be made by them from time to time, otherwise direct. Subject to the approval of the Governors, the Head Master shall have control over the services in the School Chapel in respect of times and forms of service, and shall from time to time decide by whom such services shall be conducted.

23. The Head Master shall have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all Assistant Masters, and shall determine, subject to the approval of the Governors, in what proportions the sum assigned by the Governors for the maintenance of Assistant Masters, and for the other current objects of the School, shall be divided among the various persons and objects for which it is assigned in the aggregate. And the Governors shall pay the same accordingly, either through the hands of the Head Master or directly as they think best.

Appointment,
dismissal and
payment of
Assistant
Masters.

24. In case any of the Assistant Masters incurs substantial expense or liability with the sanction of the Governors, or proves to their satisfaction that before the date of this Scheme he has incurred substantial expense or liability for the advantage of the School, in setting up a boarding house, the Governors may cause the fact to be recorded, and in that case such Master shall not be dismissable except with the consent of the Governors.

Provision for
Masters of
Boarding
Houses.

25. The Head Master shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of £250. He shall also be entitled to receive a further or capitation payment calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be determined and fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than £3 nor more than £6 a year for each boy attending the School during each School term. The amount of this further or capitation payment shall be ascertained and paid to the Head Master by the Governors, together with the proper proportion of his fixed stipend, at such convenient intervals or times as the Governors may think fit.

Income of
Head Master.

26. The Governors may license the house of any Master for the reception of boarders or provide for their reception in a hostel or hostels conducted under the management of the Boarders. Governors. The appointment of any Master to take charge of any such house or hostel, and the revocation of such an appointment, shall be made by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Governors. The Head Master shall, with the approval of the Governors, make regulations for the conduct of such boarders.

27. All boys, including boarders, except as hereinafter provided, shall pay such entrance and tuition fees as the Governors shall fix from time to time, provided that no such entrance Payments for entrance, tuition and boarding. fee shall exceed the sum of £5, and no such tuition fee shall be fixed at the rate of less than £15 or more than £30 a year for any scholar other than those of whom the parents, or persons occupying the place of parents, are *bonâ fide* residents within the distance of 10 miles, by the ordinary roads and ways, from the old parish Church of the town of Tonbridge. For scholars of whom the parents or persons occupying the place of parents are *bonâ fide* residents as aforesaid, a reduction of one-third from such tuition fees payable by other scholars shall be made. No difference, save as aforesaid, in respect of entrance or tuition fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth, or residence, or of their being or not being boarders. The payments to be required from boarders, exclusive of the tuition fees, shall not exceed the annual rate of £55 in a hostel, or £70 in a Master's house, for any boy, except with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners given upon an application made to them for the purpose by the Governors. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the express sanction of the Governors and the written consent of the parents, or person occupying the place of parent, of the scholar concerned.

28. All payments for entrance and tuition fees shall be made in advance to the Head Master, or to such other person as the Governors shall from time to time appoint for the purpose, and

shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the Governors, and treated by them as part of the general income of the Foundation.

29. No boy shall be admitted into the School under the age of 10 years. No boy shall remain in the School after the age of 19 years, or if he attains that age during a School term Ages for the school. then after the end of such term, except with the permission of the Governors, which in special cases may be given upon the recommendation of the Head Master; provided that no boy shall be entitled in virtue of such special permission to compete for any Scholarship or Exhibition for which he would not have been otherwise entitled to compete.

30. The Head Master shall, with the approval of the Governors, make regulations for the withdrawal of boys from the School in cases where, from idleness or incapacity to profit by the studies of the School, they are materially below the standard of position and attainment proper for their age.

31. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this Scheme, the School and all its advantages shall be open to all boys of good character and sufficient To whom school is open. health who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the Governors, or in some boarding-house established under the sanction of the Governors. No boy not so residing or boarding shall be admitted to the School without the approval of the Head Master, and sanction of the Governors.

32. Applications for admission to the School shall be made to the Head Master, or to some other person appointed Application for admission. by the Governors, according to a form to be approved of by them, and delivered to all applicants.

33. The Head Master, or some other person appointed by the Governors, shall keep a register of applications for admission, showing the place of residence of the parent, guardian, or Register of applications. person having the custody of the candidate, the date of every application, and admission, withdrawal, or rejection of

the candidate, and the cause of any rejection, and the age of each candidate for admission: Provided that every person requiring an application to be registered shall pay such fee as the Governors may fix, not exceeding 5s. for each candidate.

34. Every candidate for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the Head Master, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice to the parents or next friends of the boy to be so examined. No boy shall be admitted to the School except after undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Those who are so found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application.

35. The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the candidate, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the directions of the Governors, but it shall never for any boy fall below the following standard, that is to say:—

Reading ;
 Writing from dictation ;
 Sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic ;
 Outlines of the Geography of England ;
 Elements of Latin Grammar.

36. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any scholar attending the School as a day scholar, may claim by notice in writing addressed to the Head Master the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly ; and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in the School or out of the endowments of the Foundation to which he would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher in the course of other

lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the School present, teaches systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant, and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

37. Subject to the foregoing provision, religious instruction shall be given in the School in accordance with the Instruction.
doctrines of the Church of England. The subjects of secular instruction in the School shall include, in addition to the usual English subjects:—

The Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures ;

Mathematics ;

Natural Science ;

The French and German Languages ;

together with Political Economy, Drawing, and Vocal Music.

Subject to the above provisions, the course of instruction shall proceed according to the classification and arrangements made by the Head Master.

38. There shall be, once in every year, an examination of the scholars by two Examiners, of whom one shall be appointed for that purpose by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls Annual
College in the University of Oxford, or, if they Examination.
decline to appoint, by the Governors, and the other shall be appointed by the Governors. The Examiners shall be paid by the Governors at such rate as may from time to time be fixed by the Charity Commissioners, but shall be otherwise unconnected with the School. The time of examination shall be fixed by the Governors after consulting with the Head Master. The Examiners shall make a report in writing to the Governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the School, as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination.

The Governors shall communicate the report to the Head Master :
 Provided, nevertheless, that in any year any scholars who may, with
 the consent of the Governors, be examined or about to be examined
 by or under the authority of the Oxford and Cambridge School
 Examinations Board, may be exempted for that year from any other
 examination under that clause.

39. The Head Master shall make a report in writing to the
 Governors annually at such time as they shall direct on the general
 Head Master's condition and progress of the School, and on any
 annual report. special occurrences during the year. He may also
 mention the names of any boys who, in his judgment, are worthy of
 reward or distinction, having regard both to proficiency and conduct.

40. The Governors shall apply an annual sum, not exceeding
 Prizes. £1000, in providing prizes to be awarded to meri-
 torious scholars for proficiency and good conduct,
 under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Governors
 from time to time.

41. By way of Scholarships tenable at the School, the Governors
 shall grant exemptions, total or partial, from the payment of tuition
 Foundation fees for such periods and, subject to the provisions
 Scholarships. of this Scheme, on such conditions as they think fit.
 Such Scholarships shall be called Foundation Scholarships, and the
 holders thereof shall be called Foundation Scholars. The Founda-
 tion Scholarships shall be awarded in favour of candidates for
 admission to the School, on the result of the examination for
 admission, and in favour of boys already attending the School,
 upon the reports of the Examiners made on the result of the annual
 examination, or in either case on the result of a special examination.
 Every such Scholarship shall be granted for two years only, but the
 holder shall be re-eligible, if upon re-examination he shall be found
 and reported to have maintained a satisfactory standard of ac-
 quirement. No such Scholarship shall be granted so as to extend
 the number to more than ten per cent. of the number of boys in
 the School.

42. From and after the expiration of three years from the date of

this Scheme, the Governors shall apply a yearly sum of £200 in establishing and maintaining Scholarships tenable at ^{Skinners'} the School, by boys who at the date of the award ^{Scholarships} are being and have not for less than two years been educated at the Skinners' Company Middle School, to be established and administered under a Scheme framed by the Charity Commissioners. Such Scholarships shall be called the Skinners' Scholarships, and the holders thereof shall be called Skinners Scholars. Every such Scholarship shall be tenable for three years, and shall be of such yearly value, being not less than £10 nor more than £30 a year, as the Governors shall from time to time prescribe.

43. In addition to the Scholarships mentioned in the last two foregoing clauses, the Governors shall establish and maintain four Scholarships tenable at the School, and to be ^{Judd} awarded to boys under fifteen years of age, who at ^{Scholarships} the date of the award are already attending or about to attend the School, and each entitling the holder to a payment or allowance of £40 a year for four years, but liable to be determined by order of the Governors if, at the expiration of two years from the date of the award, the holder shall fail to pass an examination to be held for the purpose of testing his qualifications by or under the direction of the Head Master, or otherwise as herein provided. One such Scholarship shall be awarded in every year. Such Scholarships shall be called the Judd Scholarships, and the holders thereof shall be called Judd Scholars.

44. A Skinners' Scholarship shall not be held together with a Judd Scholarship by the same boy ; but a Foundation ^{Restriction on} Scholarship may be held together with a Judd ^{cumulation of} Scholarship, or together with a Skinners' Scholarship, ^{Scholarships.} by the same boy.

45. No Scholarship tenable at the School shall be awarded for which there shall be no candidate who, on examination, shall be adjudged worthy to take it. And no such Scholar- ^{Qualifications} ship shall be awarded to any boy already attending ^{for Scholarships.} the School unless the Head Master shall report that he is deserving

of it by reason of his character and general good conduct and attention to his studies.

46. The Governors shall apply a yearly sum of £1200 in establishing and maintaining Exhibitions tenable at any University, Exhibitions ten- or other place of higher education selected or able elsewhere. approved by them, and to be awarded to boys who are being, and have for not less than three years been, educated at the School. Every such Exhibition shall be tenable for four years. They shall be of such yearly value respectively, being not less than £50 and not more than £100 a year, as the Governors shall from time to time prescribe. Four of such Exhibitions shall be open to competition in each year. But no Exhibition shall be awarded for which there shall be no candidate who, on examination, shall be adjudged worthy to take it. In case of equal merit of two or more candidates for any Exhibition, a preference shall be given to the candidate, if any, of whom the parents, or persons occupying the place of parents, are *bonâ fide* residents within the distance of ten miles, by the ordinary roads and ways, from the old Parish Church of the Town of Tonbridge.

47. Every Scholarship and Exhibition established under this Scheme shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, except so far as any restriction as aforesaid extends, be freely Conditions as to Scholarships and Exhibitions. and openly competed for, regard being had in the examination of candidates to the principal subjects of instruction in the School, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder shall, in the judgment of the Governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his education, the Governors may at once determine the Scholarship or Exhibition; and for this purpose, in the case of an Exhibition held away from the School, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the University or place of education at which the Exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the Governors think sufficient. For the purposes of this clause the decision of the Governors shall be final in every case.

48. Any money remaining undisposed of in consequence of the non-award, lapse, or forfeiture of any Scholarship or Exhibition, shall be treated as unapplied surplus of the general income of the Foundation in manner hereinafter prescribed.

Scholarship
and Exhibition
money not
disposed of.

APPLICATION OF INCOME

49. As soon as the state of the funds of the Foundation will admit, the Governors shall cause the sum of £3333. 6s. 8d. Government Stock to be purchased and transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and shall place the same in their books to a separate account, entitled 'Repairs and Improvements Fund.' The income of such Fund shall be paid to the Governors, and applied by them in ordinary repairs and improvements of the school buildings and premises, and if not wanted for that purpose shall be accumulated for the like purpose in any future year or years. Until the Repairs and Improvements Fund is provided, the Governors shall treat the sum of £100 a year as applicable to the same purposes as the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund.

Repairs and
Improvements
Fund.

50. After defraying the expenses of management, and making provision for any ordinary repairs and improvements which the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund, or the yearly sum payable in lieu thereof, may be insufficient to answer, and subject to the pension to be paid as hereinafter directed to the Reverend James Ind Welldon, the Governors shall apply the income of the Foundation in making the several payments hereinbefore directed or authorised for the purposes of the School, and the Scholarships and Exhibitions in connection therewith, and in making provision for the maintenance of Divine Service, according to the rites of the Church of England, in the Chapel attached or belonging to the School.

Other expenses.

51. The Governors may, if they think fit and the income at their

disposal suffice for the purpose, agree with the Head Master for the formation of a fund in the nature of a Pension or Head Master's Superannuation Fund, the main principles of such fund. agreement being that the Head Master and the Governors respectively shall contribute annually for a period of twenty years such sums as may be agreed upon ; that these contributions shall accumulate at compound interest ; that in case the Head Master serves his office for twenty years he shall on his retirement be entitled to the whole accumulated fund ; that in case he retires earlier on account of permanent disability from illness he shall also be entitled to the whole of the same fund ; that in all other cases he shall, on his ceasing to be Head Master, be entitled to the amount produced by his own contributions. In the case of the Reverend T. B. Rowe, the present Head Master, such agreement may be made to take effect as if it had been made at the date of his appointment to the office of Head Master. If any question shall arise upon the construction or working of the provisions of this clause, the same shall be referred by the Governors to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

52. The residue of the income of the Foundation may be employed in improving the accommodation or convenience of the Residue. School buildings or premises, or generally in extending or otherwise promoting the objects and efficiency of the School. Whatever shall not be so employed shall, on passing the yearly accounts, be treated as Unapplied surplus. applied Surplus, and shall be deposited in a bank for the account of the Governors, to the intent that the same, so soon as it shall amount to a suitable sum, shall be invested from time to time in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation, in augmentation of its general endowment.

GENERAL

53. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the School of the Foundation, which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any questions arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

Further
endowments.

54. Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme, the Governors shall have full power, from time to time, to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the Foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

General power
of Governors
to make
regulations.

55. Any question affecting the regularity or the operation of any proceeding or decision of the Governors under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners on such application made to them for the purpose as they may think sufficient.

Question of
proceedings of
Governors.

56. If any doubt or question arises among the Governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, the Governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Governors and all persons claiming under the Foundation who shall be affected by the question so decided.

Construction
of Scheme.

57. From the date of this Scheme all jurisdiction of the Ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any Master in the School shall be abolished.

Jurisdiction of
Ordinary
abolished.

58. From the date of this Scheme all rights and powers reserved to, belonging to, and claimed by, or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty, as Visitor of this Foundation, and vested in her on the 2nd day of August, 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Jurisdiction of
Crown as
Visitor.

59. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame Schemes for the modification or alteration of any portions of this Scheme, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

Charity Commissioners may make new Schemes.

60. From and after the date of this Scheme the Foundation shall for every purpose be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, notwithstanding any former or other Scheme, Act of Parliament, charter, or letters patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this Scheme. In lieu of the retiring pension or allowance for the Reverend James Ind Welldon, secured to him by an order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 30th October 1874, the Governors shall pay to him out of the income of the Foundation a pension of £500 a year so long as he shall live.

Foundation to be governed exclusively by this Scheme.

61. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every Governor, Master, and Assistant Master upon their respective appointments, and copies shall be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

62. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares her approbation of this Scheme, or of the said Scheme framed by the Charity Commissioners for the administration of the Skinners' Company's Middle School, whichever day shall last happen.

Date of Scheme.

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